Are You Nutts?

From

Chester County, Pennsylvania

To

Ashley County, Arkansas

The old home place at Beech Creek, Ashley County, Arkansas

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Preface

In 1977, Irene Amato published what was undoubtedly the result of years of dedicated research on the descendants of William and Elenor (various spellings include Elinor and Eleanor) Nutt. The opening comments in her forward noted her disappointment that she had not been able to prove William's origins at the time of her publication. Ms. Amato goes on to state that she believed that the William Nutt of Augusta County, Virginia, was an English settler who came to the Shenandoah Valley from eastern Virginia or Maryland before the arrival of the Scots-Irish. She discounted a Scots-Irish link.

As a result of my research endeavors, I hold the opinion that William *was* a Scots-Irish immigrant who had arrived in America by the late 1720s. Unfortunately, there are essentially no records that can prove either my or Ms. Amato's supposition. Names, dates, and locations for members of the English family did not correspond to any known facts for William[1] and Elenor Nutt. It has been easier to link our ancestors to the Scots-Irish immigrants than to the English in eastern Virginia.

The basis for my hypothesis centers on geographical indicators, migration patterns, and land purchased by William in Beverley Manor, Virginia.

- Ms. Amato outlined in detail some records for several Nutts in eastern Virginia during the seventeenth century, with a particular emphasis on any named William. I have reviewed many of the same records, including marriage and birth records. I did not find any records of a William who would fit into the correct time frame.

- The places where William and his family lived followed the exact track of the migration pattern of the Scots-Irish from Pennsylvania southward through Virginia, North Carolina, and eventually to South Carolina. Acting on this information, I began searching Pennsylvania records and found tax records for a William Nutt in Chester County for 1730 and 1732/33. Chester County was one of the earliest settlements of the Scots-Irish upon their arrival in America. I also found a land warrant for a William Nott in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where large numbers of Scots-Irish immigrants also settled.

- While Ms. Amato's claim that Beverley Manor was not populated entirely by the Scots-Irish is accurate, it was so heavily populated by them that it came to be known as "the Irish tract". In addition to this, a land record for William Nutt contained a couple of other clues – the mention of John Lewis and 1,000 yards of linen.

    - The linen industry was huge among the Scots-Irish. It was one of the factors that led the Scots-Irish to immigrate to America. It seems more than a coincidence that William offered 1,000 yards of linen as part of the collateral used to purchase his 650 acres in Beverley Manor. William is mentioned as a miller, and the land he purchased in Beverley Manor had at least one mill.

    - John Lewis was from the Ulster region of Ireland and spent time in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1735 and 1736, before moving on to the frontier of Virginia. William had a bond from John Lewis for 350 acres of land in Virginia. There must have been a connection between the 2 men. Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was likely that link.

- Another connection between William in Virginia and William in Pennsylvania was Captain Andrew Pickens. William, his 3 sons, and his son-in-law, Hugh McCain, served under Captain Pickens in Anson County, North Carolina, in 1755. Pickens was also a Justice for Anson County in the early 1750s. Born in Northern Ireland about 1699, Pickens had been a recent resident of Augusta County, Virginia, and before that, Paxton Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1735. William was in Paxton Township at about the same time. Andrew Pickens left Virginia and arrived in North Carolina at the same time as the William Nutt family.

A note of caution . . . there are several websites dedicated to family genealogy (wikitree.com, geneanet.com, geni.com, findagrave.com,) that contain user-submitted information. Even FamilySearch and Ancestry have areas for individuals to build out their family trees. The family histories must be carefully scrutinized as they often contain undocumented names, dates, and places that can be easily contradicted by original records. Some even contain information that is just not possible.

One final note . . . Irene Amato's work, *William and Eleanor Nutt of Virginia and Carolina, Their Descendants and Allied Families,* contains a vast amount of wonderful information for several lines of Nutts. [1] Some of the information she included is anecdotal, as there are no corroborating records for the earliest generations (i.e., birth records, marriage records, etc.). Dates of birth can sometimes be gleaned from census records and calculated backward. Children can sometimes be verified through wills and deed records. While I used Ms. Amato's work as a point of reference at times, my approach was to use her information only to corroborate my personal research and conclusions. One specific example of my research that conflicts with hers is the parentage of James Martin Nutt. Ms. Amato reported that Jonathan and Martha (Martin) Nutt were James Martin Nutt's parents. Extensive research eventually led me to this conclusion: either Jonathan was James Martin's father or Martha was James Martin's mother, but they were not both his parents.

The organization of this document follows our direct line as they moved from state to state and county to county. I have included records for collateral lines (Nutt families who were related but not in our direct line) and allied families (the "in-law" lines) I found along the way to provide a drone-level view of extended familial relationships. I have expended every effort to ensure that family members are listed in the correct family groups and that dates are as accurate as possible. I have avoided making any assumptions when I didn't have a reasonable basis for my suppositions, but tracing family lineage depends on evidence of some kind to reach indisputable conclusions. When definitive sources don't exist, circumstantial evidence is all that is left.

I am always willing to be proven wrong. I welcome any verifiable evidence that supports or refutes any of my conclusions. Journey on!

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[1] Amato, Irene E. *William and Eleanor Nutt of Virginia and Carolina, Their Descendants and Allied Families*, Copyright © 1977.

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Who are the Scots-Irish?

The term "Scots-Irish" is of American origin. In Ireland, they were called Ulster Scots. Henry Cabot Lodge "classified the Irish and the Scots-Irish as two distinct stocks, maintaining that the distinction is sound historically and scientifically", and that the name "Scotch-Irish is not only justifiable but is required by accuracy of statement." Some distinctive name was necessary for the Scots who came to America by way of Ireland, and the name "Scots-Irish (Scotch-Irish)" came to be universally used in America to designate this race-stock. [2]

"Who are the Scots-Irish? The answer is that they are a people who were originally Lowland Scots; that they emigrated on a large scale to Ulster [over] three centuries ago; and that their descendants, being oppressed there, emigrated in large numbers to America, particularly to Pennsylvania, where they have long been known as Scots-Irish to distinguish them from the Celtic, Catholic Irish, who were a different race-stock. This term does not include the Scots who came to Pennsylvania directly from Scotland. Though they are of the same race as the Ulster Scots, they cannot properly be termed Scots-Irish.

Credit: uisge.com Copyright © UISGE! 2001

"It appears that there are some who supposed that the term Scots-Irish signifies a blending of the Scots and Irish by intermarriage; the Scots-Irish themselves are well aware that they are of pure Scottish descent and that the Irish part of the hyphenated name refers only to their sojourn in Ireland.

"Scotland is divided into two geographical units, known as the Highlands and the Lowlands, marked by differences of race, religion, and customs. The bulk of the immigrants to Ulster were the Lowland Scots. The highlanders of Western Scotland and the adjacent islands are largely of Celtic origin. But the region of Lowlands of Scotland were once a part of the Roman Britain and have a different racial composition. Unlike the Highlander, the Lowland Scot is an amalgamation of Celts, Romans, Frisians, Angles, Saxons, Danes, Norwegians, Normans, and Flemings, and is essentially of the same stock as the Englishman immediately to the south of him." [3]

---

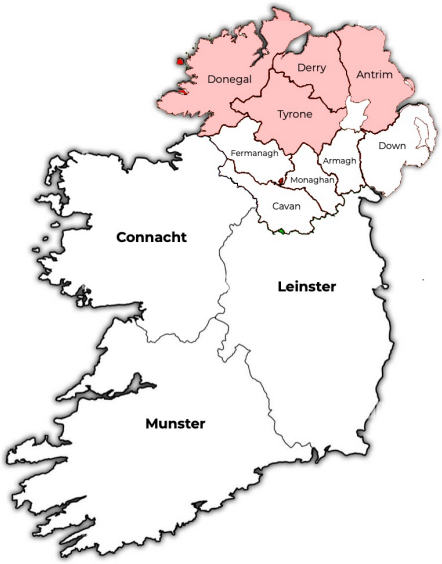
[2] Garland, Robert. *The Scotch-Irish in western Pennsylvania.* Carnegie Library, Historic Pittsburgh Book Collection. 1931.
https://historicpittsburgh.org/islandora/object/pitt:00aee9330m/viewer#page/1/mode/2up

[3] Dunaway, Wayland F. *The SCOTCH-IRISH of Colonial Pennsylvania*, copyright, 1944, by the University of North Carolina Press, printed in the U.S.A. by The William Byrd Press, Inc., Richmond, Virginia. Pages 8-14.
https://archive.org/details/scotchirishofcol0000duna/page/n5/mode/2up

Migration of the Scots-Irish to America

Credit: Turnbull Clan Association

"Movement across the Irish Sea between Scotland and Ireland had occurred for millennia, but the historical Scots-Irish migration unfolded in the early seventeenth century when Britain's King James I encouraged his Scottish subjects to migrate across the Irish Sea to his Irish domain. Economic hard times in Scotland was one of the driving forces for this migration. Throughout the 17th century, Lowland Scots along with smaller numbers of English from the Borders region settled in the northeast (Ulster) region of Ireland where they became known as Ulster Scots." [4]



"The province of Ulster gathers into a circle nearly a quarter of the territory of Ireland. In the center of Ulster lies County Tyrone, with the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, and Antrim along its northern borders. This is the heart of Scots-Irish country." [5]

"The Irish who were dispossessed from their lands violently resisted the newcomers. Eventually, this regional conflict was drawn into the mid-century Civil War that impacted all the people of the British Isles; in the late seventeenth century it became a theater of conflict in a global war." (DigitalHeritage.org). "At this time of growing suffering in Ulster, a new land of opportunity beckoned in North America. By the 1680s, trade between American and Irish ports had expanded, driven by the importation of American flaxseed so crucial to the Ulster linen industry. As more ships unloaded their cargoes in Ulster ports, their crews brought glowing reports of the wonders of America. Many of the Ulster Scots migrants, or their descendants, decided that migration could once again be their salvation." (DigitalHeritage.org).

"Exasperated by his growing sense of the injustices heaped upon him in his adopted land, he will make one more migration – this time to the New World, where freedom abounds and opportunity beckons. A greater destiny awaits him than he has ever dreamed of." (Dunaway, page 27).

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[4] Western Carolina University. DigitalHeritage.org. https://dh.wcu.edu/index.php/2011/12/07/the-migration-of-the-scotch-irish-from-ulster-to-western-north-carolina/

[5] Bolton, Charles Knowles. *Scotch Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America with Maps and Illustrations Drawn* by Ethel Stanwood Bolton; Boston, Bacon and Brown, 1910. Page 11. Copyright, 1910, by Charles Knowles Bolton. https://archive.org/details/scotchirish00boltrich

Migration Within the American Colonies

"Between the 1680s and 1815, at least 100,000 Ulster Scots embarked on a new migration, this time across the Atlantic to North America. They were pushed out of Ulster by discrimination by the Anglican Church of Ireland against their Presbyterian religion, by a depression in the linen trade that provided income to so many of them, and by a steep increase in land rents (rackrenting) driven by an explosion of population." (DigitalHeritage.org)

"Although Scots-Irish immigrants arrived all along America's Atlantic coast, the major flow of newcomers landed in Pennsylvania. That sea route was driven by the important trade that linked the port of Philadelphia with Ulster ports. After unloading their American cargo in Ulster, ship captains filled their vessels with emigrants for the return trip. As more and more Ulster people traveled to America, encouraging tales of its widespread opportunities flowed back to Ulster." (DigitalHeritage.org)

"There were five great waves of emigration, 1717-1718, 1725-1729, 1740-1741, 1754-1755, and 1771-1775, with a lesser flow in intervening years. By 1720, 'to go to America' meant, for most emigrants from Ulster, to take ship for the Delaware River ports, and then head west. For the entire 58 years of the Great Migration, the large majority of Scots-Irish made their entry to America through Philadelphia or Chester or New Castle." [6]

[7] The first movement of Scots-Irish in any numbers beyond the confines of Pennsylvania was to the southwest. "Beginning in 1744, settlers from Pennsylvania traveled into the southern backcountry on what was essentially a well-worn Indian trail known to European Americans as the Great Wagon Road. Stretching along the eastern flank of the Appalachian Mountains (e.g., the Allegheny and Blue Ridge Mountains) from Philadelphia to Georgia, the road arrived in the central (Piedmont) area of colonial North Carolina," and from there to the Waxhaws in South Carolina. [8]

"From the Waxhaws, the Scotch Irish crossed the Catawba and spread over the counties of Lancaster, York, Chester, and Fairfield. They found homes along the Saluda, the Broad, and the Catawba in the districts of Camden and Ninety-Six." (Bolton, page 291)

"Within this seven-hundred-mile arc of back-country, from Philadelphia as far as the upper Savannah River, most of the Scotch-Irish made their homes." (Leyburn, page 185)

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[6] Leyburn, James G. *The Scotch Irish: A Social History*. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. Pages 169. Copyright © 1962.

[7] Adams, Wendy Lynn. *The Nottingham Settlement, A North Carolina Backcountry Community,* page 54. Department of History, Indiana University, November 2009. Based on the map found in Parke Rouse, The Great Wagon Road: from Philadelphia to the South (1973; repr., Richmond, Va.: Dietz Press, 2004).

[8] *The Scots-Irish Immigrant before Colonial America.* Indiana University Bloomington. https://scholarworks.indianapolis.iu.edu/server/api/core/bitstreams/63620d26-3075-45d9-9828-e9d661f42ba0/content

Which Nutt?

As I began accumulating historical records, one of the difficulties of this project was identifying which Nutt was the subject of a particular record. For example, Andrew, William, and John were very prevalent names in the William[1] Nutt descendancy line. This presented significant challenges in determining which records belonged to which Andrew, which William, and which John, especially when land was acquired in the same county and state during the same period. The following chart shows the convoluted process of tagging specific records to specific Nutts. The men listed are not inclusive of the first few generations of William[1] Nutt; rather, the purpose is just to show the possible Andrews, Williams, and Johns who would have been old enough to have entered into land transactions and been counted on census records during the late 1700s and early 1800s (red text).

Which William?

William[1]				
	Andrew[1.1]			William[1.2]
William[1.1.1]	**Andrew[1.1.2]**	Matthew[1.1.3]	Samuel[1.1.4]	William[1.2.4]

Which Andrew?

William[1]			
Andrew[1.1]			
William[1.1.1]	Andrew[1.1.2]	Matthew[1.1.3]	Samuel[1.1.4]
	Andrew[1.1.2.3]		Andrew[1.1.4.2]

Which John?

William[1]				
	Andrew[1.1]			John[1.3]
William[1.1.1]	**Andrew[1.1.2]**	Matthew[1.1.3]	Samuel[1.1.4]	John[1.3.1]
John[1.1.1.2]	John[1.1.2.1]		John[1.1.4.1]	

William[1] Nutt & Elenor (Unknown)

There is anecdotal evidence online that William[1] was born in Orange County, Virginia, circa 1705, and that Elenor's maiden name was Knight (other spellings include Elinor and Eleanor). I have not found any documents that support either claim. I think it is fair to say that a birth in Orange County is not reasonable, as Orange County wasn't created until 1734, nor is Augusta County reasonable, as it wasn't created until 1738 out of Orange County. The area that was to become Orange County was first settled by 12 immigrant families from Germany in 1714. [9] It is my humble opinion that William[1] was likely a young immigrant when he first appeared in Pennsylvania records. I believe it is reasonable to conclude that William[1] and Eleanor arrived in America before 1730 and settled in Pennsylvania along with a large number of other Scots-Irish immigrants.

The earliest record for William[1] Nutt that I have located is from 1730 in Chester County, Pennsylvania. The Chester County records first document William's[1] presence following the second wave of Scots-Irish emigration (1725-1729) from Ulster, Ireland. The category of Landholder indicates that William[1] leased the land in Chester County on which he was taxed (Pennsylvania taxed the occupant of the land). He does not appear on any land deeds in the Chester County Deed Book Index 1681 – 1865. William[1] did not appear on the West Nottingham assessment lists before 1730 nor after 1733. He was in Lancaster County at least by 1737, if not sooner, where he officially became a landowner.

William[1] and Elenor had 3 sons and 1 daughter: Andrew[1.1], William[1.2], John[1.3], and Mary Elenor[1.4]. Virginia records suggest that Andrew[1.1] was born circa 1726. An explanation for this estimated date is outlined in Andrew's[1.1] section. If true, it is quite possible that Andrew[1.1] had been born abroad and was a small child when William[1] and Elenor arrived in Pennsylvania. William[1.2], John[1.3], and Mary Elenor[1.4] were more likely than not born in Pennsylvania, as their estimated birthdates are between 1730 and 1733.

William[1] and Elenor left Pennsylvania circa 1740 for Virginia, where they acquired at least 600 acres in Beverley Manor, Augusta County. By 1750, William[1] had disposed of their land holdings and moved on to the Waxhaw area of Anson County, North Carolina. He applied for a grant in 1751 that doesn't appear to have ever been finalized. In 1753, he was granted 190 acres on Waxhaw Creek. In 1754, he purchased 496 acres. William[1] appeared on the Roster of Andrew Pickens's company of the Anson County Militia in 1755 during the French and Indian War.

While many of the Scots-Irish immigrants were staunch Presbyterians, William[1] and Elenor don't seem to have been actively involved with any of the Presbyterian congregations in the areas in which they settled. William[1] was, however, assessed for some building costs of the Tinkling Spring Church in 1746/47.

Based on the date of a gift deed from William[1] to Andrew[1.1], William[1.2], and John[1.3], he died after December 5, 1758, in Anson County. Elenor is mentioned in the deed, so she was probably alive at that time. John[1.3] inherited the 300 acres where William[1] and Elenor were living in 1758, gaining full possession after they both died. John[1.3] did not sell the 300 acres until 1786, so it is reasonable to conclude that Elenor died in Anson County as well.

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[9] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orange_County,_Virginia

Timeline

Circa 1705	Possible birth based on Anson County, North Carolina, military roster
Circa 1726	Possible birth of first child, Andrew[1.1] based on Virginia jury list
1730	**12-14-1730** – Tax assessment as a landholder in Chester County, PA
Circa 1730	Possible birth of second child, William[1.2]
Circa 1732	Possible birth of third child, John[1.3]
1732/3	**1-1-1732/3** – Tax assessment as a landholder in Chester County, PA
Circa 1733	Possible birth of fourth child, Mary Eleanor[1.4]
1737	**1-16-1737** – William Nott was issued a land warrant in Lancaster County, PA
1739/40	**3-4-1739/40** — William Nott sold 143 acres to William Barnett in Lancaster County, PA
1740	**9-2-1740** – Agreement to convey for 650 acres in Beverley Manor, Augusta County, VA, from Gibbons Jennings to William[1] Nutt
1741	**11-4-1741** – William[1] was 1 of 3 appraisers of the estate of John Campbell
1744	**7-27-1744** – William[1] brought suit in County Court of Orange, vs. Jennings and Beverley, to compel a conveyance for the aforementioned 650 acres
	7-27-1744 – William[1] sold John Buchanan, 416 ½ acres that was part of the original 650 acres conveyed to William[1] Nutt by William Beverley
1746	**5-17-1746** – Road ordered from Co. Ho. (courthouse) to Clerk's Office requiring tithables of John Madison, William[1] Nut, James McCorkle, Robert McClenachan, and James Armstrong to clear the road
1747	**3-23-1746/7** – Conditional judgment levied for payment of his share of Tinkling Springs meeting house building costs
	8-19-1747 – Land conveyance from William Beverley to William[1] Nutt proved
1748	**3-8-1747/8** – William[1] Nutt land processioned
	5-21-1748 – William[1] sold 24 ½ acres in Beverley Manor to James McCorkal
1749	**2-6-1749** – Release of dower by Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Beverly, on land conveyed to William[1] Nutt (original 650 acres)
	11-28-1749 – William[1] sold 181 acres in Beverley Manor to Dennis Dyer
1750	**5-24-1750** – Dennis Dyer and wife Abigail returned the 181 acres in Beverley Manor to William[1]
	11-28-1750 – William[1] sold 210 acres to John Coulter which were part of original 650 acres conveyed to William[1] by William Beverley

1751	9-26-1751 – Warrant for 600 acres on the N. side of the Catawba River on Waxa Creek, Anson County, NC (no corresponding grant has been found)
1752	10-14-1752 – Warrant for 300 acres that would result in Grant No. 180, Anson County, NC
1753	4-5-1753 – Grant No. 180 issued for 190 acres, Anson County, NC
1754	2-14-1754 – Willam[1] purchased 496 acres in Anson County, NC from John & Elizabeth Paterson
1755	10-7-1755 – Listed in the roster of the military company led by Captain Andrew Pickens in Anson County, NC colony
1758	7-27-1758 – William[1] sold an unspecified acreage on the East side of the Catawba, near bank of Twelve Mile Creek, Anson County, NC to William Brown
	12-5-1758 – Gift deed from William[1] to his sons, Andrew[1.1] (162 acres), William[1.2] (272 acres), and John[1.3] (300 acres) , Anson County, NC
Circa 1758	Approximate date of death based the gift deed to sons Andrew[1.1], William[1.2], and John[1.3].

Pennsylvania

"Pennsylvania was by far the favorite colony of the Scots-Irish immigrants to America. The immigrants found in Pennsylvania the political, economic, social, and religious conditions that appealed to them. Land was more abundant and more fertile than Rhode Island. They were not welcome among the Puritans in New England, especially in Massachusetts, where they were confronted with bigotry, intolerance, and exclusiveness, which was as great as that they had left behind in Ireland.

"In the colony of Pennsylvania, the major racial groups were the English, the Germans, and the Scots-Irish, each of which occupied in predominant numbers a distinct geographical area – the English in the east, the Scots-Irish in the west, and the Germans between the two. Of these three major racial groups of Pennsylvania, the English were the first to arrive, and the Scots-Irish the last. Irish emigration to America in the eighteenth century was overwhelmingly Protestant and mainly Presbyterian, and the bulk of the emigrants were Ulster Scots. Next to the English, this racial group was by far the most numerous of any entering America in the colonial era.

"The principal American ports at which the Scots-Irish emigrants debarked were Philadelphia, Newcastle, and Lewes, on the Delaware, and Charleston, South Carolina. There were occasional landings at Boston, New York, Baltimore, and Norfolk, but the largest number entered the country through the ports along the Delaware, especially Philadelphia. Emigrant ships commonly carried from 120 to 140 passengers. Most emigrants had to carry with them their provisions for the voyage along with their household goods and tools of their trade. The voyage ordinarily took from eight to ten weeks.

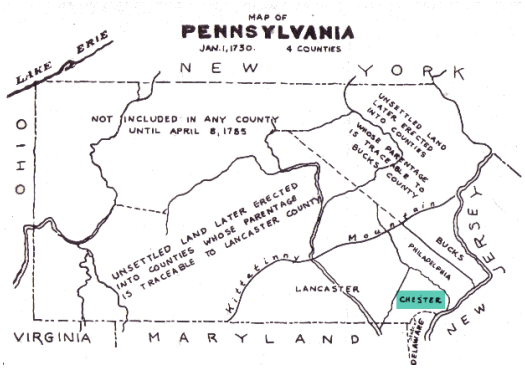
"The early Scots-Irish settlers in Pennsylvania were located in a region that was predominantly German. They soon found themselves in an uncongenial environment. As a consequence, the Penns instructed their agents in 1743 to sell no lands to the Scots-Irish throughout this region but to make them generous offers of removal to the Cumberland Valley. Many of the Scots-Irish accepted the offers and were glad to remove to a district peculiarly their own. The first Scots-Irish group settlements in Pennsylvania were made in the western part of Chester County, in Lancaster County, and in the southern part of Dauphin County which were all embraced in Chester County until 1729.

"The Scots-Irish had no aversion to the frontier, and being somewhat clannish, didn't care to settle among a people so alien in language as the Germans or so peculiar in religious beliefs as the Quakers. They were the advance guard blazing the trail through the wilderness far out on the frontier. They were the first line of defense against the savages and courageously endured the hardships of pioneer life as the typical frontiersmen of provincial Pennsylvania.

"The story of the Scotch-Irish as a peculiar people occupying a given area on the Pennsylvania frontier is confined largely to the provincial era. While still retaining the basic qualities that made them great, it was not their desire to remain localized in some particular spot or to continue to maintain their racial peculiarities and customs. Entering heartily and unreservedly into the new life of the Western world, they promptly became Americanized — being characteristic Americans in thought, word, and deed. Pennsylvania became their headquarters and the center from which they were distributed to the west and south in succeeding generations." (Dunaway, pages 3-4)

Chester County

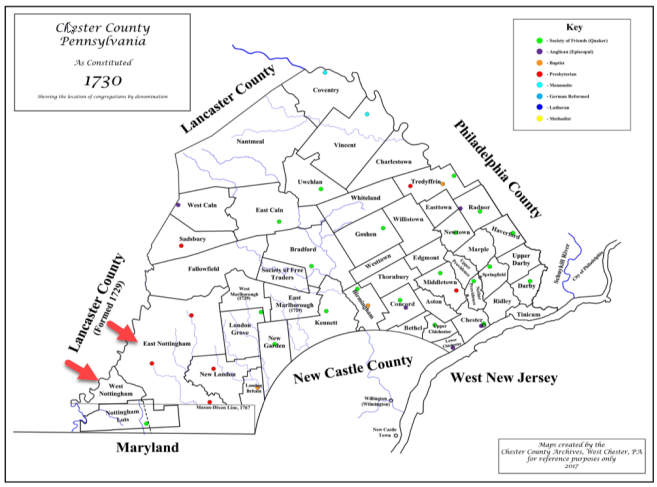
"Lancaster and Chester counties (both known as Chester County from 1682 to 1729), extending from the Delaware to the Susquehanna River, became the mecca for Scots emigrants from Ireland." (Bolton, Charles Knowles, 1910)



Credit: Bucks County PAGenWeb

Chester County was one of the 3 original counties created by William Penn in 1682. "Although Chester was the earliest of the counties organized in the Province of Penn and has been deservedly ranked among the fairest and most prosperous and intelligent of those districts, she has nevertheless been somewhat strangely neglectful of her history and of the worthies within her borders, who aided in the noble enterprise of planting a Christian colony and establishing a home for human freedom. Many good men and true have lived among us, but they have nearly passed into oblivion for want of vigilant and faithful chroniclers." [10]

Between 1720 and 1730, many Scots-Irish settled in the Chester County townships of East and West Nottingham. [11] "Most members of the Nottingham Settlement, their families or their near ancestors (parents, grandparents or great-grandparents) lived in either Ireland or Scotland. They were primarily Scots from the northern counties of Antrim, Derry, and Donegal in Ulster." [12]



[13]

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[10] *History of Chester County, Pennsylvania, With Genealogical and Biographical Sketches*, by J. Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope. Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts. 1881. Page 3. https://archive.org/details/cu31924005813518/page/12/mode/2up

[11] https://scottishsociety-sa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/ScotsIrish.pdf

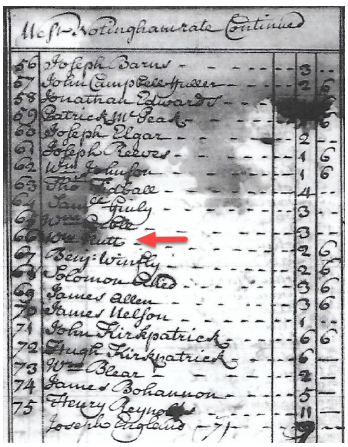
[12] *Nottingham Settlement: Ireland & America History.* Studylib.net. © 2013 - 2025. https://studylib.net/doc/8315600/the-scots-irish-immigrant-before-colonial-america

[13] Chester County Archives, West Chester, Pennsylvania. *Chester County Pennsylvania As Constituted 1730 showing the location of congregations by denomination.* http://chesco.org/DocumentCenter/View/41657/1730-Chester-County-Township-Map

There aren't very many early records of Chester County that have been preserved. Fortunately, from what there is, it has been possible to establish the presence of William[1] Nutt in Chester County in 1730 and 1732/33 based on tax assessment lists for those years. [14]

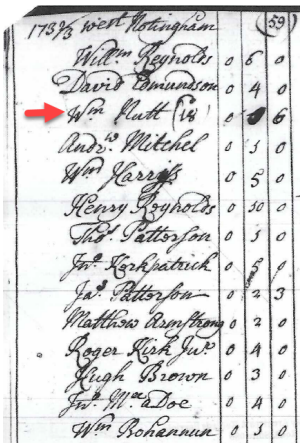
Last Name	First Name	Middle Name	Suffix/Prefix	Township	Year	Category	Provincial/County	Page
Nutt	William			West Nottingham	1730	Landholder	County	21
Nutt	William			West Nottingham	1732	Landholder	County	59

Assessments from December 14-15, 1730 [15]

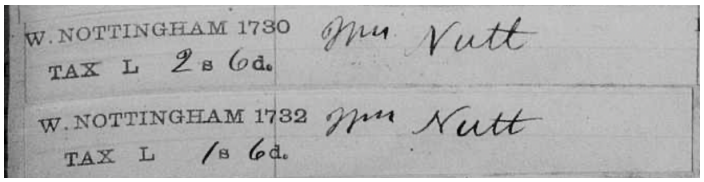


Credit: Bucks County PAGenWeb

Assessments from January 1-3, 1732/3 [16]



A separate compilation of records for Chester County at familysearch.org contains this summary record. [17]



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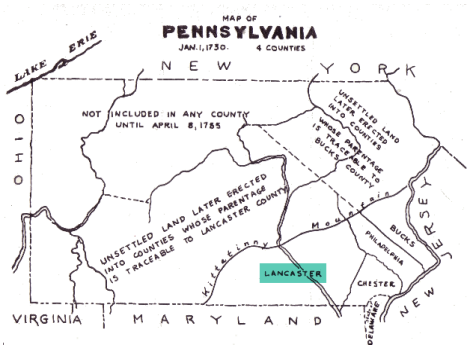
[14] Chester County Pennsylvania Genealogical Project. Copyright 2002 - 2011 Sandra Ferguson. Permission to use, copy and distribute documents and related graphics delivered from this World Wide Web server (www.pa-roots.com/~chester/) for non-commercial uses is hereby granted.
https://www.pa-roots.com/chester/
https://www.chesco.org/DocumentCenter/View/46793/1715-1764-Chester-County-Tax-Index-J-N

[15] Chester County (Pennsylvania). Board of County Commissioners. *Tax Records, 1715-1820, County Taxes*. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania : Filmed by Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission, 1984.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS7W-M9N9-C?i=181&cat=573852

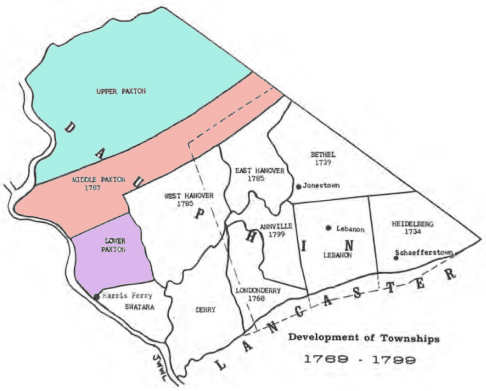
[16] Chester County (Pennsylvania). Board of County Commissioners. *Tax Records.*
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS7W-M9F1-5?i=219&cat=573852

[17] Tax list of Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1693-1774, Vol. N-Z 1693-1740. FamilySearch.
https://www.familysearch.org/search/film/007521373?cat=272793

Lancaster County


MAP OF
PENNSYLVANIA
JAN. 1, 1730. 4 COUNTIES
LAKE ERIE
N E W Y O R K
OHIO
NOT INCLUDED IN ANY COUNTY UNTIL APRIL 8, 1785
UNSETTLED LAND LATER ERECTED INTO COUNTIES WHOSE PARENTAGE IS TRACEABLE TO BUCKS COUNTY
UNSETTLED LAND LATER ERECTED INTO COUNTIES WHOSE PARENTAGE IS TRACEABLE TO LANCASTER COUNTY
BUCKS
PHILADELPHIA
LANCASTER
CHESTER
VIRGINIA
M A R Y L A N D
NEW JERSEY

Lancaster County was part of Chester County, Pennsylvania, until May 10, 1729, when it was organized as the colony's fourth county. It was named after the city of Lancaster in the county of Lancashire in England. Paxtang Township was created within Lancaster County in 1729. Originally called Peshtank, it evolved to Paxtang and eventually to Paxton.



Courtesy of LancasterHistory
Lancaster, Pennsylvania
Evolution of Townships 1729-1815
Paxton Township

Beginning in 1767, the township was slowly divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Paxton in addition to the creation of other townships. In 1785, the boundaries of the original Paxtang Township became the borders of Dauphin County. [18] North and west of the dotted line is present-day Dauphin County.

Lower Paxton Township (in purple) was originally settled by the Scotch-Irish people, nearly all of whom moved on to Virginia and the Carolinas. [19]

There is a land warrant (dated January 16, 1737) and a patent for a William Nott in Lancaster County, dated March 4, 1739/40. While there is no incontrovertible proof that the William[1] Nutt from Chester County, this William Nott in Lancaster County, and the William[1] Nutt from Augusta County, Virginia, are the same person, I have seen the surname Nutt also spelled Nut, Natt, Nuth, Nute, Nott, Naught, and Knott in various records. Names were often spelled the way they sounded to the person who created the record, so spelling variations were very common. Based on the migration patterns of the Scots-Irish, I believe that it is reasonable to conclude that William[1] left Chester County, where he was a landholder, intending to become a landowner in Lancaster County.

"The first step in the land purchase process in Pennsylvania was an application. The application consisted of a brief letter from the purchaser submitted to the Land Office. Applicants were required to provide information on the number of acres, the general location desired, and the reason for the application along with the appropriate fee. The secretary then issued warrants and orders for a survey to the surveyor general to have the land in question surveyed. Once the surveys were completed they were sent back to the surveyor general who checked the calculations to make sure that the acreage agreed with the warrant." [20]

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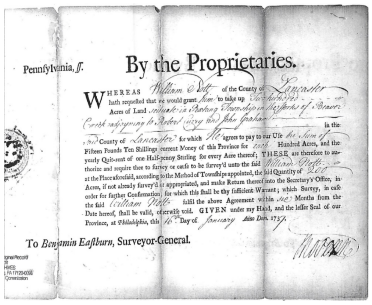
[18] https://collections.lancasterhistory.org/media/library/docs/edit_vol72no1pp61_64.pdf

[19] https://www.lowerpaxton-pa.gov/248/History

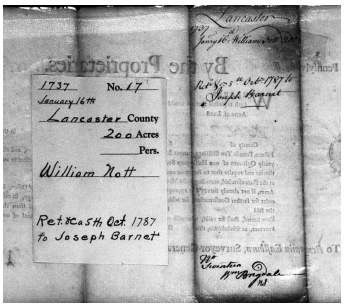
[20] Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust Street Philadelphia, PA 19107
https://hsp.libguides.com/c.php?g=1171900

William Nott was issued a warrant for 200 acres on January 16, 1737, authorizing a survey for land "situate in Paxtang Township in the forks of Beaver Creek . . ." [21] The opposite side of the warrant shows the final disposition to Joseph Barnett.


Pennsylvania, ſs. By the Proprietaries.

WHEREAS William Nott of the County of Lancaster hath requested that we would grant him to take up Acres of Land, situate in Paxtang Township on the forks of Beaver Creek adjoining to Indeed along that line [illegible] is the [illegible] County of Lancaster for which he agrees to pay to our Use Hundred Acres, and the Fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings current Money of this Province for Hundred Acres, and the yearly Quit-rent of one Half-penny Sterling for every Acre thereof, THESE are therefore to authorize and require thee to survey or cause to be survey'd unto the said William Nott at the Place aforesaid, according to the Method of Townships appointed, the said Quantity of Acres, if not already survey'd or appropriated, and make Return thereof into the Secretary's Office, in order for further Confirmation, for which this shall be thy sufficient Warrant; which Survey, in case the said William Nott shall fulfill the above Agreement within the Months from the Date hereof, shall be valid, otherwise void. GIVEN under my Hand, and the lesser Seal of our Province, at Philadelphia, this Day of January Anno Dom. 1737.

To Benjamin Eastburn, Surveyor-General.

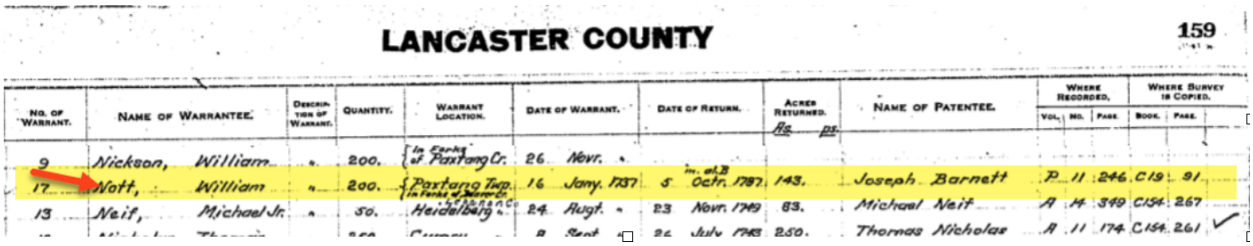

1737 No. 47
January 16th
Lancaster County
200 Acres
Pers.
William Nott
Ret. 25th Oct. 1757
To Joseph Barnet

This is an approximate location of the land which is currently in Dauphin County:

Credit: NOAA National Weather Service

[21] Pennsylvania. Bureau of Land Records. *Original Warrants, Lancaster County, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania*. FamilySearch.org, Film # 008351878, Image 673, William Nott. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSY4-FWVL-Y?i=672&cat=26098

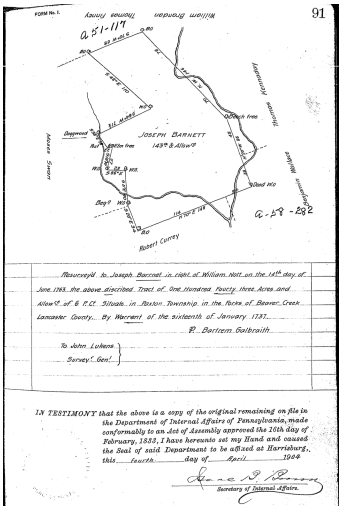
From this Warranty Registry entry, it is evident that William Nott's original warrant was used as the basis of Joseph Barnett's eventual patent for this land. The survey determined that the tract only contained 143 acres. [22]



LANCASTER COUNTY 159

No. of Warrant.	Name of Warrantee.	Description of Warrant.	Quantity.	Warrant Location.	Date of Warrant.	Date of Return.	Acres Returned.	Name of Patentee.	Where Recorded. Vol.	No.	Page.	Where Survey is Copied. Book.	Page.
9	Nickson, William	"	200.	In Forks of Paxtang Cr.	26 Novr. "								
17	Nott, William	"	200.	Paxtang Twp. In Forks of Beaver Cr.	16 Jany. 1737	5 Octr. 1787	143.	Joseph Barnett	P.	11	246	C 19	91
13	Neif, Michael Jr.	"	50.	Heidelberg Twp.	24 Augt. "	23 Novr. 1749	83.	Michael Neif	A	14	349	C 154	267
						24 July 1748	250.	Thomas Nicholas	A	11	174	C 154	261

Resurvey'd to Joseph Barnet in right of William Nott on the 14th day of June 1763 the above discribed (sic) tract of one hundred fourty (sic) three acres and allowance of 6 P. Ct situate in Paxton Township in the Forks of Beaver Creek Lancaster County. By warrent (sic) of the sixteenth of January 1737. P. Bartrem Galbraith



91

A 51-117

JOSEPH BARNETT

143 A Allow^d

G-58-292

Resurveyd to Joseph Barronet in right of William Nott on the 14th day of June 1763 the above discribed Tract of One Hundred Fourty three Acres and Allow^ce of 6 P.Ct Situate in Paxton Township in the Forks of Beaver Creek Lancaster County By Warrant of the sixteenth of January 1737

P. Bartrem Galbraith

To John Lukens Survey^r Gen^l

IN TESTIMONY that the above is a copy of the original remaining on file in the Department of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, made conformably to an Act of Assembly approved the 10th day of February, 1833, I have hereunto set my Hand and caused the Seal of said Department to be affixed at Harrisburg, this fourth day of April 1904

Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The survey was not returned by the land office until October 5, 1787, when the full purchase price and all outstanding fees were paid by Joseph Barnett at which point Joseph received a patent.

The designation of "resurvey" suggests an earlier survey was done for William Nott shortly after his warrant was issued. Regardless of the reason that Joseph Barnett did not have William's original survey, he couldn't complete the patent process without a survey. The "resurvey" is copied in Survey book C-19 page 91. [23]

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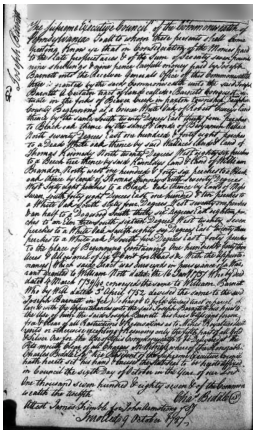
[22] Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Pennsylvania State Archives, RG-17, *Records of the Land Office, Warrant Registers, 1733-1957* [series #17.88], page 159. Lancaster County. http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-88WarrantRegisters/LancasterPages/Lancaster159.pdf

[23] Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Pennsylvania State Archives, RG-17, *Records of the Land Office, Copied Surveys, 1681-1912* [series #17.114], William Nott, Survey book C-19 page 91. http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-114CopiedSurveyBooks/Books%20C1-C234/Book%20C019/Book%20C-019%20pg%20180.pdf

While I have been unable to locate a deed from William Nott to William Barnett, the following patent confirms the chain of title from William Nott to William Barnett to Joseph Barnett and provides dates for context: [24]



The Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania . . . in consideration of the sum of seventy seven pounds nine shillings & nine pence paid by Joseph Barnett . . . is granted . . . a certain tract of land called Barnet's Conquest situate in the forks of Beaver Creek in Paxton Township now Dauphin County . . . containing one hundred forty three acres . . . which said tract was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant granted to William Nott dated the 16 January 1737 who by deed dated 4 March 1739/40 conveyed the same to William Barnett who by will dated 3 April 1752 devised the same to Joseph Barnett . . . in witness whereof the Honorable Charles Biddle Esq Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council . . . the sixth day of October . . . one thousand seven hundred & eighty seven . . . Chas Biddle, seal.

According to the Lancaster County Archives website (https://www.co.lancaster.pa.us/1005/Unrecorded-Deed-Index-1735-1985), "Eighteenth and nineteenth-century deeds were drawn up on large pieces of parchment known as an indenture. Deeds were brought to the Courthouse and copied by clerks in large docket books typically within a few weeks after being drawn up. After the recording fees were paid the original deed was returned to the grantee or buyer. Due to the hardships of traveling to the Courthouse, some deeds were never recorded or were recorded over a century after they were originally drawn up. Simply having been given the warrant meant that William Nott had possession of that land to some degree, and it did convey a level of ownership."

The dates of William's warrant (1737) and the subsequent deed to William Barnett (1739) contribute to my belief that there is a strong circumstantial link between the William Nutt who arrived in Augusta County, Virginia (1740), and John Lewis. Lewis was an Ulster Scot immigrant and resident of Lancaster County in 1736 and 1737. Lewis was recruited by William Beverley in 1738 to help him populate his vast grant in Augusta County, and Lewis was instrumental in bringing fellow Scots-Irish immigrants from Pennsylvania to Virginia. The dates put William Nott in Lancaster County at the same time that John Lewis was a resident.

I contend that William Nott is indeed the same person as William[1] Nutt and that he was enticed by Lewis to leave Pennsylvania and move to Augusta County, Virginia. Land was hard to come by in Pennsylvania, and the backcountry of Virginia was wide open. William[1] disposed of the land under his warrant to William Barnett earlier the same year that he entered into an agreement with Gibbons Jennings to purchase land in Beverley Manor in September 1740.

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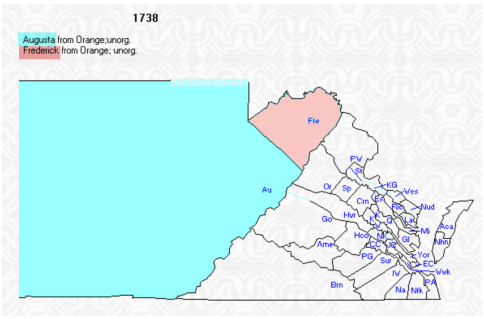
[24] Pennsylvania. Bureau of Land Records. *Patent books, 1676-1960*, Book P, Volume 11, Page 246. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania : Bureau of Land Records, 1957?-1972. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKW-GQCT-K?i=207&cat=44185

Augusta County, Virginia

"The southern colonies had a much more liberal land policy than Pennsylvania. In 1732, lands could be secured in Maryland at less than one-third the cost in Pennsylvania, while the cost in Virginia and the Carolinas was nominal. With so many circumstances favoring emigration, it was inevitable that the movement over the border should begin." (Dunaway, page 103)

Augusta County, Virginia, was formed by an Act passed by the General Assembly of the Colony of Virginia on November 1, 1738. It stipulated that 2 distinct counties, Augusta County and Frederick County, would be cut out of Orange County along with the creation of a parish for each county. It also stipulated that inhabitants of the new county and parish would be exempt from all county and parish levies. Further, the inhabitants of the new counties would be exempt from public levies for 10 years. [25]



Credit: rootsweb.com

"The first Settlers of what would become Augusta County, Virginia, arrived in the 1720s primarily from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Eastern Virginia. Some were German-born or the Pennsylvania-born children of German-speaking Protestant immigrants from the Palatinate and other areas bordering the Rhine River. These were Lutheran, Reformed, or Brethren. The greatest numbers of early Augusta settlers were from the province of Ulster in the north of Ireland or were the Pennsylvania and Maryland-born children of these Ulster Scots or Scotch-Irish Presbyterians". [26]

"Between 1732 and 1738, the lands of the southern Shenandoah Valley were settled without formal claim or title. The settlers staked out the lands they desired. They built their cabins and began improving the land as a "Squatters Right". In 1736, Governor Gooch issued a patent to William Beverley, John Robinson, and John and Richard Randolph for 118,491 acres, which is known as the Beverley Grant. This grant embraced one-fifth of the present county of Augusta and settlement began in earnest and proceeded rapidly. When Beverley secured his patent covering the same territory, it appears that he dealt peaceably with the settlers. Beverly needed settlers and the settlers needed legal titles for their homesteads, so he and the early settlers traded for an average of one English pound for forty acres." [27]

---

[25] *History of Augusta County, Virginia,* by J. Lewis Peyton, Staunton, Virginia: Samuel M. Yost & Son. MDCCCLXXXII. Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2008 with funding from Microsoft Corporation. https://ia800903.us.archive.org/33/items/historyofaugusta00peytuoft/historyofaugusta00peytuoft.pdf

[26] From WeRelate, a free public-service web site developed and sponsored by the Foundation for On-Line Genealogy, Inc. https://www.werelate.org/wiki/Early_Settlers_of_Augusta_County,_Virginia

[27] Wilson, Howard M., *The Tinkling Spring Headwater of Freedom, A Study of the Church and Her People, 1732-1952*. Page 19, image 51. Copyright, 1954 by The Tinkling Spring Presbyterian Church, Fishersville, Virginia. https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89064445497&view=1up&seq=13

Beverley Manor

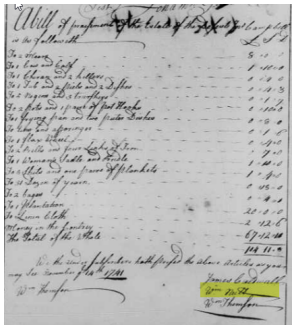
Excerpts from Wikipedia

"William Beverley (1696–1756) was an 18th-century legislator, civil servant, planter, and landowner in the Colony of Virginia. On September 6, 1736, Beverley, John and Richard Randolph and John Robinson were deeded a land patent by Sir William Gooch, 1st Baronet on behalf of the crown for a 118,491-acre tract at the headwaters of the South Fork Shenandoah River in present-day Augusta County. On September 16, the Randolphs and Robinson transferred sole ownership of the tract to Beverley, who planned to survey and sell it; the tract, which became known as Beverley Manor, encouraged further settlement west of the Blue Ridge Mountains." [28]

"In 1738, Beverley authorized John Lewis of Northern Ireland to show and sell his land in Augusta County." Lewis was born in Northern Ireland, was educated in Scotland, and came to America in 1729. In 1732, he joined a party of pioneers led by Joist Hite to settle in what would become Augusta County. He was instrumental in encouraging fellow Scots-Irish emigrants in Pennsylvania to come to the Valley."
(Peyton, J. Lewis)

I believe Mr. Lewis must have come in contact with William[1] Nutt in Pennsylvania as William[1] Nutt in Beverley Manor had a bond from John Lewis for 350 acres of land in Virginia, later noted to have been "either in the Cow or Calf pasture". This may very well have been the impetus for William's[1] move to Virginia. That bond was part of William's[1] collateral to purchase his 650 acres in Beverley Manor.

Just exactly when William[1] arrived in Virginia is not definitive. He does not appear on the list of Orange County, Virginia – Tithe Lists, 1734-1739. [29] A purchase agreement made between William[1] and Gibbons Jennings on September 2, 1740, suggests he arrived sometime in 1740. William[1] appeared as one of 3 appraisers of John Campbell's estate recorded in Orange County on November 14, 1741. [30]

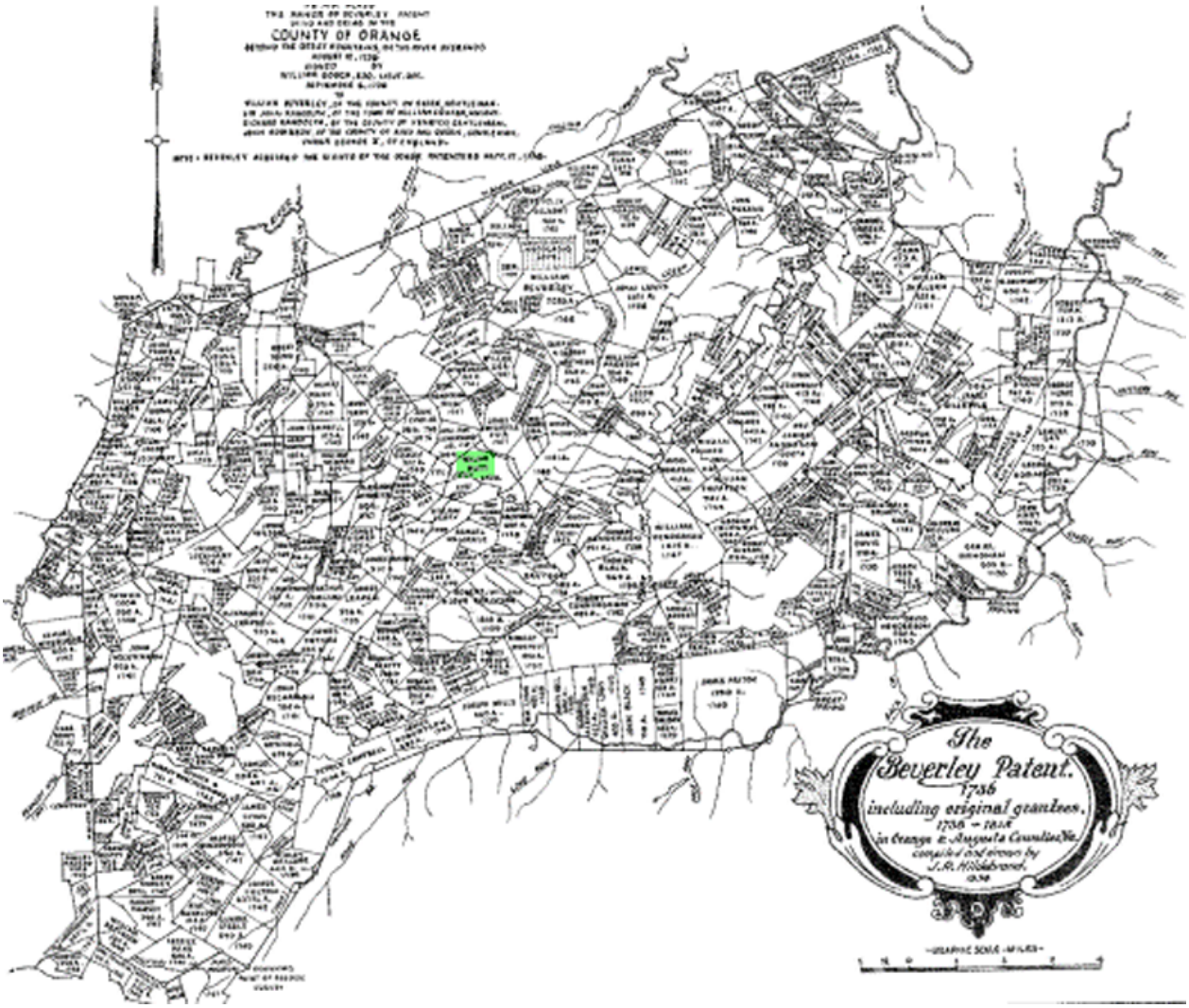


[28] Excerpts from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Beverley

[29] Merrill, Kathy. *Orange County, VA - Tithe Lists, 1734-1739.* Transcribed for the USGenWeb Archives Special Collections Project.
http://files.usgwarchives.net/va/orange/taxlists/1734-39.txt

[30] Virginia. County Court, Orange County. *Index to wills, 1734-1947; will books 1735-1906*. Wm Nutt, appraiser of the estate of John Campbell, Will Book 1, page 180. Familysearch.org.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9PX-X93L?i=105&cat=378071

BEVERLEY PATENT MAP BY J. R. HILDEBRAND, 1954 [31]



The land owned by William Nutt (highlighted in green) is located about four miles south of where Staunton is today located. It can be found by driving south on highway 11, which followed the Great Pennsylvania Road, soon crossing Folly Mill Creek which joins Nutt's Mill of Mill Creek.

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[31] Hildebrand, J. R. Beverley Patent map, 1954. Permission to use granted by USGenWeb. https://www.usgenwebsites.org/vagenweb/augusta/BeverlyPatent.html

WeRelate. Beverley Patent map by J. R. Hildebrand, 1954. https://www.werelate.org/wiki/Hildebrand's_Map_of_Beverley_Manor

Land Records

The seminal work on early records for Augusta County, Virginia, is *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia* by Lyman Chalkley. [32] Entries regarding William[1] Nutt's land transactions are extracted from the Order Book of the County Court, which contains the entries of the proceedings of the Court, as transcribed by Mr. Chalkley. It contains references for William[1] and Andrew[1.1], but none for William[1.2] or John[1.3] or Mary[1.4].

William Beverley deeded 650 acres to Gibbons Jennings on April 14, 1738. On September 2, 1940, Jennings agreed to convey the land to William[1] Nutt. However, Jennings left the colony without taking any conveyance for the land from Beverley or making any conveyance to William[1] Nutt. It would take a court order to finally compel the conveyance to William[1]. According to a deed between William[1] and John Buchanan, the conveyance occurred on August 13, 1758.

7/27/1744 – Wm Beverley to Wm Nutt [33]

Page 319.--13th August, 1747. Wm. Beverley to Wm. Nutt, of Orange. Whereas, Wm. Beverley, on 14th April, 1738, did agree to convey to Gibbons Jennings, late of Orange County, 650 acres in Beverley Manor, which said 650 acres were laid off by Ro. Brooke, Gent., on Christy's Creek, at Moses Thompsons; a red oak by John Brackenridge's grove, who was murdered by the Indians; in consideration of which and other, 510 acres conveyed by said Beverley to the said Gibbons Jennings, he was to pay William £38.7.2. Jennings paid all but £10 and entered on the land and built a water grist mill thereon, and afterwards, on 2d September, 1740, agreed to convey the same land to Wm. Nutt in consideration of one gray mare. Mr. Jno. Lewis's bond for 350 acres, either in the Cow or Calf Pasture, 6 shillings cash and 1,000 yards of linen. Jennings left the colony without taking any conveyance for the land from Beverley or making any conveyance to Nutt. Nutt brought suit in County Court, Orange, vs. Jennings and Beverley, to compel a conveyance, and it was decreed, 27th July, 1744, that Beverley convey to Nutt. Deed to Nutt. Teste: Robt. Davies, W. Russell, John Lin. Proved by all, 19th August, 1747.

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[32] Chalkley, Lyman. *The Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia: Extracted from the Original Court Records of Augusta County, 1745-1800*. Copyright © 1996 - 2023 USGenWeb Archives. Permission to use imaged granted by USGenWeb. http://usgwarchives.net/special/chalkley/

[33] Chalkley, Lyman. *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia*, Volume 3, Page 262. Original record is in Deed Book 1, page 319. http://files.usgwarchives.net/va/augusta/court/3court26.txt

After waiting several years for William Beverley's wife, Elizabeth, to release her dower, the following list of men were finally able to receive title to their lands. Merriam-Webster defines dower as "the part of or interest in the real estate of a deceased spouse given by law to the surviving spouse during the surviving spouse's life". Traditionally, it safeguarded a wife's livelihood should she become widowed. The property did not pass to the wife, but rather provided her a share, typically up to 1/3, of her husband's estate for her life or until she released the dower. This entry documented the dower release so that the land could be officially conveyed to the new owners.

2/6/1749 – Dower released for William Nutt's deed [34]

Page 540.--Commission to Thomas Waring, James Garnet, Benj. Winslow and Francis Waring, Gent., Justices of Essex County, to privately examine Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Beverley, as to release of dower in land conveyed, 12th and 13th August, 1747, to James Lynn, 500 acres on head branches of Shanando, 21st September, 1748. Executed, and dower released, 6th February, 1749.

Page 541.--Same to same. Deed to James Crawford, 12th and 13th August, 1747. Executed as above.

Page 541.--Same as to Archibald Hamilton's deed.

Page 542.--Same as to Andrew Cowen's deed.

Page 543.--Same as to Robert Alexander's deed.

Page 543.--Same as to Robert Davis' deed.

Page 544.--Same as to James McCorkle's deed.

Page 544.--Same as to William Henderson's deed.

Page 545.--Same as to Samuel Brawford's deed.

Page 546.--Same as to John Mitchell's deed.

Page 546.--Same as to William Nutt's deed.

Page 547.--Same as to John Henderson's deed.

Page 547.--Same as to James Gilmore's deed.

Page 548.--Same as to Helen Mitchell's deed.

Page 549.--Same as to John Miller's deed.

Page 549.--Same as to Alexander McFeater's deed.

Page 550.--Same as to David Moore's deed.

Page 550.--Same as to Edward Hall's deed.

Page 551.--Same as to Samuel Steel's deed.

Page 551.--Same as to Robert Ramsey's deed.

Page 552.--Same as to George Breckinridge's deed.

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[34] Chalkley, Lyman, *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia*, Volume 3, Page 269. Original record is in Deed Book 1, page 546.
http://files.usgwarchives.net/va/augusta/court/3court26.txt

On May 17, 1746, William[1] Nutt, along with Robert McClanachan, John Madison, James McCorkle, and James Armstrong, was ordered to build a road from the courthouse to the clerk's office.

5/17/1746 – road from the courthouse to clerk's office paid with tithables from William Nut [35]

JULY 16, 1746.

(68) New Court--Commission dated 13 June, 1746: James Patton, George Robinson, Robert Cunningham, James Montgomery, Wm. Jameson, Saml. Gay, John Lewis, Peter Scholl, John Wilson, Silas Hart, Richard Burton, Wm. Thompson, John Buchanan, James Bell, Thomas Lewis, Henry Downs, John Christian.
(69) Henry Downs to be Sheriff and qualified, and John Hawkins and Henry Downs, Jr., qualified Under Sheriffs.
(69) Commission to prepare a deed from Beverley for 25 acres according to an order of Council.
(69) Wm. Woods, Thos. Williams, Michael Finey, appointed Constables in Fork of James River.
(69) Law books provided for each justice, Webb's Justices and Mercer's Abridgements.
(70) James and John McCune brought before the Court for speaking treasonable words--evidence heard--both took the oaths and gave bond for good behavior.
(70) John Maxwell and William Thompson to make road from the Co. Ho. to Tinkling Spring.
(70) Robert McMahon and Samuel Lockhard being bound over to this Court for misbehaving themselves towards William Thomson in killing his hogs, horses, etc., and William saying he feared further damage--they gave bond for good behavior, George Anderson and Wm. Pierce for Lockard, James Givens and Geo. Cathey for McMahon
(71) John Buchanan qualified Coroner.
Peter Scholl qualified Coroner.
John Buchanan qualified Under Sheriff.
(71) Road ordered from Co. Ho. to Clerk's Office, and tithables of John Madison, William Nut, James McCorkle, Robert McClenachan and James Armstrong clear it.

Page 20

3/8/1747-8 - William's[1] land was processioned on March 8, 1747/8. [36]

Page 24.--John Lynn and Robert Young report, viz: 8th March, 1747-8, processioned for John Henderson, Samuel Downey, Wm. Nutt, James McCorkle, Wm. Ledgerwood, Alex. McFeters, James Gilmore's, Robert Davies, Wm. and James Bell, John Lynn.

Processioning in Colonial Virginia [37]

> "Land surveys were so prone to error that their metes and bounds frequently do not precisely match those of adjoining surveys. Even those that do match may have become outdated by the course of nature. The corners of a survey were usually marked trees, which could heal or fall, or relatively vague locations like the mouth of a stream or the bank of a creek. Compasses used by surveyors to determine direction were precise only within a degree or so, and frequently less when used in the field. The chain-laying method of determining distances, which worked well on cleared land, was prone to error when applied over hills, across water, and through thick woods. Not surprisingly, disputes over the precise

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[35] Chalkley, Lyman. *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia*, Volume 1, Pages 19-20. Original record is in Order Book 1, page 71.
http://usgwarchives.net/special/chalkley/volume_1/or01_20.htm

[36] Chalkley, Lyman. *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia*, Volume 2, Pages 435-436. Original record is in the Augusta Parish Vestry Book, 1746-1753, page 24.
http://files.usgwarchives.net/va/augusta/court/2court47.txt

[37] Bob's Genealogy Filing Cabinet, Southern and Colonial Genealogies, by Robert W. Baird
http://www.genfiles.com/articles/processioning/

location of property lines were commonplace. Although resurveying the land was an option, it was an expensive one for both parties, which frequently failed to resolve the dispute.

"The 1662 act required that landowners '*goe in procession*' once every four years to walk and renew the property lines between themselves and their neighbors. The county courts were charged with ordering the parish vestries to define the precincts and procession them. Once the precincts were defined, the landowners within each precinct would walk the lines, renew markings, and resolve as many disputes as possible among themselves. A substantial fine was established for any landowner who failed to participate."

These entries record the disposition of all of William's[1] land as he prepares to leave Virginia and move to North Carolina. I expect that Elenor had to release her dower for all the sales, but it was only mentioned on the 1748 deed to james McCorkal.

5/21/1748 – William Nutt to James McCorkal [38]

Page 538.--21st May, 1748. £5. William Nutt to James McCorkal, 24-1/2 acres in Beverley Manor; line of McCorkal's former survey; Spanish oak. Teste: James Trimble, John Rutledge, Robert Davis. Acknowledged by William, and dower released by Elinor, 21st May, 1748.

11/28/1749 – William Nutt to Dennis Dyer [39]

Page 354.--28th November, 1749. William Nutt, miller, to Dennis Dyer, tailor, 181 acres in Beverley Manor. Mill Creek. Corner Andrew Nutt.

5/24/1750 – Dennis Dyer to William Nutt [40]

Page 782.--24th May, 1750. Dennis Dyer, tailor, and Abigail, to William Nutt, miller, in Beverley Manor, said Nutt's mill on Mill Creek; corner Andrew Nutt, Abigail, wife of Dennis, 181 acres in Beverley Manor. Teste: Wm. Hamilton, Jno. Willson, Francis Beatey.

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[38] Chalkley, Lyman. *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia*, Volume 3, Page 269. Original record is in Deed Book 1, page 538.
http://files.usgwarchives.net/va/augusta/court/3court26.txt

[39] Chalkley, Lyman. *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia*, Volume 3, Page 276. Original record is in Deed Book 2, page 354.
http://files.usgwarchives.net/va/augusta/court/3court27.txt

[40] Chalkley, Lyman. *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia*, Volume 3, Page 286. Original record is in Deed Book 2, page 782.
http://files.usgwarchives.net/va/augusta/court/3court28.txt

11/28/1750 – Wm Nutt to John Buchanan [41]

> Page 69.--28th November, 1750. Wm. Nutt to John Buchanan, 416-1/2 acres dated 27th July, 1744, part of 650 acres conveyed by Beverley by decree of Orange Co. Same land involved in suit in Orange, Nutt vs. Gibbins Jennings and Wm. Beverley, conveyed by Beverley to Nutt, 13th August, 1745; corner John Coulter, Mill Creek; corner James McCorkals, etc., water grist mill. Eleanor, wife of Wm. Nutt. Teste: Andrew Cowan, John Rutledge, Francis Beatey.

11/28/1750 – Wm Nutt to John Coulter [42]

> Page 72.--28th November, 1750. Wm. Nutt to John Coulter, 210 acres, part of 650 above; part of above, Robert McClenachan's line; corner to graveyard of John Breckinridge, who was murdered by the Indians.

This last disposition completes the sale of William[1] Nutt's original patent of 650 acres in Beverley Manor, Augusta County, Virginia. I don't know what happened with the 181 acres he sold to Dennis Dyer and then purchased back from Dyer. It would be out of character for him to have just walked away from the property since he sold all of his other land. It might simply be that Dennis Dyer, for some unknown reason, couldn't keep or didn't want the property and decided to sell it back to William[1]. The 181 acres were then part of either John Buchanan's subsequent purchase or part of John Coulter's subsequent purchase, or maybe a portion went to each man. In my research, I have often found that the simplest explanation is often correct. It can be tempting at times to stack information together to reach a conclusion when a simpler explanation fits the research just as well. Regardless of the circumstances, the 3 sales to James McCorkal, John Buchanan, and John Coulter accounted for all 650 acres.

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[41] Chalkley, Lyman. *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia*, Volume 3, Page 290. Original record is in Deed Book 3, page 69.
http://files.usgwarchives.net/va/augusta/court/3court29.txt

[42] Chalkley, Lyman. *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia*, Volume 3, Pages 290-291. Original record is in Deed Book 3, page 72.
http://files.usgwarchives.net/va/augusta/court/3court29.txt

Military Records

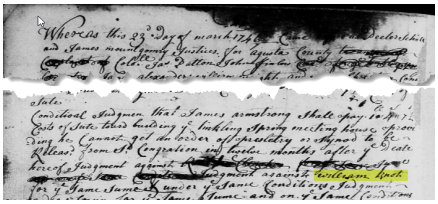
The Augusta County Militia companies were formed in 1742, under the necessity of protection against hostile Indians on the frontier. The militia was civil as well as military, and in these companies, taxes were levied and collected. Every man belonged to a company, usually the one where he lived. The Valley militia was organized into 12 companies with a captain at the head of each. Unfortunately, the muster rolls of 3 of the companies have not been preserved. William's[1] name does not appear on any of the rolls that do survive. The 9 companies that did survive can be found in *Militia Companies in Augusta County, in 1742* by Jos. A. Waddell as published in The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Volume 8.

Church Records

As early as 1737, the settlers in Augusta County were present in sufficient numbers to enable them to form several Presbyterian congregations. The earliest churches in the Back Country were settled mostly by pioneers from Pennsylvania moving up the Valley of Virginia and on into the Carolinas and Georgia. The Old Stone and Tinkling Spring Presbyterian meeting houses organized by the Scots-Irish in Augusta County were near present-day Staunton. Interestingly, the word "church" only applied to congregations of the Church of England. All dissenting churches were called "meeting houses". (Wilson, Howard M., 1954)

Work on the Tinkling Spring structure likely started in the spring of 1743, and by January 11, 1744/5, the building had progressed far enough that bills were coming due. While the initial round of bills was paid for by Colonel James Patton, the commissioners of the church needed funds to reimburse Patton and provide for continued construction. The commissioners established a process by which to assess and collect such monies from congregants. (Wilson, Howard M., 1954)

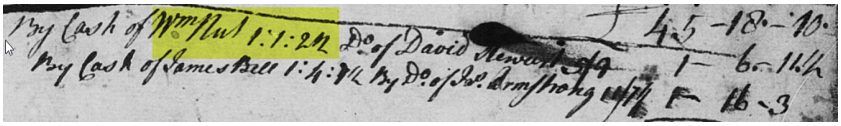
On March 23, 1746/7, the commissioners of Tinkling Spring Church brought suit against those who hadn't paid their share of the building costs. William[1] does not appear on the list of initial assessments published in 1744, but on March 23, 1746/7, a conditional judgment was levied against William[1] Knot. A conditional judgment allowed for the person to be released from the obligation if they expected to separate from the congregation within 12 months. [43]



. . . Conditional judgment that James Armstrong shall pay 1 4 7½ costs of sute tourd (sic) building ye tinkling spring meeting house providing he cannot get an order of presbytery or Synod to be released from said congregation in twelve months after ye date hereof Judgment against William Knot for ye same sum & under same conditions . . .

The notation 1 4 7½ refers to the English pound, shillings, pence system: 1 pound, 4 shillings, 7½ pence.

Sometime later, it appears William[1] paid a portion of this judgment in the amount of 1-1-2½ (pound-shilling-pence). [44] There is no logical order to the records in this publication, and they are not very well preserved. Additionally, there are records for multiple dates, sometimes years apart, listed on the same page. There is a date of August 27, 1753, attached to some other payments on the same page where William's[1] payment is recorded, but I am not convinced that that was the date of William's[1] payment. William[1] was making application for land in North Carolina in 1751. It might simply be the date the payment was recorded, perhaps much later than when it was actually received.



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[43] Tinkling Spring Presbyterian Church, Fishersville, Virginia. *Church records, 1741-1963*. Richmond, Virginia: Virginia State Library. FamilySearch.org. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9CT-P6NL?i=56&cat=543779

[44] Wilson, Howard McKnight. *Records of Lexington Presbytery, Synod of Virginia.* Image 69 of 776. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89CT-P6XH?i=68&cat=543779&lang=en

North Carolina

"The emigration of the Scots-Irish from Pennsylvania to Maryland and Virginia was part of a larger movement that did not cease until it had contributed greatly toward peopling the uplands of the South. The emigration of Pennsylvanians into North Carolina was well underway by 1750. The Scots-Irish, the largest single group in this immigration, came mostly from Pennsylvania, though some came from Virginia and some direct from Ulster. A goodly percentage of those entering North Carolina were Pennsylvania Scotch-Irishmen who had spent some time in the Valley of Virginia." (Dunaway, pages 103-104).

"Around 1738, Virginia's Royal Governor William Gooch made an attractive offer. In the Shenandoah Valley west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, two new counties, Augusta and Frederick, were authorized to be cut from Orange County. The Scots-Irish were invited to settle there, [having been offered] an exemption from taxes for ten years and land titles. Augusta County, in particular, became a haven for Scots-Irish Presbyterians.

"All went well in Augusta until 1748, the last year the settlers were exempt from paying taxes. In 1748, Virginia resumed the collection of Tithes (Church Money). The settlers had had 100 years of that stuff in Ireland and just would not stand for it in America. So, they just picked up and moved out. Some of them took the trouble to sell their land. Others were not so particular; they just walked off and left it.

"It just so happened that in 1749, North Carolina was ready and waiting for them. The entire part of the Western colony was organized into Anson County in 1750 - with no tithes - and there was a stampede to get into North Carolina. " [45]

"They came down [the Great Wagon Road] on horseback, two-wheeled carts, and if they could afford it, by one of the famous Conestoga wagons. The settlers now had land and a place to worship of their choice which brought no actual interference from civil authorities as it had in Virginia and Pennsylvania. They established their Presbyterian churches. They had a zeal for politics and as with their religion, they did not compromise. They developed agriculture and industry. They had a fighting spirit, not just from their rough, outdoor life, but from two migrations, first to Ireland and then to America." (White, Howard and Ruth White, 1992)

The new residents "found a wild and strange country filled with huge ancient forests, oaks, poplars and stately pines, thickets, canebrakes, and underbrush. There were wide prairies covered with tall grass lying between the Yadkin and the Catawba Rivers. The early explorers called these areas savannas. Wild game abounded, game and fish were abundant, and they spoke of buffalo, deer, bear, rabbit, turkey, pheasant, and squirrel. The streams teemed with otter and beaver as well as fish. The country was nearly uninhabited, comparatively safe, and well-supplied with water. It was a paradise for those seeking independence." [46]

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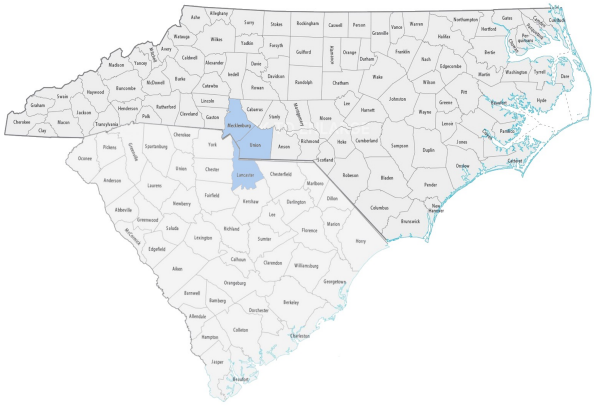
[45] Cooper, Laura M. *Munson, Underwood, Horn, Fairfield and Allied Families - Captain Andrew Pickens*. Site updated on 20 May 2009.
http://brazoriaroots.com/p6278.htm

[46] White, Howard and Ruth White. *Mecklenburg: The Life and Times of a Proud People*. JM Productions, Brentwood, Tennessee, September 1992. Pages 3-5, 27-29. Owned by Family History Library; Digitized by FamilySearch International.
https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/viewer/795705/?offset=0#page=2&viewer=picture&o=search&n=0&q=

"When the first Anglo-Europeans arrived in the early 1750s, they settled between Rum Creek and Twelve Mile Creek in the uplands known as the Waxhaws and the Long Canes." [47]. The Waxhaws is an area "located in the Piedmont region of North and South Carolina, lying southwest of the Uwharrie Mountains. The Waxhaw people were a Native American tribe who historically lived in present-day counties of Lancaster, in South Carolina, and Union and Mecklenburg in North Carolina, around the area of present-day Charlotte." [48]



"The majority of the new settlers were Scots-Irish who had migrated from Virginia and Pennsylvania" (Wikipedia, Lancaster County), including "a group of thirty or forty families from Augusta County, Virginia." (Cooper, 2009)

"The area was very isolated until almost the end of the Revolutionary War. The only road, the Great Wagon Road, reached the area from the outside. It was an ancient buffalo trail, crossing the Yadkin River at present-day Salisbury, North Carolina, and running through the Catawba Nation, south of present-day Charlotte on the Catawba River. There was no means of communication except by horseback. These pioneer people were not idle people and practically all were artisans. Early title deeds show there were weavers, joiners, coopers (a maker of casks and barrels), wheelwrights, wagon makers, tailors, teachers, blacksmiths, hatters, merchants, laborers, winemakers, miners, rope makers, surveyors, fullers, gentlemen. The people lived to themselves, fostered their own institutions, and lived their own lives until they became bothered by ever-mounting taxes." [49]

"By 1755, the newcomers had built a meeting house, still in existence and known today as the Old Waxhaw Presbyterian Church." [50] "The church became the center of Presbyterian influence in the backcountry, and with the founding of the Waxhaw Academy, it became the intellectual center as well." [51]

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47 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lancaster_County,_South_Carolina

48 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waxhaws
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waxhaw_people

49 Groome, Bailey Troy, 1884- (Main Author); Sons of the American Revolution (Added Author). Mecklenburg in the revolution, 1740-1783: Written in honor of the Sons of the American Revolution upon occasion of their 42nd Annual Congress At Charlotte Mecklenburg County North Carolina May 17-21, 1931. Salt Lake City, Utah: Digitized by FamilySearch International, 2015. Pages 9-12.

50 Pettus, Louise. "What is the Waxhaws?", Rootsweb.com. 2006.
http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~waxhaw/genealogy/

51 Adams, Rhett A. *Waxhaws (Region).* South Carolina Encyclopedia. University of South Carolina, Institute for Southern Studies, 2016.
https://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/waxhaws-region/

North Carolina Land and Property

Government Land Grants [52]

Various royal, colonial, state, and federal governments established the first claims to land in what is now North Carolina. The person who obtained title to the land from government agents received a land grant, also known as a land patent. Obtaining a grant of land from the government was the final step in a process that often resulted in the creation of several documents: claims, warrants, plats or surveys, and the final grant or patent.

After a person selected a piece of vacant land, he would enter a claim for it by describing its features to an entry-taker. If, after three months, the person seeking the land received no opposition to his entry, the entry-taker would convey a warrant to a surveyor to survey the land and draw a plat map. After officials received the necessary papers and fees, the new land owner was given a patent to the land."

Land grants were recorded in Land Patent Books maintained by the NC Secretary of State. In the early 1900s, a project was started to consolidate all the loose documents in an envelope called a shuck. [53] The images on the NORTH CAROLINA LAND GRANT IMAGES AND DATA website are provided courtesy of the State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh NC in the *North Carolina, Land Grant Files, 1693-1960* collection. [54]

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[52] *North Carolina Land and Property*. FamilySearch Research Wiki. https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/index.php?title=North_Carolina_Land_and_Property&oldid=2553163

[53] NC Historical Records Online. *North Carolina Land Grants Images and Data.* State Archives of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina. Copyright 2023 by North Carolina Historical Records Online. http://info.nclandgrants.com/faqs/

[54] NC Historical Records Online, *North Carolina Land Grants Images and Data.* https://www.nclandgrants.com

Deeds and Conveyances

After being granted a patent, the new owner could sell or transfer his property to others. "When land was sold by individuals, the transaction generally was recorded in county deed books." [55] Many early deed records for Anson County are digitized and available at FamilySearch.

"One type of conveyance used at this time was a deed of grant, which was used to convey future interest in land (different from the aforementioned land grant). Due to a peculiarity of the law, a deed of grant *could not* be used to convey a current interest in land. However, a special form of grant called a release could be used to convey future interest to someone who already had a current interest. (The modern version is called a quitclaim deed.) This resulted in a very popular form of conveyance called a **lease and release** in which the grantor first leased the land for a short term and a nominal consideration, thus establishing current interest. Then, the owner released his future rights to the land in exchange for the actual purchase price. Two agreements were required. First, a contract was executed by the seller to convey a lease on the land. The seller then separately executed a release to grant to the buyer (who was now his tenant with a current interest) a reversion of the seller's interest. The effect was to transfer title to the buyer since he now owned both the current and future interests in the land." [56]

North Carolina deeds are available on the Mecklenburg County Register of Deeds Remote Access Site for Historical Land Records. To view the North Carolina deeds, click on the hyperlink in the related footnote. On the opening page, click on the Acknowledge Disclaimer to Begin Searching Records hyperlink. Then, click on the Imaging System Only hyperlink near the top of the page. On that page, enter the Book and Page noted in the footnote and then click View Page. If more than one page is listed, click Next Page to view other pages.

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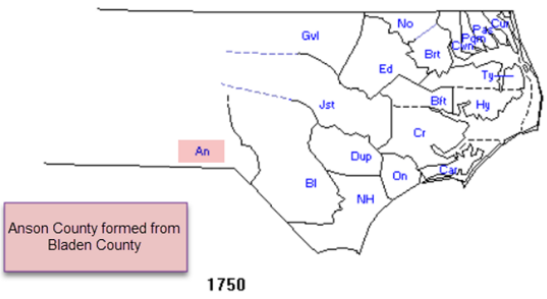
[55] https://wiki.rootsweb.com//wiki/index.php?title=North_Carolina_Land_Records&_gl=1*1gfvgb8*_ga*MTI0NDMwNTQ1MS4xNjYxMDk2NjIw*_ga_4QT8FMEX30*MTY2MTE5Nzk4MC40LjAuMTY2MTE5Nzk4MC4wLjAuMA..&_ga=2.203475600.1461802709.1661096838-1244305451.1661096620

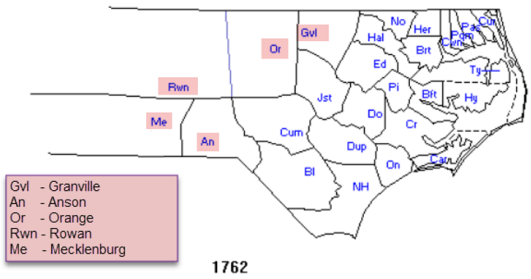
[56] Baird, Robert W. Bob's Genealogy Filing Cabinet, Southern and Colonial Genealogies; Copyright various dates, 2010-2030. "A Bit of Deed History" and "Colonial Legal Terminology". https://genfiles.com/articles/

Anson/Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

"Anson County, located on the eastern edge of North Carolina's Piedmont region, along the South Carolina border, was formed in 1750 with the division of Bladen County. The county takes its name from George Lord Anson (1697-1762), then First Lord of the British Admiralty. For a time, Anson County was one of the largest territories in the colony, with borders that theoretically extended westward as far as the Mississippi River. Anson County was home to a considerable population of Catawba and Cheraw Indians, whose settlements along the Pee Dee River offered important trading outposts for British and Scotch-Irish immigrants who came to the region."



Credit: rootsweb.com



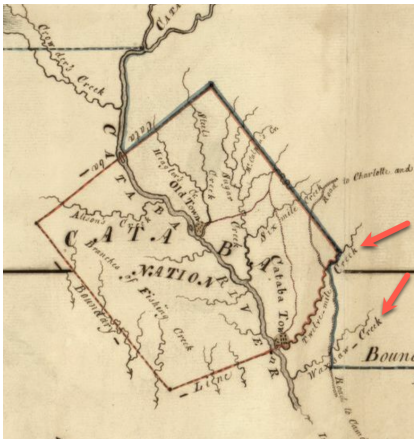
Credit: rootsweb.com

In 1749, Anson County encompassed most of the Piedmont region. Increasing numbers of settlers in North Carolina's Piedmont led to the creation of new counties including Granville, Orange, Rowan, and Mecklenburg where the Scots-Irish settled in large numbers. "Mecklenburg County was formed in 1762 from the western part of Anson County. Due to unsure boundaries, a large part of south and western Mecklenburg County extended into areas that would later form part of the state of South Carolina." [57]

[57] Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mecklenburg_County,_North_Carolina

Land Records

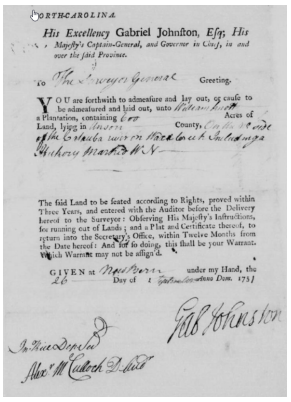
Land grants recorded and issued for William[1] and Andrew[1.1] show that William[1] and his family settled in the Waxhaw Territory between the Rocky River and the Catawba River, more specifically in the area of Twelvemile Creek and Waxhaw Creek. This land was originally located in Anson County, then in what became Mecklenburg County when it was created from Anson County in 1762. All of William's[1] North Carolina records were from Anson County. He likely died circa 1759 before Mecklenburg County was formed.



Credit: Library of Congress

9/26/1751 - William Knott, 600 acres on N. side of Catawba River on Waxa Creek [58]

A warrant for William Knott for 600 acres *on the No side of the Catauba River on Waxa Creek including a hickory marked W N* was entered on September 26, 1751.


NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency Gabriel Johnston, Esq; His Majesty's Captain-General, and Governor in Chief, in and over the said Province.

To The Surveyor General Greeting.

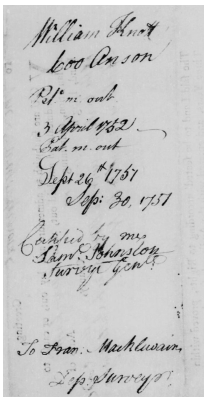
YOU are forthwith to admeasure and lay out, or cause to be admeasured and laid out, unto [illegible] a Plantation, containing 600 Acres of Land, lying in [illegible] County, [illegible] on the [illegible] Catauba River on Waxa Creek including a Hickory marked W N

The said Land to be seated according to Rights, proved within Three Years, and entered with the Auditor before the Delivery hereof to the Surveyor: Observing His Majesty's Instructions, for running out of Lands; and a Plat and Certificate thereof, to return into the Secretary's Office, within Twelve Months from the Date hereof: And for so doing, this shall be your Warrant. Which Warrant may not be assign'd.

GIVEN at [illegible] under my Hand, the 26 Day of [illegible] Dom. 1751

Gab. Johnston

In Mac Dowell
Alex. M Culloch D. Sec.


William Knott
600 Anson
Pet. m. out
3 April 1752
Cat. m. out
Sept. 26th 1751
Sept. 30. 1751
Certified by me
Jam. Johnston
Surveyor Gen.
To Joan. Macklewain.

File No. 0353 was assigned to this warrant. Numbers that begin with "0" were assigned when loose documents were found (warrants, surveys, etc.) that couldn't be linked to a grant. This particular warrant was never granted. It could be that someone else had already filed a petition for this acreage, or the survey was never completed, or William[1] never paid the requisite fees to obtain the patent. Or, perhaps William[1] simply changed his mind and abandoned the original petition.

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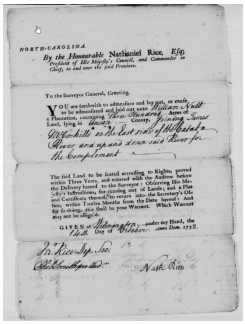
[58] State Archives of North Carolina, Call #S.108.421. (Sign in as a guest to view the records) https://www.nclandgrants.com/grant/?mars=12.14.27.8024&qid=920661&rn=1

4/5/1753 - William[1] Nutt, 190 acres on the S. Side of Waxhaw Creek, Grant #180 [59] [60]

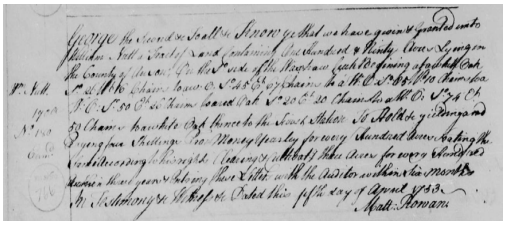
There were 2 files created for William[1] Nutt's grant for 190 acres on the south side of Waxhaw Creek, File No. 144 and File No. 766. The grant was recorded on April 5, 1753, in Land Patent Book 10, page 360 (File No. 766) and Book 2, Page 45 (File No. 144). The shuck for File No. 766 contained the warrant authorizing the survey dated October 14, 1752. The shuck for File No. 144 was empty but did reference Patent Book 2, Page 45. File No. 766 is indexed as Wm Nuth.

The warrant authorized a survey for 300 acres on the east side of the Cataba (sic) River joining James McKorkills (McCorkle) dated October 14, 1752. The outside of the warrant indicates the survey was returned on April 4, 1753, showing that the requested tract contained only 190 acres. It also references the grant number.



"It wasn't unusual for a warrant to request a larger amount of acreage, and it was purposely vague. The state, at this point, was interested in getting the request on record and making sure the claimant could pay the requisite fees. It was understood that the land description would be clearer once a survey was made." [61]

The grant includes a physical description of the land along with the requirement that William[1] *pay four shilling proc money yearly for every hundred acres* and clear and cultivate *three acres for every hundred within three years* and enter with the auditor within six months.



George the Second, To all, Know ye that we have given & granted unto William Nutt a tract of land containing one hundred & ninty (sic) acres lying in the County of Anson; on the S side of the Waxhaw Creek beginning at a white oak S26 W16 Chains to a W. O. S45 E67 Chains to a W. O. S85 W10 Chains to a W. O. S50 E26 Chains to a red oak. S20 E20 Chain to a W. O: S74 E 50 Chains to a white oak thence to the first station To Hold & yielding and paying four shilling proc money yearly for every hundred acres seating the same according to his right clearing and cultivating three acres for every hundred within three years and entering these letters with the auditor within six months. In Testimony & witness & dated this fifth day of April 1753. Matt Rowan

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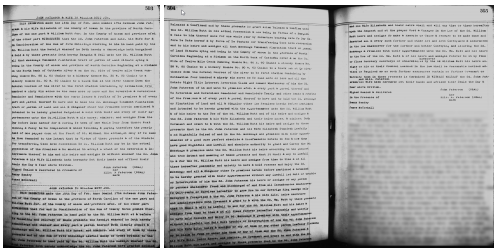
[59] State Archives of North Carolina, *North Carolina, Land Grant Files, 1693-1960,* Land Patent Book 10, page 360 (File No. 766). (Sign in as a guest to view the records)
https://www.nclandgrants.com/grant/?mars=12.14.27.765&qid=921670&rn=65

[60] State Archives of North Carolina, *North Carolina, Land Grant Files, 1693-1960,* Land Patent Book 2 Page 45 (File No. 144). (Sign in as a guest to view the records)
https://www.nclandgrants.com/grant/?mars=12.14.27.145&qid=318458&rn=6

[61] *North Carolina Land Grants*.
https://ncccha.blogspot.com/2011/06/north-carolina-land-grants.html

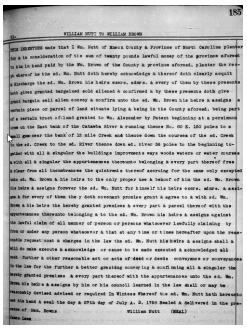
2/15/1754 - John and Elizabeth Paterson to William[1] Nutt deed for 496 acres [62]

Anson County Deeds volume B contains a "lease" deed on page 503 and a "release" deed on pages 503-505 documenting a lease/purchase between William[1] Nutt of Anson County, North Carolina, and John & Elizabeth Paterson of Rowan County, North Carolina, on February 15, 1754. William[1] leased the land for 5 shillings Sterling for one year and then purchased 496 acres for 23 pounds Sterling. This tract of land lay between the south side of Twelve Mile Creek and the north side of the Catawba River. The designation "Jur." following William's[1] name in the body of the document is an abbreviation for the Latin jurat, which certifies that the document was written by the person who signed it. It is not referring to William Nutt, Jr. (William[1.2]).



In all, William's[1] known documented and recorded land transactions include the grant for 190 acres and the purchase from John Paterson for 496 acres for a total of 686 acres. He sold a portion of the acreage purchased from John Paterson to William Brown and gifted 734 acres to his 3 sons, Andrew[1.1], William[1.2], and John[1.3]. Considering that William[1] gifted more land to Andrew[1.1], William[1.2], and John[1.3] than the combination of the grant and the purchase from John Paterson, William must have had other holdings.

7/27/1758 - William[1] Nutt deed to William Brown [63]



This deed records the sale of some land (the exact acreage is not mentioned) from William[1] Nutt of Anson County, North Carolina, a planter, to William Brown of the same county and province for 20 pounds on July 27, 1758. This deed indicated that the land being conveyed was originally part of a grant to William Alexander. William Alexander sold 496 acres of his grant to John and Elizabeth Paterson on January 29, 1754, who in turn sold to William[1] and Elenor Nutt on February 15, 1754. The measurements listed in the Nutt to Brown deed are less than the measurements notated in the Patterson to Nutt deed. It seems reasonable to conclude that the acreage William[1] sold to William Brown was only part of the 496 acres he had purchased from John Paterson. Interestingly, a few days earlier, Andrew[1.1] had sold 150 acres of his land to William Brown as well.

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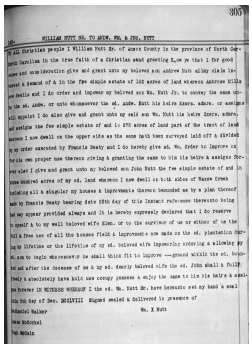
[62] North Carolina Superior Court (Anson County). *Anson County deeds, 1749-1926; indexes, 1748-1962, 1749-1962*. Raleigh, North Carolina: Filmed by North Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1962. Volume B, pages 503-505.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L98Y-8QH1?cat=330384

[63] North Carolina Superior Court (Anson County). *Anson County deeds*, Volume 5, page 185.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9Z1-FS31?cat=330384

12/5/1758 - William[1] Nutt to Andrew[1.1], William[1.2], and John[1.3] [64]

This gift deed is the last known record of William[1] Nutt. Eleanor is mentioned in this land deed making it highly likely that she was still living as of the date of the gift. The gift was witnessed by son-in-law Hugh McCain (husband of daughter Mary[1.4] Eleanor). As birth records do not exist, this record confirms the children of William[1] and Elenor were Andrew[1.1], William[1.2], John[1.3], and Mary[1.4] Eleanor, and that they moved from Virginia to South Carolina circa 1750 as a family unit.



I William Nutt Sr. . . . for good cause and consideration give and grant unto my beloved son Andrew Nutt all my claim interest & demand of & in the fee simple estate of 162 acres of land . . . I do also give and grant unto my said son Wm. Nutt the fee simple estate of and in 272 acres of land part of the tract of land whereon I now dwell . . . also I give and grant unto my beloved son John Nutt the fee simple estate of and in three hundred acres of my said land whereon I now dwell on both sides of Waxaw Creek . . . and it is hereby expressly declared that I do reserve to myself & to my well beloved wife Elen. or to the survivor or either of us the full & free use of all the houses field & improvements now made on the said plantation during my lifetime or the lifetime of my said beloved wife . . . and after the decease of me & my said dearly beloved wife the said John shall & fully freely & absolutely have hold use occupy possess & enjoy . . . Wm. Nutt

There are several publications of wills and estate records for Anson County, none of which contain a will or a probate record documenting William's[1] death. It was a common practice to gift assets to family members before death to avoid a tax liability. if this was the extent of William's estate, a will might not have been written or recorded.

Summary of William's[1] Known North Carolina land holdings

Acquired				Sold / Gifted
4/5/1753	190 acres	Waxhaw Creek	Grant #180	162 acres on 12/5/1758 to Andrew[1.1]
2/15/1754	496 acres	Catawba River/ Twelvemile Creek	Deed / Paterson	Unknown acreage on 7/27/1758 to William Brown
				272 acres on 12/5/1758 to William[1.2]
				300 acres on 12/5/1758 to John[1.3]

Andrew's[1.1] 162 acres were sold to John Crockett on March 3, 1763. William's[1.2] 272 acres were sold to Alexander Cairns on October 15, 1770. John's[1.3] 300 acres were sold to Robert Orr and Thomas Lackey on January 5, 1786.

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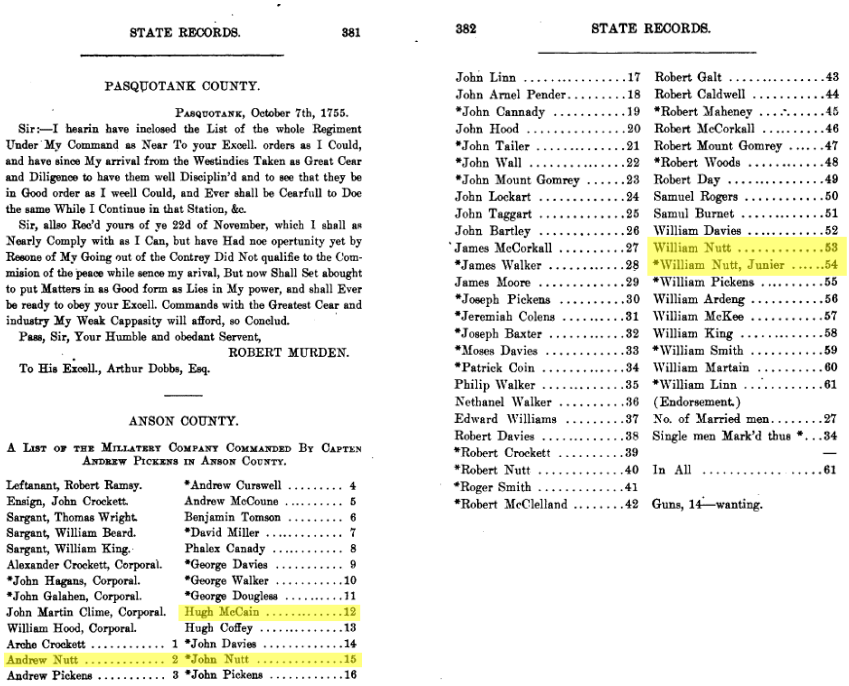
[64] North Carolina Superior Court (Anson County). *Anson County deeds*, Deed book volume 5, page 305. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89Z1-FSQN?cat=330384

Military Records

Further evidence of William's[1] and Andrew's[1.1] presence in Anson County, North Carolina, is documented in the Roster of Andrew Pickens's company of the Anson County Militia in 1755 during the French and Indian War. The roster includes William's[1] sons Andrew[1.1] (married), William[1.2], Jr. (unmarried), John[1.3] (unmarried), and son-in-law, Hugh McCain (husband of William's[1] daughter, Mary[1.4] Eleanor). [65]



STATE RECORDS. 381

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

PASQUOTANK, October 7th, 1755.

Sir:—I hearin have inclosed the List of the whole Regiment Under My Command as Near To your Excell. orders as I Could, and have since My arrival from the Westindies Taken as Great Cear and Diligence to have them well Disciplin'd and to see that they be in Good order as I weell Could, and Ever shall be Cearfull to Doe the same While I Continue in that Station, &c.

Sir, allso Rec'd yours of ye 22d of November, which I shall as Nearly Comply with as I Can, but have Had noe opertunity yet by Resone of My Going out of the Contrey Did Not qualifie to the Commision of the peace while sence my arival, But now Shall Set abought to put Matters in as Good form as Lies in My power, and shall Ever be ready to obey your Excell. Commands with the Greatest Cear and industry My Weak Cappasity will afford, so Conclud.

Pass, Sir, Your Humble and obedant Servent,

ROBERT MURDEN.

To His Excell., Arthur Dobbs, Esq.

ANSON COUNTY.

A LIST OF THE MILLATERY COMPANY COMMANDED BY CAPTEN ANDREW PICKENS IN ANSON COUNTY.

Leftanant, Robert Ramsy.		*Andrew Curswell	4
Ensign, John Crockett.		Andrew McCoune	5
Sargant, Thomas Wright.		Benjamin Tomson	6
Sargant, William Beard.		*David Miller	7
Sargant, William King.		Phalex Canady	8
Alexander Crockett, Corporal.		*George Davies	9
*John Hagans, Corporal.		*George Walker	10
*John Galahen, Corporal.		*George Dougless	11
John Martin Clime, Corporal.		Hugh McCain	12
William Hood, Corporal.		Hugh Coffey	13
Arche Crockett	1	*John Davies	14
Andrew Nutt	2	*John Nutt	15
Andrew Pickens	3	*John Pickens	16

382 STATE RECORDS.

John Linn	17	Robert Galt	43
John Arnel Pender	18	Robert Caldwell	44
*John Cannady	19	*Robert Maheney	45
John Hood	20	Robert McCorkall	46
*John Tailer	21	Robert Mount Gomrey	47
*John Wall	22	*Robert Woods	48
*John Mount Gomrey	23	Robert Day	49
John Lockart	24	Samuel Rogers	50
John Taggart	25	Samul Burnet	51
John Bartley	26	William Davies	52
James McCorkall	27	William Nutt	53
*James Walker	28	*William Nutt, Junier	54
James Moore	29	*William Pickens	55
*Joseph Pickens	30	William Ardeng	56
*Jeremiah Colens	31	William McKee	57
*Joseph Baxter	32	William King	58
*Moses Davies	33	*William Smith	59
*Patrick Coin	34	William Martain	60
Philip Walker	35	*William Linn	61
Nethanel Walker	36	(Endorsement.)	
Edward Williams	37	No. of Married men	27
Robert Davies	38	Single men Mark'd thus *	34
*Robert Crockett	39		—
*Robert Nutt	40	In All	61
*Roger Smith	41		
*Robert McClelland	42	Guns, 14—wanting.	

"Every able-bodied man from 16 to 50 had to report for drill on muster days, and the company was called out in times of disaster. These Captain's districts were also used for purposes of taxation and enumeration (the township system in NC was a much later development). The Waxhaw settlement was, at this time, about five years old and was considered to be in NC. There was only one company at this time, and it doubtless contained all the able-bodied men of militia age." [66]

Using the requirement of age 16 to age 50 for militia service and the fact that William[1] was included on this list in 1755, his earliest date of birth would be 1705. If he were older than 50 in 1755, he likely wouldn't have had to report. If he were younger than 50 in 1755, his date of birth would be after 1705.

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65 *The State Records of North Carolina*. Collected and Edited by Walter Clark, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, Volume XXII, Pages 381-382. Nash Brothers, Book and Job Printers, Goldsboro, N. C., 1907.
https://www.carolana.com/NC/Documents/The_State_Records_of_North_Carolina_Vol_XXII.pdf

66 WeRelate.
https://www.werelate.org/wiki/Person:William_Nutt_(5)

Children of William[1] and Elenor Nutt

Ancestry hosts a database that contains marriage information for approximately 1,400,000 individuals from across all 50 United States and 32 different countries around the world between 1560 and 1900 called *U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900*. [67] These records, which include information on over 500 years of marriages, were extracted from family group sheets, electronic databases, biographies, wills, and other sources. The entries found in this database provide suggested birth years and marriage dates for William[1] and Elenor's children.

Based on what little information is available, William's[1] children, except maybe Andrew[1.1], were likely born before he left Pennsylvania for Beverley Manor, Virginia. If my conclusion is correct regarding William's[1] arrival in America, it is quite possible that Andrew[1.1] (circa 1725) was a baby/toddler when William[1] and Elenor immigrated, or he was born shortly thereafter in Pennsylvania. William[1.2] (b: circa 1730), John[1.3] (b: circa 1731), and Mary[1.4] Eleanor (b: circa 1733) were likely born in Chester County, Pennsylvania.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that neither William[1.2] nor John[1.3] nor Mary[1.4] was 21 during the approximately 10 years William[1] and his family lived in Augusta County (circa 1740 - circa 1750). This would explain the lack of records in Virginia for anyone other than William[1] and Andrew[1.1].

All 4 of Andrew's[1.1] sons eventually made their way to Georgia, William[1.1.1] being the first, circa 1797. Based on extant records, Andrew[1.1.2] was next (circa 1805), followed by Matthew[1.1.3] and Samuel[1.1.4] (circa 1809).

Andrew[1.1] Nutt

Andrew[1.1] Nutt was the oldest child of William[1] and Elenor Nutt and was born circa 1726.

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[67] Yates Publishing. *U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004.
https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/7836/

William[1.2] Nutt

William[1.2] Nutt was the second child of William[1] and Eleanor Nutt. If my theory is correct that the William Nutt in Chester County, Pennsylvania, was the same William[1] Nutt who was in Virginia in the 1740s, William[1.2] was likely born in Chester County. William[1] was listed on the tax rolls of Chester County from 1730 to 1733.

The Roster of Andrew Pickens's company of the Anson County Militia in 1755 during the French and Indian War, dated October 7, 1755, included William[1.2], along with his father and brothers. According to the roster, he was not married at that time. He married Agnes Hood, born circa 1734, sometime after October 7, 1755. [68]

William[1.2] and Agnes sold his brother Andrew's[1.1] 162-acre gift from their father to John Crocket on March 3, 1763. [69] Whether there was a prior deeded transfer from Andrew[1.1] to William[1.2] or whether William[1.2] acted on behalf of Andrew[1.2] as his agent is uncertain. The original gift deed from their father William[1] did *order and impower (sic) Wm. Nutt Jr .to convey [the 162 acres] to Andrew or unto whomsoever Andrew Nutt his heirs executors administrators or assigns will appoint . . .* Perhaps that directive was all William[1.2] needed to legally sell Andrew's[1.1] 162-acre tract.

There was also a deed for this same 162-acre tract recorded on January 1, 1770. [70] A notation at the very end of the 1763 deed indicated that the Mecklenburg County Clerk's record of the original deed was lost. In order for John Crockett to sell this property on January 6, 1770, he would have had to prove his ownership. Since the original deed wasn't available, a substitute deed was filed. The second deed clearly tied this tract of land to the patent for William's[1] 190-acre grant #180 dated April 5, 1753. Witnesses included Andrew[1.1] and William's[1.2] brother John[1.3] Nutt and John's wife Catherine Nutt. It's clear from this 1770 deed that Andrew's[1.1] 162 acres was part of William's[1] original 190-acre North Carolina land grant #180. William[1.2] sold the remaining 30 acres from William's[1] 190-acre grant to Alexander Cairns on October 15, 1770. [71]

William's[1.2] only land ownership in North Carolina appears to have been the 272 acres gifted to him by his father on December 5, 1758. I did not find any other acquisitions by William[1.2] in North Carolina. William[1.2] and Agnes sold their 272-acre gift to Alexander Cairns for £600 (British pounds) on October 15, 1770. [72]

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[68] Yates Publishing. *U.S. and International Marriage Records.* https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/900400:7836?_phsrc=MAE2&_phstart=successSource&gsfn=William&gsln=Nutt&ml_rpos=2&queryId=bb743dd6ad3718c203f5b5a920181e9d

[69] Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Register of Deeds. Mecklenburg County Register of Deeds Remote Access Site for Historical Land Records. *Deed book 1*, pages 91-92. https://www.meckrodhistorical.com/Opening.asp

[70] Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Register of Deeds, *Deed book 5*, pages 159-160. https://www.meckrodhistorical.com/Opening.asp

[71] Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Register of Deeds, *Deed book 5*, page 164. https://www.meckrodhistorical.com/Opening.asp

[72] Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Register of Deeds, *Deed book 5*, pages 194-195. https://www.meckrodhistorical.com/Opening.asp

Sometime between 1770 and 1774, William[1.2] and Agnes migrated south and settled in South Carolina. The records listed in this section more likely than not belong to William[1.2] or his son, William[1.2.4], based on the dates of the documents. Andrew's[1.1] son, William[1.1.1], was in Washington County (later Clarke County), Georgia, by 1797, so records that reflect Craven County, Lancaster District, Lancaster County, Kershaw County, or Chester County after 1797 would most certainly belong to William[1.2.4] rather than William[1.1.1].

William[1.2] acquired 222 acres on the East side of the Wateree River from Rush Hudson in exchange for 100 acres of land and £140 (British pounds) on September 10, 1774. [73] He sold 25 acres of this tract, more or less, to Walter Carruth on July 15, 1790. [74] He sold the remaining 200 acres to his son William[1.2.4], Jr. (of Lancaster County) on November 4, 1795. [75]

The next deed between William[1.2] Nutt and James Carruth on July 16, 1790, for 190 acres appears to have conveyed a part of a 400-acre tract Andrew[1.1] had purchased from Lewis Clark in January 1770. [76] It isn't completely clear which William was the seller . . . Andrew's[1.1] brother William[1.2] or Andrew's[1.1] son William[1.1.1]. Sometimes, all you can do is look for clues to help confirm or eliminate possible ownership. In this case, a likely clue may be that Walter Carruth and James Carruth witnessed several deeds for William[1.2] and William[1.2.4]. Another clue is that William[1.2] had previously sold Andrew's[1.1] 162-acre gift from their father. Perhaps William[1.2] acted as Andrew's[1.1] agent in this instance as well. Finally, this deed was dated just a day after a sale from Willam[1.2] to Walter Carruth. My opinion is that the clues support that the seller was Andrew's[1.1] brother, William[1.2], rather than his Andrew's[1.1] son, William[1.1.1].

William's[1.2] real estate deeds before 1790 included his wife Agnes. The deeds between 1790 and 1795 do not mention Agnes, indicating she had probably died before 1790. Otherwise, her signature would have been required for her to release her dower. This is corroborated by the date of 1789 listed on her FindAGrave Memorial.

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[73] Kershaw County (South Carolina) Register of Mesne Conveyance. *Deeds, 1791-1866; direct & cross indexes to deeds and mortgages, 1791-1884*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1951. Rush Hudson to William[1.2] Nutt, Deed Book E, Pages 15-18. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-4QPZ?i=154&cat=472399

[74] Lancaster County (S.C.). Register of Mesne Conveyance. South Carolina. Department of Archives and History. *Conveyance Books, 1787-1910; index, 1787-1937*. Columbia, South Carolina: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1981. 1950, 1956. William[1.2] Nutt to Walter Carruth, *Conveyance Book C&E*, Page 257. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS73-JGTX?i=427&cat=472451

[75] Kershaw County (South Carolina) Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Deed Book BB*, Page 135. (Deed Book BB is not digitized)

[76] Lancaster County (S.C.) Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Conveyance Book C&E*, Page 257. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS73-JGTX?i=427&cat=472451

William[1.2] had disposed of his real property by the end of 1795. He gifted his personal property via several deeds in 1796 and 1797. On May 4, 1796, he deeded a slave to each one of his daughters: Elizabeth[1.2.1], [77] Mary[1.2.2] and Agnes[1.2.5], [78] and Eleanor[1.2.3]. [79] He deeded two slaves and other personal possessions to his son, William[1.2.4], Jr., on September 12, 1797. [80] Both of the deeds to his son were witnessed by his nephew Matthew[1.1.3] Nutt.

Sometime after 1798, William[1.2.4] stopped using the Junior suffix. That likely means that William[1.2], Sr., had died as there would no longer be a need to distinguish between William[1.2], Sr., and William[1.2.4], Jr. According to their FindAGrave Memorials, (always subject to the reliability of the contributor), Agnes preceded William[1.2] in death in 1789, and William[1.2] died on December 9, 1797, both in Kershaw County, South Carolina. They had 5 children.

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[77] Lancaster County (S.C.) Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Conveyance Book B*, Page 315. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS73-JG7S?cat=472451

[78] Kershaw County (South Carolina) Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Deed Book A*, Page 237. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-49GY?cat=472399

[79] Kershaw County (South Carolina) Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Deed Book A*, Page 219. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-49QS?i=114&cat=472399

[80] Kershaw County (South Carolina) Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Deed Book A*, Pages 256-257. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-49F6?i=133&cat=472399

Children

I have not found any reliable birthdates for William[1.2] and Agnes's children except for Eleanor[1.2.3] and William[1.2.4], but based on the dates of William's[1.2] land deeds, it stands to reason that their children, except Agnes, were born in North Carolina. If her birth date of circa 1774 which is found on various online platforms is correct, she was probably born in South Carolina. Several family tree submissions on Geneanet include some possible birth years, but I question the accuracy of the dates as William[1.2] and Agnes probably weren't married until sometime after October 7, 1755. And since the various trees pretty much reflect the same information, I suspect a lot of copying and pasting occurred. The dates I included for Eleanor[1.2.3] and William[1.2.4] are from their respective FindAGrave Memorials. I can only guess about the birth order of the children based on anecdotal information found online and my own conclusions.

- **Elizabeth[1.2.1] Nutt**

  Elizabeth[1.2.1] was born circa 1756 in Anson County, North Carolina. When the 1796 gift deed was executed by her father, William[1.2], and presumably Elizabeth[1.2.1], were living in Kershaw County, South Carolina. An undated marriage record exists for Robert McCain and Elizabeth, no surname given, in the *U.S. and International Marriage Records* database. Elizabeth's[1.2.1] family moved to South Carolina sometime between 1770 and 1774. Robert[1.4.5] and Elizabeth[1.2.1] may have married in North Carolina before her family left North Carolina. If so, they would both have been very young. Or an unmarried Elizabeth[1.2.1] could have moved with her family to South Carolina. In that case, Robert[1.4.5], possibly 2-3 years younger than Elizabeth[1.2.1], might have moved to Kershaw County, reconnected with Elizabeth's[1.2.1] family, and married her there.

  A deed dated August 1, 1797, between Robert McCain and his wife, Elizabeth[1.2.1] Nutt, recorded the sale of 132 acres in Camden District, Kershaw County, South Carolina, to her brother William[1.2.4] Nutt. [81] This deed likely preceded their move to Tennessee, where Robert[1.4.5] was issued a land grant that was referenced in a land registry record on August 29, 1807.

  Elizabeth[1.2.1] and William[1.2.4] were named executors of Robert's[1.4.5] estate, which was filed and probated on January 20, 1812, in Maury County, Tennessee. [82] Their younger sister Agnes[1.2.5] also resided in Maury County.

- **Mary[1.2.2] Nutt**

  I did not find any other conclusive information for Mary[1.2.2] (b: c.1758) other than the 1796 gift deed from William[1.2]. There is a marriage record for Mary Nutt to Kendall Lee in the *U.S. and International Marriage Records* database, but there isn't enough information to definitively say it was this Mary. However, records for other Nutt family members during this timeframe are recorded in this database.

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[81] Kershaw County (South Carolina) Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Deed Book BB*, Pages 180-181. (Deed Book BB is not digitized)

[82] Maury County, Tennessee. *Probate Records, Wills,* volume 1, 1806-1815, Pages 47-48. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S7WF-SJS3-T9?cat=165875&i=53&lang=en

- **Eleanor[1.2.3] Nutt**

  Eleanor[1.1.2] (1763 - 1825) was married to Peter Thomson (1761-1800), son of Adam Thomson. Other spelling variations of Peter's last name included Thomspon, Tomson, and Tamson. Eleanor[1.2.3] Thomson appeared on the 1810 census and the 1820 census in Kershaw County, South Carolina. From the 1810 census, it appears that they had at least 5 children.

  Eleanor's[1.2.3] brother William[1.2.4] sold her one negro boy named Peter on July 20, 1805, and one negro boy named Henry on April 17, 1807. [83] Eleanor[1.2.3] and Peter are buried in Beaver Creek Cemetery in Kershaw County, South Carolina. Though their grave marker was engraved with the last name of Thompson, a majority of their records used the Thomson spelling.

- **William[1.2.4] Nutt** (1766-1862) married Mary Elizabeth McCown (1767-1853), daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth McCown. In 1794, William[1.2.4] and Mary[McCown] were living in Kershaw County, South Carolina, when he purchased 590 acres of land in Lancaster County, South Carolina, from Joseph Caston. [84] He must have relocated to Lancaster County after this purchase because he was living in Lancaster County when he acquired 200 acres on the East side of the Wateree River from his father in 1795. Except for one deed in 1798 that mentioned his residence in Chester County, [85] other deeds indicated he was a resident of Lancaster County at least through 1807 when he executed the last of 3 deeds disposing of the 590 acres he had acquired from Joseph Caston. [86]

  William[1.2.4] died on December 12, 1862, in Benton County, Mississippi. Mary[McCown] died in 1853 in Dallas County, Arkansas. Both are buried in Pine Grove Cemetery, Benton County, Mississippi. They had at least 10 children. Interestingly, William's memorial page indicates his middle name was Henry, as was his father's (William[1.2]) and grandfather's (William[1]). I often saw references to Henry on various user-submitted family trees, but I never found any official records that documented a middle name of Henry or a middle initial of "H" for any of the 3 Williams.

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[83] Kershaw County (South Carolina). Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Deed Book E*, Page 187.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-4Q8J?i=243&cat=472399
Deed Book E, Page 429.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-436D?i=363&cat=472399

[84] Lancaster County (S.C.). Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Conveyance Book B*, Page 314.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS73-JG7Z?i=282&cat=472451

[85] Kershaw County (South Carolina) Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Deed Book C*, Page 92.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-49QM?i=548&cat=472399

[86] Lancaster County (S.C.). Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Conveyance Book F,* Page 256.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLV-PQ4C-J?i=137&cat=472451
Conveyance Book G, Page 167.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLV-PQWL-S?i=234&cat=472451
Conveyance Book F, Page 84.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLV-5CW?i=50&cat=472451
Conveyance Book G, Page 117.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLV-PQ43-T?i=209&cat=472451

- **Agnes[1.2.5] Nancy Nutt** was probably born in South Carolina circa 1774. I found mention of William[1.2] and Agnes[1.2.5] on a genealogy.com forum related to the Hood family. Information posted on the forum by Jerald Ferrell, a descendant of Agnes, indicated that "John Hood was born in the Kershaw County, South Carolina, area about 1770 and married Agnes (Nancy) Nutt about 1798. In 1800, a John Hood was living near the son of William[1.2] Nutt in Kershaw County, South Carolina. John and Agnes relocated to Maury County, Tennessee, by 1807, and lived on Buffalo Creek near the Williamson County line. John died in 1814. Agnes remarried and soon after divorced. As a part of the divorce proceedings, she filed a deed gift for a slave given to her by her father William[1.2] Nutt in 1796, proving the relationship." While the forum entries didn't provide any sources, the information seems reliable as it came from a descendant of John and Agnes[1.2.5] Nutt Hood. Recall that Agnes's[1.2.5] sister Elizabeth[1.2.1] also resided in Maury County.

John[1.3] Nutt

John[1.3] was the third child of William[1] and Elenor Nutt. If my theory is correct that William[1] and Elenor Nutt were in Pennsylvania circa 1730-1740, John[1.3] was likely born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, about 1732. The Roster of Andrew Pickens's company of the Anson County Militia in 1755 during the French and Indian War includes John[1.3] along with his father and brothers. He was single at that time but married Catherine Cousart circa 1762. [87] Tinkling Springs Church (Augusta County, Virginia) baptismal records noted that Catherine was christened on January 18, 1741. [88] Catherine's parents, Richard and Martha Cousart, had lived in Augusta County, Virginia, in the Borden tract south of Beverley Manor in 1743. (Amato, Irene E., page 98) Other spelling variations were Coursart and Cowsart.

John[1.3] received a 300-acre gift from his father at the same time his brothers Andrew[1.1] and William[1.2] received their share of his estate on December 5, 1758. William[1] and Elenor were living on this tract of land at the time of the gift deed. John[1.3] took full possession after the deaths of William[1] and Elenor. This land was in Anson County, North Carolina, when William[1] deeded it to John[1.3]. It became part of Mecklenburg County in 1762.

Other evidence of John[1.3] and Catherine's[Cousart] residence in Mecklenburg County is found in probate records and land deeds. John[1.3] was listed as a buyer from the estate of James McCorkall in 1760 in Anson County. [89] In 1770, John[1.3] and Catherine[Cousart] witnessed a substitute deed between William[1.2] and Agnes[Hood] Nutt and John Crockett for the sale of Andrew's[1.1] 162-acre gift that originally occurred on March 3, 1763. Five days later, they witnessed John Crockett's sale of that same 162 acres to William Moore. [90] On October 17, 1777, John[1.3] and Catherine[Cousart] were witnesses to a deed in Mecklenburg County between Daniel Cairns and Archibald Cowsart of Craven County, South Carolina. [91] Archibald was probably Catherine's brother.

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87 Yates Publishing. *U.S. and International Marriage Records*. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/900362:7836?tid=&pid=&queryId=da191cd0c7d14dedab865d46c76ee0fd&_phsrc=iYD4&_phstart=successSource

88 WeRelate. https://www.werelate.org/wiki/Person:Catherine_Cousart_(1)

89 Holcomb, Brent H., Anson County, *North Carolina Deed Abstracts, 1749-1766, Abstracts of Wills & Estates, 1749-1795, Page 141*. Copyright © 1974, 1975. https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/49032/images/FLHG_AnsonCntyNCDeedsWills-0145?usePUB=true&_phsrc=vmr6&pId=11955

90 Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Register of Deeds, *Deed book 5*, pages 196-197. https://www.meckrodhistorical.com/Opening.asp

91 Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Register of Deeds, *Deed book 10*, pages 207-208. https://www.meckrodhistorical.com/Opening.asp

On March 5, 1781, John[1.3] Nutt witnessed a deed in Mecklenburg County between Andrew McCorkle and John Wilson, [92] and then 8 months later, witnessed Andrew McCorkle's will on November 6, 1781. [93]

From 1778 to 1781, John[1.3] appeared on a *List of Public Officials of Mecklenburg County (N. C.) From the Year 1775 to 1785.* The list contains the names of those persons who resided in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, as militia officers, tax assessors, justices of the peace, road overseers, jurors, and other public officers appointed for the different CAPTAINS' COMPANIES. He was designated a Captain in 1778 and a tax assessor in 1780 and 1781. [94] He was sometimes referred to as Captain John Nutt, although it wasn't a military title. Notice that he did not appear as a public official in 1779. Make a note.

On October 5, 1779, Catherine[Cousart] was mentioned in her father Richard's will, which was filed in St. Mark's Parish in Camden District, South Carolina. I found it odd that Richard referred to his other daughters by their married names, but not Catherine[Cousart]. [95] John[1.3] and Catherine[Cousart] sold his 300-acre gift from William[1] on January 25, 1786, to Robert Orr and Thomas Lackey for £40 (British pounds). [96]

From there, John[1.3] and Catherine's records got a little ambiguous. Get out your post-it notes . . .

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92 Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Register of Deeds, *Deed book 12*, pages 274-276. https://www.meckrodhistorical.com/Opening.asp

93 Holcomb, Brent H. Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. *Abstracts of Early Wills, 1763-1790 (1749-1790)*. Baltimore, MD, USA: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2005. Page 40. https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/49012/images/FLHG_AbstsWillsMecklenburgCntyNC-0044?usePUB=true&_phsrc=BaF5&pId=4328&backlabel=Return&queryId=e2b1bdd01810d1418c9f6b6ca67dd103&rcstate=FLHG_AbstsWillsMecklenburgCntyNC-0044:442,1269,539,1299

94 Ray, Worth S. *Mecklenburg Signers and Their Neighbors*. General Collection, State Library of North Carolina. Image 51 of 260. https://digital.ncdcr.gov/Documents/Detail/mecklenburg-signers-and-their-neighbors/5525092

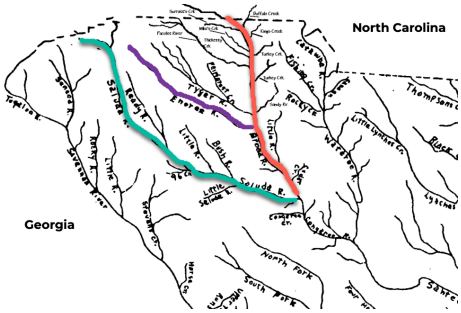
95 *South Carolina, Probate Records, Bound Volumes, 1671-1977*, images, *FamilySearch,* Camden, Kershaw > Estate record books, 1782-1823, Vol. A1 > pages 70-71 > images 53-54 of 505; citing Department of Archives and History, Columbia. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939L-JDSY-CG?i=52&wc=M6NW-366:210905201,210905202&cc=1919417

96 Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Register of Deeds, *Deed book 12*, pages 609-611. https://www.meckrodhistorical.com/Opening.asp

As I followed William's[1] sons into South Carolina, I found several records that were initially confusing. A John Nutt acquired a grant in Ninety-Six District, South Carolina, in 1774. He was a resident of Ninety-Six District in 1779 [97] and on a 1778-1779 list of petit jurors for the district. [98] But wait, several records corroborate that John[1.3] and Catherine[Cousart] were residents of Mecklenburg County until circa 1786. So how could John[1.3] and Catherine[Cousart] have resided in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and Ninety-Six District, South Carolina, at the same time?

I quickly ruled out that "Ninety-Six" John was a son of John[1.3] and Catherine[Cousart]. John[1.3] and Catherine[Cousart] married circa 1762, so a son wouldn't have been old enough to have been a petit juror in 1778-1779, not to mention likely not even born to have applied for a land plat in 1762. John might have been considered a resident of Ninety-Six District simply by owning land in the district. But what about having been appointed as a petit juror? Remember the 1-year gap in 1779 when John[1.3] wasn't a public official in Mecklenburg County? My theory is that he moved briefly to his 150 acres in Ninety-Six District long enough to have been a petit juror for 1778 and 1779 and then returned to Mecklenburg County after the 1779 court term. After all, he still owned 300 acres in Mecklenburg County. Of course, the other possibility I considered was that the John Nutt in Ninety-Six District was not our distant cousin, John[1.3].

"Ninety-Six" John received a plat for 150 acres in Berkley County on November 2, 1762. The acreage lay *in the forks between **Broad** and **Saludy** (sic) Rivers and is situate lying and being on the south side of **Enoree** River on a branch of said Enoree called Warriors Creek.* This description is critical to establishing that the 1762 plat, [99] the 1774 grant, [100] and a 1775 memorial [101] were for the same tract of land. Using the location of the 4 rivers/creeks mentioned in the documents, I was able to determine that present-day Laurens County was the most likely location to look for records related to "Ninety-Six" John's grant.



Credit: Courtesy of SC Dept. of Archives and History

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[97] Sarrett, Paul R., Jr., compiler. US Genweb Archives. Revised 11/10/1996. http://files.usgwarchives.net/sc/districts/census/1779_96d.txt

[98] 1778-1779 Jury List South Carolina. Compiled by Gelee Corley Hendrix and Morn McKoy Lindsay, Baltimore Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980. Transcribed for South Carolina Genealogy Trails by Dena Whitesell. Copyright © by Genealogy Trails. http://genealogytrails.com/scar/1778-79_jurylist21.htm

[99] South Carolina Department of Archives and History Record and Image Search. Copyright 2019 South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Colonial Plat Books, Series: S213184 Volume: 0016 Page: 00535 Item: 02. https://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/

[100] South Carolina. Secretary of State. *Royal land grants, 1731-1775; index, 1695-1775*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1951. Volume 33, Page 319. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSR8-Z3QF-K?i=513&cat=473372

[101] *South Carolina memorials; registration of land grants, 1731-1776 and index*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Genealogical Society of Utah, 1950. Volume 13, Page 404. FamilySearch.org. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSL6-TQNT-K?cat=339366

Sure enough, I found a deed dated August 13, 1793, in Laurens County, when "Ninety-Six" John sold his 150-acre grant to Robert McCrery after having moved to Washington County, Georgia. [102] The deed was witnessed by John Nutt, James Martin, and Margaret Greer and proved by Margaret in Washington County, Georgia, on August 14, 1793. The deed indisputably connected "Ninety-Six" John to "Georgia" John. What I lacked was an undeniable connection between "Mecklenburg County" John and "Ninety-Six"/"Georgia" John.

An online family tree for John and Catherine[Cousart] published on Geneanet provided an anecdotal link. [103] I have to say this is anecdotal because the Geneanet family tree isn't sourced. That said, other details included in the family tree are accurate. According to that tree, John and Catherine[Cousart] had a daughter named Martha, and Martha married James Patrick Martin in Washington County, Georgia, in 1794. Bingo. James Martin was one of the witnesses to the deed that connected "Ninety-Six" John to "Georgia" John. If Martha was indeed the daughter of John and Catherine[Cousart], I now had the connection to "Mecklenburg County" John. Having made as strong a verifiable case as is possible that "Mecklenburg County" John, "Ninety-Six" John, and "Georgia" John were the same person, I will return to referring to these Johns as John[1.3], the third child of William[1] and Elenor.

A quick word about the two other witnesses on the 1793 Laurens County deed, John Nutt and Margaret Greer. John[1.3] and Catherine[Cousart] had a son named John. He appeared as a chain carrier on 2 of John's[1.3] grants. I suspect that Margaret was a married daughter. It was somewhat unusual for a female to be a witness on a legal document during this era unless she was a close family member or the wife of another witness. This deed feels like a family affair.

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[102] Owings, A. M. Abstract of Mesne Conveyance E, Laurens County 1793-1795. South Carolina Historical Records Survey Project, September 1940. Page 36, Image 302 of 500. https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/viewer/156198/?offset=0#page=302&viewer=picture&o=search&n=0&q=Nutt

[103] John[1.3] Nutt and Catherine Cousart. https://gw.geneanet.org/als822?n=nutt&oc=&p=john

John[1.3] and Catherine[Cousart] left North Carolina and arrived in Georgia at least by early 1786. John[1.3] Nutt was identified as one of the original settlers of Washington County. [104] "Washington County was created in 1784 for the purpose of rewarding the Patriots in defense of Georgia. These Patriots were not only from Georgia but also the Carolinas, Virginia, and even men direct from Ireland and Scotland. Grants of 250 acres were issued to soldiers who desired to settle in Washington County. The land was to be free from taxation for a period of years." [105]

Ms. Mitchell's book indicates J. Nutte was one of many who took up their bounty grants in 1786-1787. However, research into Georgia Revolutionary War grants suggests that many of the early warrants, plats, and grants had the "bounty" label misapplied. None of John's[1.3] grants contained 250 acres for which bounty grants were issued. Two of his grants specifically indicated they were grants "on his headright". I suspect the other two were as well.

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[104] Knight, Lucian Lamar. Georgia's landmarks, memorials and legends by Lucian Lamar Knight, Vol 1, Page 1023. University of Georgia. Libraries. 1913/1914, http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/georgiabooks/do-pdf:gb0174b. Ancestry.com. Georgia's landmarks, memorials and legends [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/25474/images/dvm_LocHist010510-00552-1?ssrc=&backlabel=Return&pId=3351&rcstate=dvm_LocHist010510-01174-1:1147,2742,1259,2777

[105] Mitchell, Ella. *History of Washington County,* Copyright © 1924. https://sites.rootsweb.com/~gatttp/documents/washingtoncounty.pdf

John[1.3] was issued 3 grants in Washington County and 1 grant in Burke County:

- **3/6/1786 -** Warrant [106] for 200 acres in Washington County on his headright surveyed [107] on March 10, 1786, on a branch of Williamsons Swamp. The grant was registered on January 3, 1788. [108]
- **6/4/1787** - Warrant [109] for 100 acres in Washington County surveyed [110] on June 12, 1787. Chain carriers were John[1.3] Nutt Senr and John[1.3.1] Nutt Junr. The grant was registered on March 5, 1791. [111]
- **8/4/1788** - Warrant [112] for 170 acres in Burke County surveyed on September 24, 1788, "about the head of Wilsons branch near the Chickasaw pond on which he now lives on his headright". The grant was registered on November 10, 1789. [113]
- **9/7/1789** - Warrant [114] for 280 acres in Washington County surveyed [115] on December 7, 1789, lying on the Big Ohoopy (sic). John Nutt[1.3.1] Junr was a chain carrier. The grant [116] was registered on August 1, 1791. John was living on this tract of land at the time of the survey.

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106 *Georgia, Headright and Bounty Land Records, 1783-1909,* database with images, FamilySearch, Headright and bounty documents 1783-1909, Nunnally, W.J.-Ogletree, image 26 of 489; Georgia State Archives, Morrow.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-8199-FHK?i=25&cc=1914217

107 Georgia, Washington County, *Headright and loose lottery plats*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Digitized by Family Search International, 2010 > image 195 of 537. Originals housed at the Georgia State Archives, Morrow, Georgia.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:9392-VH94-3N?i=194&cat=1920739

108 Georgia*, Headright and Bounty Land Records*, vol PPP > image 64 of 380.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939L-S271-4?i=63&cc=1914217&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:CGTL-JKW2

109 Georgia*, Headright and Bounty Land Records,* image 22 of 489.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-8199-XGG?i=21&cc=1914217

110 Georgia, Washington County, *Headright and loose lottery plats*, image 193 of 537.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:9392-VH94-LM?i=192&cat=1920739

111 Georgia, *Headright and Bounty Land Records*, vol UUU > image 429 of 690.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939L-48R8-Z?i=428&cc=1914217&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:CT74-YBMM

112 Georgia, *Headright and Bounty Land Records,* image 24 of 489.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-G199-FCH?i=23&cc=1914217

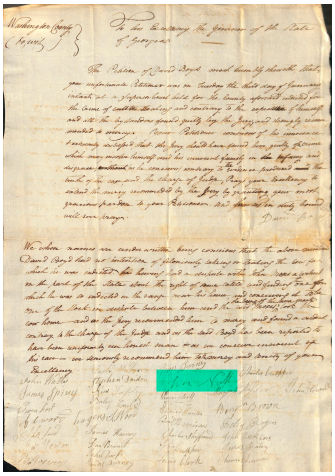
113 Georgia, *Headright and Bounty Land Records,* vol SSS > image 660 of 726.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939L-48V4-D?i=659&cc=1914217&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:C1PJ-2LMM

114 Georgia, *Headright and Bounty Land Records,* image 20 of 489.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9199-NV8?i=19&cc=1914217

115 Georgia, Washington County, *Headright and loose lottery plats*, image 197 of 537.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:9392-VH9H-8C?i=196&cat=1920739

116 Georgia, *Headright and Bounty Land Records,* vol UUU > image 678 of 690.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939L-489M-59?i=677&cc=1914217&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:CYJM-GGZM

Not knowing when John[1.3] died leads to the possibility that the following records might have been for John[1.3.1], Jr. The use of Jr. and Sr. suffixes occurred when both generations lived in the same county to distinguish between them. Once the Sr. person died, the Jr. person no longer needed to use the suffix. It's also possible that John[1.3] was still living, and that his son John[1.3.1] had left Washington County, so the suffix wasn't needed to differentiate between Sr. and Jr. in Washington County records.



- John Nutt was included in a reconstructed census for 1790 in Washington County. [117]
- John Nutt appeared as a signatory on a petition dated January 3, 1792, from David Boyd of Washington County to the Governor of Georgia seeking mercy for cattle stealing. [118]
- Marie De Lamar's work, *Records of Washington County, Georgia*, listed John Nutt as a grand juror for the September Term, 1796. [119]
- John Nutt appeared in *An index of people entitled to participate in land lotteries from the various Georgia counties, 1805-1806*. [120] Whether this was John[1.3] or his son John[1.3.1], he was entitled to 1 draw. If he had been married or had children at the time of the drawing, he would have been entitled to 2 draws. If this was John[1.3], it suggests Catherine had died by 1805. If this was John[1.3.1], it suggests his father John[1.3] had died by 1805 and maybe as early as 1790. John[1.3] would have been in his 70s if he was still living. Whichever John it was, he was not a fortunate drawer. (This record has to be viewed at a FamilySearch affiliate library.)

John[1.3] was the only one of William[1] and Elenor's 4 children to remove from North Carolina (Mary[1.4]) or South Carolina (Andrew[1.1] and William[1.2]). I have not found any death or probate records for John[1.3].

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[117] De Lamar, Marie & Elisabeth Rothstein. *The Reconstructed 1790 Census of Georgia, Substitutes for Georgia's Lost 1790 Census.* Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., copyright © 1985. https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/48008/images/CensusGA1790-000982-163?usePUB=true&_phsrc=ulp1&pId=158353

[118] Telamon Cuyler collection, ms 1170, series 1 [Box 42, Folder 15]. Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Library, University of Georgia Libraries. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/138495:2234?tid=&pid=&queryId=e61b9c38482d525d801d077a485357c9&_phsrc=Nta17&_phstart=successSource

[119] De Lamar, Marie. *Records of Washington County, Georgia*. Baltimore, MD, USA: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2000. Pages 136. Ancestry.com. Records of Washington County, Georgia [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006. https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/49312/?name=_Nutt&count=50

[120] Georgia. Surveyor General. Index to people entitled to participate in land lotteries from the various Georgia counties, 1805-1806. Atlanta Georgia: State Department of Archives and History, 1967. Image 893 of 1237. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKJ-TQW6-M?i=892&cat=74203

Children

I have found documented evidence of a son named John and anecdotal evidence of a daughter named Martha. Then there is Margaret Greer who appeared as a witness on a deed for John[1.3] in 1793. As mentioned, I suspect Margaret was another married daughter. Presumably, all of their children, whoever they were, were born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

- **John[1.3.1] Nutt**, Jr. appeared on John's[1.3] 1787 and 1789 surveys as a chain carrier in Washington County. It's possible that John[1.3.1], Jr. was the eligible John Nutt for the 1805 land lottery. It's also possible he was the John Nutt on the 1790 census substitute and the grand juror in 1796.

- **Martha[1.3.2] Nutt** (1774 - 1849) married James Patrick Martin (1758 - 1811) in 1794 in Washington County. [121] There is also a FamilySearch tree for James Patrick Martin that includes more information, but I don't know how much can be verified beyond a shadow of a doubt. For example, both Geneanet and FamilySearch trees indicate Martha was born in Georgia, but that doesn't seem plausible. There is overwhelming evidence that they were in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, until circa 1786.

  Anecdotally, Martha[1.3.2] died on June 9, 1849, in Randolph County, Georgia. [122] The genealogy that contains this information includes some information that I believe is inaccurate, specifically birth and marriage locations for William[1] and Elenor and John[1.3] and Catherine[Cousart]. I include the link to this genealogy simply because it corroborates the line of descendancy from William[1] and Eleanor to John[1.3] and Catherine[Cousart] to Martha[1.3.2], along with the descendants of Martha[1.3.2] and James Martin. Several citations are included, but sadly, the links for the source records are broken. You can search for Nutt to find specific references to Nutt family members. Underlined names are bookmarked to that person's profile.

- **Margaret (Nutt) Greer** was a witness to the sale of John's[1.3] South Carolina property in 1793. I have a strong suspicion that she was another daughter of John[1.3] and Catherine based on my previous assertions.

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[121] Yates Publishing. *U.S. and International Marriage Records.* https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/900368:7836?_phsrc=Hyf1&_phstart=successSource&gsln=Nutt&ml_rpos=4&queryId=d8e3acd2cc67e840ee4bcf3d597cd330

[122] Holt, Melvin R., Sr. *Ray Holt's Genealogy*. https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~rayholt/genealogy/HoltFamily/p229.htm

Mary[1.4] Eleanor Nutt

Mary[1.4] Eleanor Nutt was the youngest child of William and Elenor. She was born circa 1733, likely in Chester County, Pennsylvania. She may have gone by both Mary and Eleanor at different times. The *U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900* database has a suggested marriage year of 1747 to Hugh McCain.[123] Mary[1.4] Eleanor would only have been about 14 in 1747, assuming a correct birth year of 1733. While young marriages weren't uncommon during this time, 14 seems a bit of a stretch. Various online marriage dates also include 1749. They were married before 1755, most likely in Anson County, North Carolina.

I have not researched the McCain family other than to try to determine if Hugh and Mary[1.4] Eleanor's son Robert was the Robert McCain who married Elizabeth[1.2.1] Nutt, daughter of Mary[1.4] Eleanor's older brother, William[1.2]. McCain/McKean family trees are quite convoluted and difficult to analyze. There appears to be considerable confusion, with even disagreement about whether Hugh's father was the son of William Alexander McKean or Robert McKean. From the brief reading I did, it appears that there is general agreement that Mary[1.4] Eleanor's husband was the Hugh McCain who settled in the Waxhaw region of North Carolina and was the ancestor of all the McCains in the Carolinas. Based on this consensus, it seems more likely than not that their son Robert was the husband of Elizabeth[1.2.1] Nutt, making them first cousins.

Mary[1.4] Eleanor and Hugh had 9 children, all born in North Carolina. She died in 1789 in Union County, North Carolina. She does not appear on the 1790 census. Hugh McCain died August 26, 1821, and is buried in Tirzah Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Union County, North Carolina. Hugh married a second time to Mrs. Jane Pickens Davis following the death of Mary[1.4] Eleanor.

Irene Amato includes an excerpt from a letter written May 7, 1902, by J. G. McCain of Champagnolle, Arkansas, in her book:

> "The wife of Hugh McCain had great qualities of heart and mind. She was one of the old time doctors and during the Revolutionary War spent a great deal of time waiting on the sick and wounded. A tragedy was malted in her house which illustrates to some extent the terrible times in which she lived. A Tory was sick in her home and she nursed and doctored him through the serious illness. When he was well, he stole the fine horse which she had been riding for years on errands of mercy. Soon he was taken ill again and went to her house for treatment. She forgave him and did all she could for him. But an old captain rebel heard he had gone back to her house, went to her home and walked into the room where the man was lying . . . The rebel ran a sword through him and killed him in bed."

A deep dive into the McCain family is outside of the scope of this project. As mentioned, it is a complex family. Since the McCain family is not in our direct line, I have decided to simply list the children of Mary[1.4] Eleanor Nutt and Hugh McCain, with a focus on their son Robert[1.4.5] McCain as he is another connection between the Nutt family and McCain family. There is much information available online for the McCain family. I'll leave it to those interested to seek it out.

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[123] Yates Publishing. *U.S. and International Marriage Records.* https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/7836/records/900347?tid=&pid=&queryId=1a7d36d2-16db-49e9-8d8c-3ad80bd04b4f&_phsrc=yyE2&_phstart=successSource

The following records are just a small sampling of records for Hugh McCain, establishing Hugh and Mary's[1.1.4] residence in Mecklenburg County.

- **12/5/1758** — Hugh McCain witnessed the gift deed between William[1] and his sons in Anson County.
- **4/1/1768** — Thomas Houston sold Hugh McCain both of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina**,** 350 acres on a branch of McCallpins Creek [124]
- **8/21/1772** — Hugh and Mary[1.4] Eleanor McCain of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, sold 350 acres on a branch of McCallpins Creek to John Springsteen. [125]
- **8/7/1787** — Hugh McCain received state grant #583 for 154 acres on Cain Creek [126]
- **4/23/1796** — Hugh McCain received state grant #1241 for 25 acres on Cain Creek [127]

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[124] Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Register of Deeds, *Deed book 3*, pages 77-79. https://www.meckrodhistorical.com/Opening.asp

[125] Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Register of Deeds, *Deed book 5*, pages 258-259. https://www.meckrodhistorical.com/Opening.asp

[126] Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Register of Deeds, *Deed book 13*, page 327. https://www.meckrodhistorical.com/Opening.asp

[127] Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Register of Deeds, *Deed book 14*, page 231. https://www.meckrodhistorical.com/Opening.asp

Children

Three of Mary[1.4] and Hugh McCain's sons carried the names of her brothers, John, William, and Andrew. Their children were born in Anson County if born before 1762 when Mecklenburg County was formed from Anson County, or in Mecklenburg County if born after. The following information came from Irene Amato's book, FamilySearch and Ancestry profiles, various FindAGrave memorials, and Geneanet. The universal caveat for online information applies . . . it is only as reliable as the person who published the information.

Of particular interest for this document is Hugh and Mary[1.4] Eleanor's son Robert[1.4.5] McCain. There were at least 2 Robert McCains in the McCain family tree. I fear that these Robert McCains have been conflated in online family trees. One distinguishing factor is location. Robert McCain, who married Elizabeth[1.2.1] Nutt, left North Carolina for Tennessee. There is no evidence that he ever lived in Kentucky or Alabama.

Robert[1.4.5] McCain was born circa 1759 in Anson County, North Carolina. He was issued land grant #347 for 100 acres in Mecklenburg County on April 17, 1797. [128] The original request for this land was entered on February 19, 1792. It took 5 years and 2 months to issue the grant.

An undated marriage record exists for Robert[1.4.5] and Elizabeth, no surname given, in the *U.S. and International Marriage Records* database. [129] A deed dated August 1, 1797, for 132 acres in Camden District, Kershaw County, South Carolina, between Robert McCain and his wife, Elizabeth Nutt, and William[1.2.4] Nutt strongly suggests that Elizabeth was more likely than not the daughter of William[1.2] and Agnes[Hood] Nutt, making Robert[1.4.5] and Elizabeth[1.2.1] first cousins. Elizabeth's[1.2.1] family moved to South Carolina sometime between 1770 and 1774. Robert[1.4.5] and Elizabeth[1.2.1] could have married in North Carolina before her family left North Carolina. Or an unmarried Robert[1.4.5], possibly 2-3 years younger than Elizabeth[1.2.1], may have later moved to Kershaw County, reconnected with Elizabeth's[1.2.1] family, and married her there. Regardless of the circumstances, the Kershaw County sale deed preceded their move to Tennessee, where Robert[1.4.5] was mentioned in a land registry entry on August 29, 1807, as having been the original grantee of a land grant, part of warrant #1686. [130]

Robert's[1.4.5] will was filed and probated on January 20, 1812, in Maury County, Tennessee. [131] Elizabeth[1.2.1] and William Nutt were his executors. I strongly suspect that William was Elizabeth's[1.2.1] brother. William[1.2.4] had left South Carolina and ultimately resided in Mississippi, where he died. He must have been in Tennessee for at least a short while.

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[128] State Archives of North Carolina, Patent Book 90, page 167. (Sign in as a guest to view the records) https://www.nclandgrants.com/grant/?mars=12.14.87.4217&qid=1179640&rn=1

[129] Yates Publishing. *U.S. and International Marriage Records.* https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/7836/records/798042?tid=&pid=&queryId=34e0bf26-8cde-4bb9-8d6f-4f62c1011611&_phsrc=QMb1&_phstart=successSource

[130] Ancestry.com. Tennessee, U.S., Early Land Registers, 1778-1927 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2016. https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/3658/records/97812?tid=&pid=&queryId=2c3a0386-1b21-4e21-b81c-607424c4148b&_phsrc=QgI15&_phstart=successSource

[131] Maury County, Tennessee. *Probate Records, Wills,* volume 1, 1806-1815, Pages 47-48. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S7WF-SJS3-T9?cat=165875&i=53&lang=en

Mary[1.4] Eleanor and Hugh McCain's other children:

- **Jane[1.4.1] McCain** was born in 1750 and died in 1767.
- **John[1.4.2] S. McCain** was born on December 10, 1753, and died on March 6, 1835. He is buried in Tirzah Cemetery in Union County, North Carolina, along with his wife, Mary Huey.
- **William[1.4.3] S. McCain** was born in 1755 and died on April 6, 1823. He is buried in Tirzah Cemetery in Union County, North Carolina. He first married Eleanor Ross Johnson and second married Margaret (Nisbet) Moore, widow of James Moore. (see Joseph Nutt McCain below)
- **Eleanor[1.4.4] McCain** was born in 1757 and died in 1784 in Lancaster County, South Carolina.
- **Hugh[1.4.6] McCain, Jr.** was born on November 17, 1761. He died on March 6, 1832, and is buried at Tirzah Cemetery in Union County, North Carolina, along with his wife Isabell Baskins.
- **James[1.4.7] McCain** was born circa 1763 and died September 16, 1827, in York County, South Carolina. He married Sarah Cupit. His burial details are unknown.
- **Andrew[1.4.8] McCain** was born in 1765. He died on November 25, 1844, in Union County, North Carolina. His second marriage was to Mary Grimes, who is named in his will. His burial details are unknown.
- **Joseph[1.4.9] Nutt McCain** was born on July 25, 1777, and died on March 12, 1863. He married Jeanette "Jennie" Moore, daughter of James Moore and Margaret (Nisbet) Moore. He and Jennie are buried at McCain Cemetery in Calhoun County, Alabama.

Andrew[1.1] Nutt

Andrew[1.1] Nutt was the oldest child of William[1] and Elenor Nutt and was born circa 1726. [132] Corroborative evidence comes from his appearance on a jury list in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1746/47. He was appointed as a juryman in Augusta County, Virginia, in February 1746/47. See the Calendars section for an explanation of the slash mark in some dates. Based on the age requirement of 21 for legal purposes, the latest date for Andrew's[1.1] birth would have been 1726 if he was 21 when he was appointed. If Andrew[1.1] was older than 21, his date of birth would have been earlier than 1726. If my hypothesis regarding William's[1] immigration is correct, it is possible that Andrew[1.1] was not born in America but rather was a young child when his parents arrived in Pennsylvania. As there are no extant records to prove or disprove, I am only guessing.

Andrew's[1.1] inclusion on the Roster of Andrew Pickens's company of the Anson County Militia indicated he was married by 1755. Deed records indicated he might have been married twice. Jannett was mentioned as his wife in a deed between Andrew[1.1] and William Brown in July 1758. It's the only reference to Jannett I have found. Unfortunately, her maiden name remains a mystery. Margaret was mentioned as his wife in 2 later deeds in February 1766 and August 1770. Her maiden name is also unknown. Some uncorroborated information online simply combines the two names as Jannett Margaret, implying they were the same person.

Andrew[1.1] had purchased some land in Augusta County, Virginia, while living there with his parents and siblings in the 1740s. By the early 1750s, the family had left Virginia and moved to North Carolina. Andrew[1.1] made application for and received 3 land grants in Anson County, North Carolina, in addition to 162 acres left to him by his father just before William's[1] death. Andrew[1.1] had sold the majority of his property by 1770. The sale deeds were recorded in Mecklenburg County after it was created in 1762. Andrew's[1.1] adventure continued in Lancaster County, South Carolina, with the acquisition of land both by grant and by deed. Most of his property came to be located in Kershaw County when it was formed from Lancaster County in 1791. Andrew[1.1] may very well have still owned land when he died, as I did not find deeds for the disposition of 2 of his properties.

The 1800 census showed Andrew[1.1] living alone, from which I can infer he outlived his wife/wives. Andrew[1.1] died in Kershaw County, South Carolina, after the 1800 census but before the 1810 census. There are not any extant estate records for Kershaw County that might shed some light on exactly when Andrew[1.1] died. According to the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, "The name Andrew Nutt does not appear in the index to Kershaw County estate files or wills. The estate files and wills from Lancaster County were destroyed during the Civil War. They do not survive before 1865." That leaves some unresolved questions regarding where he was living in 1800 and what might have happened to his 300 acres on Beaver Creek and Little Beaver Creek. Suffice it to say, Andrew[1.1] did not leave South Carolina for Georgia as did all 4 of his sons.

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[132] Yates Publishing. *U.S. and International Marriage Records*. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/900335:7836?_phsrc=pko12&_phstart=successSource&gsfn=Andrew&gsln=Nutt&ml_rpos=2&queryId=9599842e5984ce68aad6388079ddbbf4

Timeline

Circa 1726	Possible birth based on Augusta County, Virginia jury list
1746/47	**2-19-1746/7** – Listed as Juryman in Augusta County, Virginia
Circa 1749	**11-28-1749** – Andrew[1.1] appears as a neighbor of his father , William[1], on William's[1] deed to Dennis Dyer and from Dennis Dyer back to William[1] on 5-24-1750, Augusta County, VA
1751	**9-26-1751** – Warrant for 200 acres on the N. side of the Catawba River S. side of Waxsa Creek that would result in Grant No. 691, Anson County, NC
1752	**10-14-1752** – Warrant for 300 acres on the E. side of the Catawba River that would result in Grant No. 173 for 225 acres in Anson County, NC
1753	**4-6-1753** – Grant No. 173 issued for 225 acres, Anson County, NC
1754	**2-23-1754** – Grant No. 691 issued for 200 acres, Anson County, NC
Circa 1755	Andrew[1.1] was married to Jannett by 10/7/1755 based on the Anson County military roster
1755	**5-13-1755** – Survey for 150 acres on the N branch of the Catawba River below mouth of Twelvemile Creek that would result in Grant No. 231, Anson County, NC
	10-3-1755 – Grant No. 231 issued for 150 acres, Anson County, NC
	10-7-1755 – Appeared on the roster of the military company led by Captain Andrew Pickens, Anson County, NC
1758	**7-22-1758** – Andrew[1.1] & Janett Nutt sold 150 acres on the south side mouth of 12 mile Creek on the east side of the Catawba River in Anson County, NC to William Brown
	12-5-1758 – received 162 acres in a gift deed from father, William, Anson County, NC
Circa 1759	Possible birth of first child, William[1.1.1]
Circa 1764	Possible birth of second child Andrew[1.1.2] based on his 1785 plat in South Carolina
Circa 1765	Possible birth of third child Matthew[1.1.3] based on his 1786 plat in South Carolina
1766	Possible birth of fourth child Samuel[1.1.4] based on the 1850 census in Butts County, Georgia
1766	**2-13-1766** – Andrew[1.1] & Margaret Nutt sold 200 acres in Mecklenburg County, NC to William Barnett
1767	**3-20-1767** – Andrew[1.1] purchased 155 acres in Mecklenburg County, NC from William and Mary Ann King
1770	**1-10-1770** – Andrew[1.1] purchased 400 acres on Beaver Creek, Craven County, NC from Lewis Clark
	8-13-1770 – Andrew[1.1] & Margaret Nutt sold 155 acres in Mecklenburg County, NC to John Barkley
1771	**9-30-1771** – Memorial for 400 acres on Beaver Creek, Lancaster County, SC

1771	**10-17-1771** – Plat for 150 acres on Beaver Creek, Lancaster County, SC
	11-18-1771 – Andrew[1.1] purchased 150 acres on Cedar Creek, Lancaster County, SC from Thomas and Sarah Harrington
1774	**9-9-1774** – Grant for the 150 acres on Beaver Creek for the 1771 plat, Lancaster County, SC
1775	**3-21-1775** – Memorial for the 150 acres on Beaver Creek (1771 plat), Lancaster County, SC
1778-79	Resides in Camden District, SC based on the Petit Jury list for Camden district.
1785	**5-9-1785** – Plat for 150 acres on Little Beaver Creek, Camden District, SC
1786	**4-3-1786 –** Grant for 150 acres on Little Beaver Creek, Camden District, SC
1790	**4-21-1790** – Andrew[1.1] sold 150 acres on Cedar Creek, Lancaster County, SC to Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt
	1790 census – Lancaster District, South Carolina, begun on August 2, 1790
1791	**8-24-1791** – Bill of sale from Andrew[1.1] Nutt, Sr. to Andrew[1.1.2] Nutt, Jr. for a Negro woman named Pink, Kershaw County, SC
1797	**11-18-1797** —Andrew[1.1] witnessed a deed between William[1.1.1] Nutt and Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt for 270 acres in Lancaster County, SC
1800	**1800 census** – Kershaw District, SC, begun on August 4, 1800

Augusta County, Virginia

Land Records

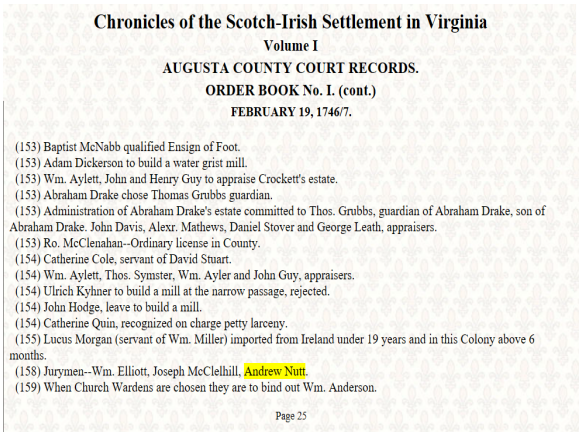
While I haven't found any recorded land transactions for Andrew[1.1] in Virginia, he evidently owned land. Although it wasn't required that transactions had to be recorded, it was generally done to help in the settlement of disputes over land boundaries and ownership. His property is referenced in 2 deeds between his father, William[1], and Dennis Dyer in 1749 and 1750.

Page 354.--28th November, 1749. William Nutt, miller, to Dennis Dyer, tailor, 181 acres in Beverley Manor. Mill Creek. Corner Andrew Nutt.

Page 782.--24th May, 1750. Dennis Dyer, tailor, and Abigail, to William Nutt, miller, in Beverley Manor, said Nutt's mill on Mill Creek; corner Andrew Nutt, Abigail, wife of Dennis, 181 acres in Beverley Manor. Teste: Wm. Hamilton, Jno. Willson, Francis Beatey.

Court Records

The first documented evidence for Andrew[1.1] Nutt in Virginia was as a juryman in Augusta County in 1747. [133] Colonial America mostly operated under British common law. British law required a full legal age of 21 in order to perform certain legal actions, including buying and selling land, voting or holding public office, and serving on a jury. [134] This is the first record for Andrew[1.1] that can be used to estimate his date of birth. If Andrew[1.1] was 21 when he was appointed as a juryman, the latest date for his birth would have been 1726. If Andrew[1.1] was older than 21, his date of birth would have been earlier than 1726.



Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia
Volume I
AUGUSTA COUNTY COURT RECORDS.
ORDER BOOK No. I. (cont.)
FEBRUARY 19, 1746/7.

(153) Baptist McNabb qualified Ensign of Foot.
(153) Adam Dickerson to build a water grist mill.
(153) Wm. Aylett, John and Henry Guy to appraise Crockett's estate.
(153) Abraham Drake chose Thomas Grubbs guardian.
(153) Administration of Abraham Drake's estate committed to Thos. Grubbs, guardian of Abraham Drake, son of Abraham Drake. John Davis, Alexr. Mathews, Daniel Stover and George Leath, appraisers.
(153) Ro. McClenahan--Ordinary license in County.
(154) Catherine Cole, servant of David Stuart.
(154) Wm. Aylett, Thos. Symster, Wm. Ayler and John Guy, appraisers.
(154) Ulrich Kyhner to build a mill at the narrow passage, rejected.
(154) John Hodge, leave to build a mill.
(154) Catherine Quin, recognized on charge petty larceny.
(155) Lucus Morgan (servant of Wm. Miller) imported from Ireland under 19 years and in this Colony above 6 months.
(158) Jurymen--Wm. Elliott, Joseph McClelhill, Andrew Nutt.
(159) When Church Wardens are chosen they are to bind out Wm. Anderson.

Page 25

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133 Chalkley, Lyman. *Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia,* Volume 1, Page 25. http://usgwarchives.net/special/chalkley/volume_1/or01_25.htm

134 Baird, Bob's Genealogy Filing Cabinet. https://genfiles.com/articles/legal-age/

Anson/Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

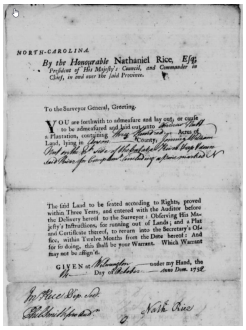
Land Records

Recall that the process for obtaining vacant land in colonial North Carolina generally consisted of an application for the vacant land, a warrant authorizing a survey of the requested land, and finally, the grant itself. The entire process could take from a few months to a few years to complete. All 3 of Andrew[1.1] Nutt's grants in North Carolina, #173, #691, and #231, followed this pattern.

10/14/1752 - Andrew[1.1] Nutt, Warrant for 300 acres on the E. side of the Catawba River [135]

4/6/1753 - Andrew[1.1] Nutt, Grant #173 for 225 acres on the E. Side of the Catawba River

There were 2 files created for Andrew[1.1] Nutt's land grant for 225 acres on the east side of the Catawba River, File No. 728 and File No. 106. The grant was issued on April 6, 1753. The warrant authorizing the survey was "shucked" with File No. 728 and was dated October 14, 1752. This entry is indexed as Andrew Natt.



NORTH-CAROLINA.

By the Honourable Nathaniel Rice, Esq; President of His Majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief, in and over the said Province.

To the Surveyor General, Greeting.

YOU are forthwith to admeasure and lay out unto ... a Plantation, containing ... Acres, ... County, ... Land, lying in ... And make ... Day of ... Anno Dom. 1752.

The said Land to be found according to Rights, proved within Three Years, and entered with the Auditor before the Delivery hereof to the Surveyor; Observing His Majesty's Instructions, for running out of Lands; and a Plat and Certificate thereof, to return into the Secretary's Office, within Twelve Months from the Date hereof: And for so doing, this Shall be your Warrant. Which Warrant may not be illegible.

GIVEN at ... under my Hand, the ... Day ... Anno Dom. 1752.

173

Andrew Natt

300 Anson

Oct 14th 1752

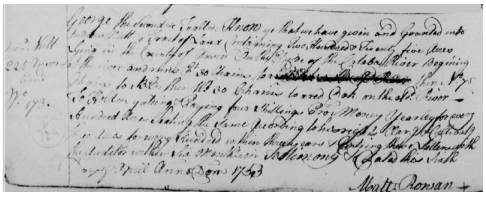
Entered Oct 14th 1752

Fr James Morton

Surveyed ... 1753 Returned ... 1753 by Jno Johnston Surveyor Genl

The warrant, dated October 14, 1752, authorized a survey for *a plantation containing 300 acres of land in Anson County joining William Nutt on the east side of the Catawba River and up and down said river* . . . The outside of the folded document identifies that this warrant eventually resulted in the issuance of Grant #173. Moreover, the survey found the parcel of land to be 225 acres rather than the initial 300-acre estimate.

Grant No. 173 was recorded on April 6, 1753, in Land Patent Book 10, Page 350 (File No. 728) and Land Patent Book 2, Page 38 (File No. 106). The grant includes a physical description of the land along with the requirement that Andrew[1.1] *pay four shillings Proc[lamation] money yearly for every hundred acres* and *clear and cultivate three acres for every hundred within three years* and submit testimony to that effect within six months.



George the Second, To all, Know ye that we have given and granted unto Andrew Nutt a tract of land containing two hundred & twenty five acres lying in the county of Anson on the E side of the Cataba (sic) River beginning at the river and runs E 30 chains to a Pine then N 75 chains to a B.O. then W 30 chains to a red oak on the [aforementioned] River. To Hold & yielding & paying four shillings Proc money yearly for every hundred acres seating the same according to his right clearing & cultivating three acres for every hundred within three years and entering these letters with the auditor within six months in testimony and dated this sixth day of April Anno Dom 1753 Matt Rowan

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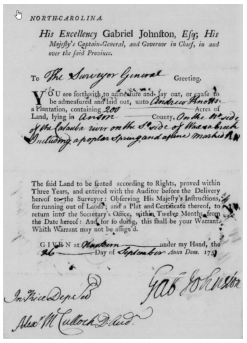
[135] State Archives of North Carolina, Call # S.108.399. (Sign in as a guest to view the records) https://www.nclandgrants.com/grant/?mars=12.14.27.727&qid=204638&rn=1

9/26/1751 - Andrew[1.1] Nutt, Warrant No. 794 for 200 acres on the Catawba River, Waxhaw Creek [136]

2/23/1754 - Andrew[1.1] Nutt, Grant #691 for 200 acres on the Catawba River, Waxhaw Creek

There were 3 files created for Andrew[1.1] Nutt's land grant for 200 acres *on the north side of the Catawba River on the south side of Waxhaw Creek*. The shuck for File No. 0354 contained Warrant No. 794, authorizing a survey for 200 acres dated September 26, 1751. The shuck for File No. 257 was empty but referenced Land Patent Book 2, Page 89. The shuck for File No. 879 contained a different warrant, Warrant No. 163. That warrant authorized a survey for 200 acres but had a different property description. It does not appear that a grant was ever issued for Warrant No. 163. Knowing that file numbers beginning with "0" were created for documents that could not be linked to an actual grant, I suspect that Warrant No. 163 (which was never perfected with a grant) should have been "shucked" with File No. 0354. And further, I believe that Warrant No. 794 should have been "shucked" with either File No. 257 or File No. 879 rather than File No. 0354. Regardless of the possible "misfiling" of the warrants, Andrew[1.1] received a grant for Warrant No. 794 but not for Warrant No. 163.



NORTH CAROLINA

His Excellency Gabriel Johnston, Esq; His Majesty's Captain-General, and Governor in Chief, in and over the said Province.

To The Surveyor General Greeting.

YOU are forthwith to admeasure and lay out, by actual Survey, unto Andrew Nutt a Plantation, containing 200 Acres of Land, lying in Anson County, On the North side of the Catauba River on the North side of the Waxsa Creek Including a spring and other Marketable

The said Land to be seated according to Right, proved within Three Years, and entered with the Auditor before the Delivery hereof to the Surveyor; Observing His Majesty's Instructions for running out Lands; and a Plat and Certificate thereof, to return into the Secretary's Office, within Twelve Months after the Date hereof: And for so doing, this Shall be your Warrant. Whith Warrant may not be oblig'd.

Given under my Hand, the 26th Day of September Anno Dom. 1751

In Trust Depd

Alex'r M'Culloch D. Sec.

691

Andrew Nutts

200 Anson

Entered by Warr.t

No 794

Sept. 26. 1751

Certified by me,

Geo. Johnston

Surveyor Gen.l

Sept. 26th 1751

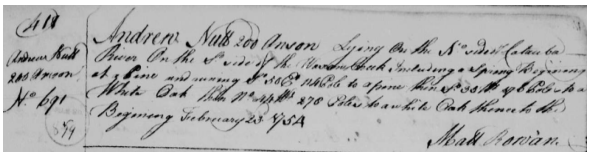
Jno. Fras. Mackenzie

Dep. Surveyor

Warrant No 794, dated September 26, 1751, was a 2-sided document that authorized a survey for *a plantation containing* 200 *acres of land, lying in Anson County, on the No side of the Catauba River on the So side of the Waxsa Creek . . .* The opposite side of the warrant explicitly references Grant No. 691.

The grant was recorded on February 23, 1754, in Land Patent Book 10 page 411 (File No. 879) and Land Patent Book 2 page 89 (File No. 257).

Andrew Nutt 200 Anson Lying on the N side of Catawba River on the S side of the Waxaw (sic) Creek including a spring beginning at a pine and running S 50 E 114 Pole to a pine then S 35 W 176 poles to a White Oak then N 44 W 278 poles to a white oak then to the beginning February 23 1754. Matt Rowan



Andrew Nutt 200 Anson

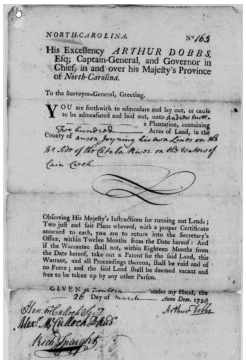
No 691

Andrew Nutt 200 Anson Lying on the N.o Side of Catau.a River On the S.o Side of the Waxsa Creek Containing a Spring Beginning at a Pine and running S.o 50 E.t 114 Pole to a pine thence S.o 35 W.t 176 Poles to a White Oak thence N.o 44 W.t 278 Poles to a white Oak thence to the Beginning February 23 1754

Matt Rowan

[136] State Archives of North Carolina, Call # S.108.399. (Sign in as a guest to view the records) https://www.nclandgrants.com/grant/?mars=12.14.27.258&qid=364670&rn=2

3/26/1755 - Andrew Nutt[1.1], 200 acres on Catawba River, Cain Creek [137]



NORTH-CAROLINA. No 163

His Excellency ARTHUR DOBBS, Esq; Captain-General, and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of North-Carolina.

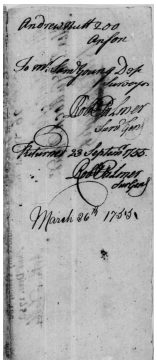
To the Surveyor-General, Greeting.

YOU are forthwith to admeasure and lay out, or cause to be admeasured and laid out, unto [illegible] a Plantation, containing [illegible] Acres of Land, in the County of [illegible] joyning his own Lines on the N. Side of the Catabe River on the waters of Cain Creek

Observing His Majesty's Instructions for running out Lands; Two just and fair Plans thereof, with a proper Certificate annexed to each, you are to return into the Secretary's Office, within Twelve Months from the Date hereof: And if the Warrantee shall not, within Eighteen Months from the Date hereof, take out a Patent for the said Land, this Warrant, and all Proceedings thereon, shall be void and of no Force; and the said Land shall be deemed vacant and free to be taken up by any other Person.

GIVEN at [illegible] under my Hand, the 26 Day of March Anno Dom. 1755.

Arthur Dobbs



Andrew Nutt 200 Acres

To William Young Deputy Surveyor

Returned 23 September 1755

March 26th 1755

Warrant No. 163, dated March 26, 1755, authorized a survey for 200 acres *joining his own lines on the N. side of the Cataba (sic) River on the waters of Cain (sic) Creek*. I believe that it is likely that this warrant was for a different tract of land adjacent to another of Andrew's[1.1] properties. It was "shucked" with File No. 879 which I believe to have been misfiled. There is no indication that a grant was ever issued for this warrant. The opposite side of the warrant does not make any mention of a grant by number which is contrary to William's[1] and Andrew's[1.1] other warrants.

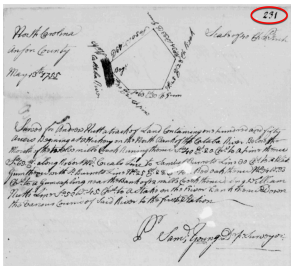
Further evidence that this warrant was not related to Grant No. 691 is that Grant No. 691 does not mention Cain Creek nor the phrase, "joining his own lines", and that is inconsistent with how grants were recorded. Descriptions on the warrant and grant tended to be the same. And lastly, the date of this warrant was after Grant No. 691 was issued.

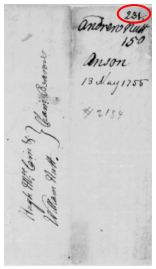
[137] State Archives of North Carolina, Call # S.108.421. (Sign in as a guest to view the records) https://www.nclandgrants.com/grant/?mars=12.14.27.8025&qid=920666&rn=1

5/13/1755 - Andrew[1.1] Nutt, Survey for 150 acres on Catawba River, Twelvemile Creek [138]

10/3/1755 - Andrew[1.1] Nutt, Grant #231 for 150 acres on Catawba River, Twelvemile Creek

There were 2 files created for Andrew[1.1] Nutt's land grant for 150 acres on the north bank of the Catawba River below the mouth of Twelvemile Creek, File No. 2184 and File No. 414. The grant was issued on October 3, 1755. A warrant authorizing the survey is nonextant, but the survey was "shucked" with File No. 2184 and was dated May 13, 1755.



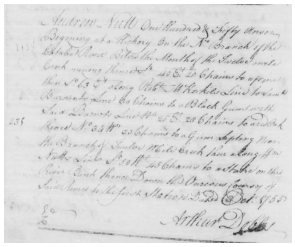


The survey describes the property as *a tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres . . . on the north bank of the Cataba River below the mouth of the twelvemile creek . . . along William Nutt's line . . .*

The survey was identified as being for Grant No. 231. The other side of the survey recorded that Hugh McCain and William[1] Nutt acted as chain-bearers. A chain-bearer was a person who carried the chain used in surveying land. Hugh McCain was Andrew's[1.1] brother-in-law, married to his sister, Mary[1.4], and William[1] was his father.

The grant was recorded on October 3, 1755, in Land Patent Book 16, Page 58 (File No. 2184) and Land Patent Book 2, Page 140 (File No. 414).

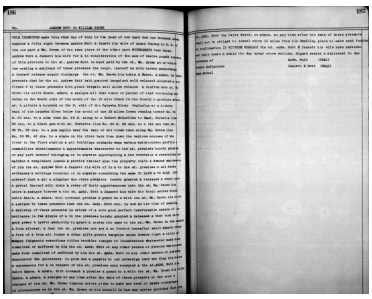
Andrew Nutt one hundred fifty Anson Beginning at a hickory on the N branch of the Cataba River below the mouth of the twelve mile creek running thence to S 40 E 20 chains to a pine then S 63 E along Robt McKorkels line to Saml Burnets line 30 chains to a black gun with said Burnets line N 25 E 28 chains to a red oak thence N34 W33 chains to a gum sampling near the branch of twelve mile creek then along Wm Nutts line S50 W45 chains to a stake on the river bank then down the various courses of said river to the first station dated 3 Oct 1755. Arthur Dobbs



[138] State Archives of North Carolina, Call # S.108.399, Call # S.108.401. (Sign in as a guest to view the records)
https://www.nclandgrants.com/grant/?mars=12.14.27.2176&qid=920262&rn=5

7/22/1758 - **Andrew[1.1] Nutt to William Brown, 150 acres** [139]

This sale to William Brown appears to correspond to the 150 acres Andrew[1.1] acquired via grant #231 based on a similar description of the land. The acreage was on the south side of Twelvemile Creek on the east side of the Catawba River. Andrew's[1.1] father William[1] also sold land to William Brown on 7/27/1758.



This indenture made . . . between Andrew Nutt & Janett his wife of Anson County, N. C. & Wm. Brown of the same place . . . the said Andrew Nutt & Janett his wife for & in consideration of the sum of twelve pounds currency . . . paid by the sd. Wm. Brown . . . doth grant bargain sell alien release & confirm unto sd. Wm. Brown . . . all that tract or parcel of land containing and being on the South side of the mouth of the 12 mile creek in the County & province aforesaid situate and bounded on the E. side of the Catawba River . . . 150 acres of land . . .
Andrew Nutt, seal Jannett Nutt, seal

12/5/1758 - William[1] Nutt to Andrew[1.1] Nutt, 162 acres

William[1] gifted his son Andrew[1.1] 162 acres, William[1.2] 272 acres, and John[1.3] 300 acres sometime before he died. It wasn't uncommon to gift property to family members before death, very much like what we now call "estate planning". Who would have thought that was a thing in the 1700s and 1800s?

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[139] North Carolina Superior Court (Anson County). *Anson County deeds*, Deed book volume 5, pages 186-187.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9Z1-FSWC?i=116&cat=330384

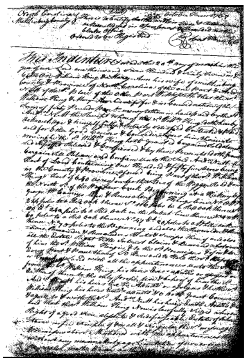
The remainder of Andrew's[1.1] land transactions occurred after Mecklenburg County was formed in 1762. Indexes for Real Estate Conveyances for the period 1763 – 1839, along with the actual deeds, are available at Mecklenburg County Register of Deeds Remote Access Site (meckrodhistorical.com)

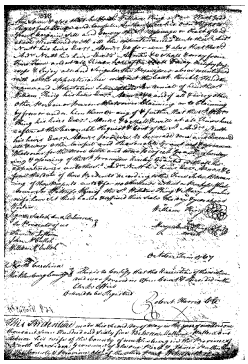
Andrew[1.1] made one purchase in Mecklenburg County after it was formed from Anson County.

3/20/1767 - William and Mary Ann King to Andrew[1.1] Nutt [140]

Andrew[1.1] purchased a 155-acre tract of land from William King and his wife, Mary Ann, on May 20, 1767, for 40 pounds. The 155 acres were part of William King's tract of 640 acres located on both sides of Waggon Road on the north side of Waxhaw Creek. Andrew[1.1] would later sell the same 155 acres to John Barkley.

This indenture made the 20th day of March . . . one thousand seven hundred & sixty seven between William King & Mary Ann his wife of Mecklenburg County & province of North Carolina . . . & Andrew Nutt of the said place . . . for & in consideration of the sum of forty pounds proc money . . . doth grant bargain sell release & confirm unto the said Andw Nutt a tract of land containing one hundred & fifty five acres . . . being part of the said William King's tract of 640 acres on both sides of the Waggon Road & on the North side of the Waxhaw Creek
William King, seal Mary Ann King, seal





Andrew's[1.1] remaining transactions in Mecklenburg County were all sales. The index for Mecklenburg County also includes entries for Andrew's brothers, William[1.2] and John[1.3], disposing of their gifted land. At least during the time of Andrew's[1.1] transactions, all 3 brothers appear to still be living in the same general area. Hugh and Mary[1.4] Eleanor (Nutt) McCain were also in Mecklenburg County at this time.

3/3/1763 and 1/1/1770 - William[1.2] and Agnes Nutt sold Andrew's[1.1] 162 acres to John Crockett.

2/13/1766 - Andrew[1.1] and Margaret Nutt deed to William Barnet [141]

The 200-acre sale to William Barnet on February 13, 1766, likely corresponds to Anson County grant #691. It is interesting to note that this Mecklenburg County deed mentioned Andrew's[1.1] wife's name was Margaret. His previous Anson County deed to William Brown dated July 22, 1758, mentioned his wife Jannett.

Andrew Nutt & wife Margaret to William Barnett, for 25 pounds, land in Waxhaw settlement, on NE side Cataba, on the N side Waxhaw Creek, including a spring . . . 200 acres including where said Andrew Nutt now lives.

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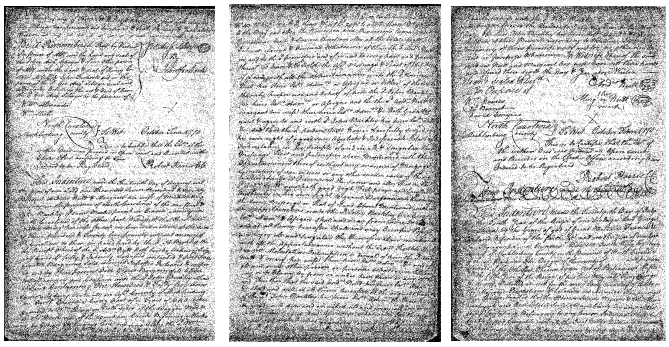
[140] Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Register of Deeds, *Deed book 4*, pages 245-246. https://www.meckrodhistorical.com/Opening.asp

[141] Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Register of Deeds, *Deed book 1*, pages 242-243. https://www.meckrodhistorical.com/Opening.asp

8/13/1770 - Andrew[1.1] Nutt to John Barkley [142]

The 155-acre sale to John Barkley is the same tract of land that Andrew[1.1] purchased from William and Mary Ann King on March 20, 1767. Andrew's[1.1] granddaughter Jane[1.1.4.3] married a John Barkley. Based on birthdates for Jane[1.1.4.3] and John, this John Barkley may have been the grandfather of Jane's[1.1.4.3] husband, or at least a relative.



This indenture made the thirteenth day of August one thousand seven hundred & seventy between Andrew Nutt and Margaret his wife of Mecklenburg County . . . & John Barkley of Saint Mark's Parish in Craven County . . . the said Andw Nutt & Marg his wife for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred & twenty five pounds . . . doth grant bargain sell alien infeoff convey and confirm unto the said John Barkley a tract of land containing one hundred & fifty five acres lying and being situate in the aforesaid county of Mecklenburg . . . being part of a tract of 640 acres granted to Wm King on both sides of the Waggon Road & on the north side of the Waxhaw Creek . . . Andw Nutt, seal Marg Nutt, seal

By the end of August 1770, Andrew[1.1] had completed the disposition of the majority of his North Carolina land holdings. I have not found a deed for the disposition of the 225 acres from grant #173. His next move took him to Lancaster County, South Carolina.

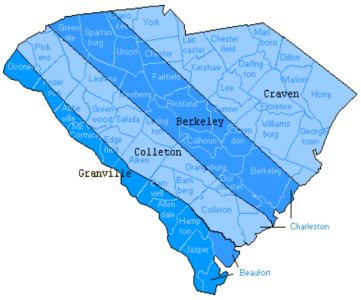
Summary of Andrew's[1.1] Known North Carolina land holdings

Acquired				Sold
4/6/1753	225 acres	Catawba River	Grant #173	Unknown
2/23/1754	200 acres	Catawba River/ Waxhaw Creek	Grant #691	2/13/1766 to William Barnet
10/3/1755	150 acres	Catawba River/ Twelvemile Creek	Grant #231	7/22/1758 to William Brown
12/5/1758	162 acres	Waxhaw Creek	Gift from William[1]	William[1.2] sold the 162 acres to John Crockett on 3/3/1763
3/20/1767	155 acres	Waggon Rd/ Waxhaw Creek	Deed / King	8/13/1770 to John Barkley

[142] Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Register of Deeds, *Deed book 5*, pages 172-174. https://www.meckrodhistorical.com/Opening.asp

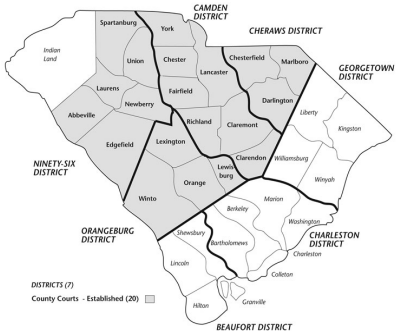
South Carolina

"European exploration of the area began in April 1540, with the Hernando de Soto expedition. In 1663, the English Crown granted land to eight proprietors of what became the colony. The first settlers came to the Province of Carolina at the port of Charleston in 1670." [143] "One of the original 13 colonies, South Carolina was first formed in 1729 when the Carolina colony was divided in two to form North and South Carolina. It was admitted to the Union on May 23, 1788, and became the 8th state." [144]



From the establishment of a colony on the Ashley River in 1671 until roughly 1710, South Carolina was part of "Carolina" which embraced both modern North Carolina and South Carolina. South Carolina was recognized as a royal colony in about 1720. In 1669, the first three counties were established by the Lords Proprietors for the purposes of "local government, administration of justice, granting of land, and the election of representatives to the legislative assembly": Berkeley, Colleton, and Craven, with a fourth, Granville, established somewhat later. [145]

"In 1769, South Carolina eliminated all of the original counties and established seven new 'overarching Districts,' with judicial seats in each district.



After the American Revolution in 1785, South Carolina re-established the concept of counties and thirty-four (34) 'new' counties were defined and established. Each of these new counties was a 'subset' of, and subordinate to, the 'overarching Districts' that had been in existence since 1769. In 1800, South Carolina abolished all 'overarching Districts' and essentially went with the county concept from that year forward. However, in 1800, all counties were called 'districts' and would continue being called districts until after the U.S. Civil War. In 1868, South Carolina reverted back to the term 'county' and this term has been used continuously since then." [146] (County maps courtesy of USGenweb and SCGenWeb)

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[143] SC Gen Web, Copyright © 2018 SCGenWeb. All rights reserved. Site design by Jeff Kemp. https://scgenweb.org

[144] South Carolina Genealogy Trails, Copyright © Genealogy Trails. http://genealogytrails.com/scar/

[145] Lee, Charles E., S.C. Department of Archives and History. *Formation of Counties in S. C.* https://www.scstatehouse.gov/man24/47_CountiesInSC.pdf

[146] Camden District, South Carolina. https://carolana.com/SC/Counties/camden_district_sc.html

South Carolina Land and Property

"Bounties and headrights were responsible for creating land distribution in the state. Anyone who wanted to take advantage of headrights (grantees) had to get a warrant by petitioning to the Grand Council. The head of household had to make that petition in person by listing where the land was located, how many acres he wanted to claim, and, of course, his name. Each household could only claim land for its members, but there was no major requirement for claiming that land besides that.

"Once the warrant was in hand, the grantee had to have the land surveyed. The surveyor drew a map (plat) of the land, indicating where the boundaries of the land were. Completed plats were to be brought back to the surveyor general's office. There, they were checked to ensure that nobody else was claiming the same piece of land. If there were no other claims to the land, grant papers were drawn up and sent to the governor, who would stamp his official seal and sign the documents.

"Another South Carolina land record is the memorial. From 1731 through 1775, anyone who had obtained land during that time was required to create a memorial, which listed land boundaries, names of adjacent landowners, the amount of land, and the location of the land. The purpose of the memorial was to collect quitrents (a form of tax) on land granted by the colonial government. Memorials can also show a title chain, which often started with the original landowner." [147]

"After land was transferred to individual ownership, later transactions, including deeds and mortgages, were recorded by the county registers of deeds, clerks of the superior courts, and sheriffs. Recording for most counties was incomplete in the early years. Probate records and wills were also used to transfer property. They were usually recorded by other county officials." [148]

"The border between North and South Carolina was a point of controversy for many years. Finally, in 1764, the border east of the Catawba River was surveyed. However, it was not until 1772 that it was surveyed west of that river. Before these surveys, over 1000 land grants were issued by North Carolina in territory which is now in South Carolina. The North Carolina counties from which these land grants were issued were Anson, Bladen, Mecklenburg, and Tyrone. In the period just after the survey, these grants were considered to be in Craven and Berkley counties, South Carolina. The lands formerly granted by North Carolina had to be registered in South Carolina and are often called North Patents." [149]

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[147] South Carolina Court Records – A Guide to Courthouse Research. https://raogk.org/court-records/southcarolina/

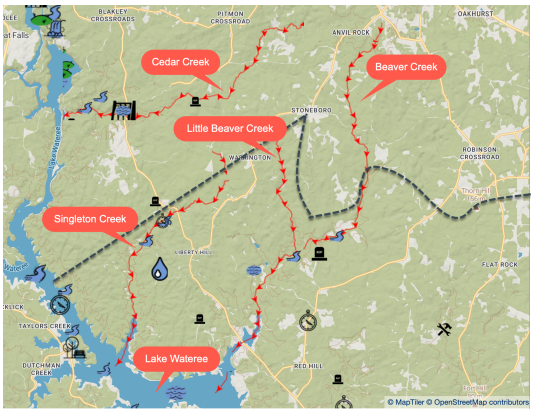
[148] North Carolina Land and Property. https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/North_Carolina_Land_and_Property

[149] Holcomb, Brent H., *North Carolina Land Grants in South Carolina*. Copyright © 1980 by First Published by A. Press, Inc., 1980. Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. Baltimore, Maryland, 1986.

Lancaster/Kershaw County, South Carolina

"Originally inhabited by the Catawba and Waxhaw Indians, Lancaster's story began in the early 1750s when a group of Scots-Irish immigrants seeking inexpensive land and religious freedom moved into the area known as the Waxhaws and established a settlement in what is now northern Lancaster County. English (Welsh), German, and Scots-Irish newcomers from Virginia, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania soon developed a second colony in southern Lancaster County." [150]

Land which came to be in Kershaw County after its creation in 1791 was originally in Lancaster County. Before that, the area where the descendants of William[1] and Elenor Nutt settled are all referenced at various times as being in Craven County, Camden District, Lancaster County, and Kershaw County. Thus, the deeds outlined on the following pages include references to all of these locations. The dotted line is the approximate boundary line between Lancaster County to the north and Kershaw County to the south.



Credit: AnyplaceAmerica.com

Andrew[1.1] and all 4 sons lived in proximity to each other at one time or another between 1770 and 1806. Andrew[1.1] acquired 400 acres on Beaver Creek (1770), a grant for 150 acres on a branch of Beaver Creek (1774), a deed for 150 acres on Cedar Creek (1771), and a grant for 150 acres on Little Beaver Creek. William[1.1.1] received a land grant (1791) for 270 acres on the headwaters of Little Beaver Creek and Singleton Creek bounded by Matthew[1.1.3]. Andrew[1.1.2] was granted 150 acres (1786) on Cedar Creek which bordered Andrew[1.1]. Samuel[1.1.4] purchased 150 acres on Cedar Creek from Andrew[1.1] (1790) and 270 acres from William[1.1.1] on Little Beaver Creek and Singleton Creek (1797). Matthew[1.1.3] received a grant for 180 acres on Singleton Creek and Beaver Creek (1789).

Andrew's[1.1] property came to be in Kershaw County, except for the land on Cedar Creek, when Kershaw County was created in 1791. Cedar Creek remained in Lancaster County after Kershaw County was created. The documents that follow represent various land holdings for Andrew[1.1] and Samuel[1.1.4] in the Beaver Creek/ Cedar Creek area. Records in South Carolina for Andrew's[1.1] other sons, William[1.1.1], Andrew[1.1.2], and Matthew[1.1.3] are in their respective sections.

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[150] Lewis, J.D. *A History of Lancaster, South Carolina*. © 2019. https://www.carolana.com/SC/Towns/Lancaster_SC.html

Land Records

South Carolina Department of Archives and History has an online repository for many of South Carolina's early land records. The records include Memorial Books (series S111001), Colonial Plat Books (series S213184), and Colonial Land Grants (series S213019).

Indexes for some of the records are found at http://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/.

> To view records from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History Record and Image Search website, click on the link in the footnote. Click on the "Just take me to the search page" hyperlink on the opening page. In the full name field, enter last name, first name. For this record, enter Nutt, John. Records matching the name will populate on the left-hand side of the page. Scroll down until you find the image matching the description in the footnote.

Some of the actual records can be found at FamilySearch.org in the following digital collections:

- *South Carolina memorials; registration of land grants, 1731-1776, and index*
- *Royal Land Grants, 1731-1775; index, 1695-1775*
- *Lancaster County (South Carolina) Register of Mesne Conveyance, Deeds 1787-1910*
- *Kershaw County (South Carolina) Register of Mesne Conveyance, Deeds 1791-1866*

"One type of conveyance used at this time was the grant, which was used to convey future interest in land. Due to a peculiarity of the law, a deed of grant could not be used to convey a current interest in land. However, a special form of grant called a release could be used to convey a future interest to someone who already had a current interest. (The modern version is called a quitclaim.) This resulted in a very popular form of conveyance called a **lease and release** – a form of deed in which the grantor first leases the land for a short term and a nominal consideration and then releases his rights to the land for the actual purchase price. Two agreements were required. First, a bargain and sale contract was executed by the seller to convey a lease on the land. The seller then separately executed a release to grant to the buyer (who was now his tenant) a reversion of the seller's interest. The effect was to transfer title to the buyer since he now owned both the current and future interests in the land." [151]

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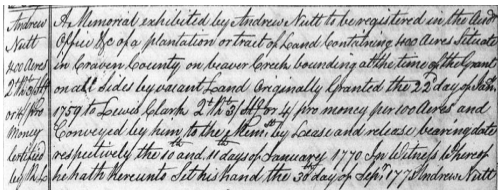
[151] Baird, Robert W. Bob's Genealogy Filing Cabinet, Southern and Colonial Genealogies; Copyright various dates, 2010-2030. "A Bit of Deed History" and "Colonial Legal Terminology". https://genfiles.com/articles/

1/10/1770 - Andrew[1.1] Nutt, Deed for 400 acres on Beaver Creek, Craven County

While I have been unable to locate the actual lease/release deed, the following memorial indicates that Andrew[1.1] obtained the land from Lewis Clark on January 10 - 11, 1770. According to the South Carolina Department of Archives & History in Columbia, SC, "In theory, such lease and release deed would have been recorded in the Colonial Deed Books (Charleston Deeds). In practice, it was not required that a deed be recorded and many, perhaps most, did not have them recorded as it required a trip to Charleston".

9/30/1771 - Andrew[1.1] Nutt, Memorial for 400 acres on Beaver Creek, Craven County, Summarizing A Chain Of Title To A Grant To Lewis Clark Of Jan. 22, 1759. [152]



*A Memorial exhibited by Andrew Nutt to be registered in the Auditors office of a plantation or tract of land containing 400 acres situate in Craven County on Beaver Creek bounding at the time of the grant on all sides by vacant land originally granted the 22 day of Jan 1759 to Lewis Clark Qt Rnt 3/strl or 4/pro money per 100 acres** and conveyed by him to the memorialist by lease and release bearing date respectively the 10th and 11th days of January 1770. In witness whereof he hath hereunto set his hand the 30 day of Sept 1771 Andrew Nutt*

** A quitrent (land tax) was due on any lands granted by the Crown. In this case, the memorial was reciting the amount of quitrent due annually to be three shillings sterling or four shillings proclamation money (currency) per hundred acres per year. The original grant specified the amount of quitrent due and the memorial repeated that amount in the filing. (Wade Dorsey, S.C. Department of Archives & History, Columbia, SC)

The original plat surveyed for Lewis Clark for the aforementioned 400-acre memorial was dated September 14, 1758. [153] It describes the land as being "upon Beaver Creek, a branch of Wateree River, the E side of said river". Lewis Clark's grant for the 400 acres was dated January 22, 1759. [154] His memorial was dated June 29, 1759. [155]

Either Andrew's[1.1] son, William[1.1.1], or his brother, Wiliam[1.2], apparently had legal standing to at least a portion of the original 400-acre tract. One of the Williams conveyed 190 acres to James Carruth in July 1790. For now, I have attributed that deed to Andrew's[1.1] brother, William[1.2]. William[1.2] had, on behalf of Andrew[1.1], previously sold Andrew's[1.1] 162-acre gift from his father. Perhaps William[1.2] did the same with the 190 acres to James Carruth.

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[152] South Carolina memorials, Volume 11, Page 63.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS7S-Z7GM?i=354&cat=284315
South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Series: S111001 Volume: 11 Page: 63 Item: 02.
https://www.archivesindex.sc.gov

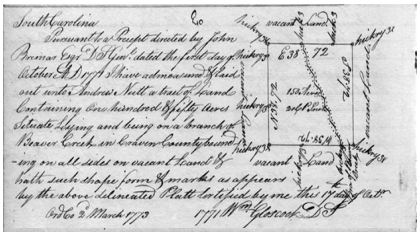
[153] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Series: S213184 Volume: 06 Page: 391 Item: 01.
https://www.archivesindex.sc.gov

[154] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Series: S213019 Volume: 09 Page: 10 Item: 000.
https://www.archivesindex.sc.gov

[155] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Series: S111001 Volume: 07 Page: 253 Item: 001.
https://www.archivesindex.sc.gov

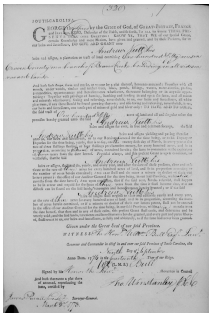
The next 3 documents are for the same 150-acre tract of land on a branch of Beaver Creek. The dates of each document follow the land procurement process outlined above (plat —> grant —> memorial). I have not found any deeds that document Andrew's[1.1] disposition of this 150-acre tract.

10/17/1771 - Andrew Nutt, Plat for 150 Acres on a branch of Beaver Creek [156]



South Carolina

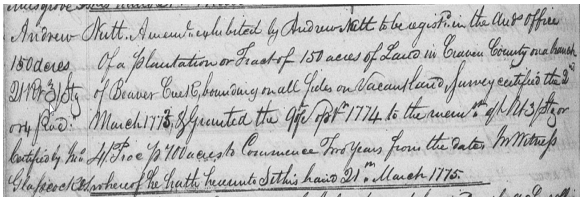
Pursuant to a precept directed by John Bremar Esqr D S Gen'l [Deputy Surveyor General] dated the first day of October AD 1771. I have admeasured and laid out unto Andrew Nutt a tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres situate lying and being on a branch of Beaver Creek in Craven County bounding on all sides on vacant land and hath such shape form and marks as appears by the above delineated platt (sic) certified by me this 17 day of Oct.
Ord Co [order of council] 2 March 1773 1771 Wm Glascock D S [Deputy Surveyor]



9/9/1774: Andrew Nutt, Royal Land Grant from King George the Third in Craven County [157]

A plantation or tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres in Craven County on a branch of Beaver Creek bounding on all sides on vacant land.

3/21/1775 - Andrew Nutt, Memorial for the above plat and grant on a branch of Beaver Creek, Craven County [158]



Nutt, Andrew exhibited by Andrew Nutt to be registered in the auditor's office of a plantation or tract of 150 acres of land in Craven County on a branch of Beaver Creek bounding on all sides vacant land Survey certified the 2nd March 1773 Granted the 9th of Sept 1774 to the memorialist Qt Rnt 3/strl or 4/proc per 100 acres to commence two years from the date in witness whereof he hath hereunto set his hand 21st March 1775.

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156 South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Series: S213184 Volume: 16 Page: 536 Item: 03. https://www.archivesindex.sc.gov

157 South Carolina. Secretary of State, *Royal land grants*, Volume 33, Page 320. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSR8-Z3QJ-C?i=514&cat=473372

158 South Carolina memorials, Volume 13, Page 404. FamilySearch.org. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLV-PS8L-Q?i=537&cat=284315

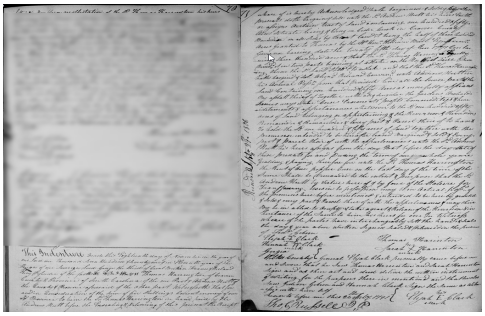
South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Series: S111001 Volume: 13 Page: 404 Item: 004. https://www.archivesindex.sc.gov

The following deeds document Andrew's[1.1] lease of 150 acres for one year for 5 shillings and subsequent purchase (called a release) for 300 pounds. The last deed is Andrew's[1.1] disposition sale to his son, Samuel[1.1.4].

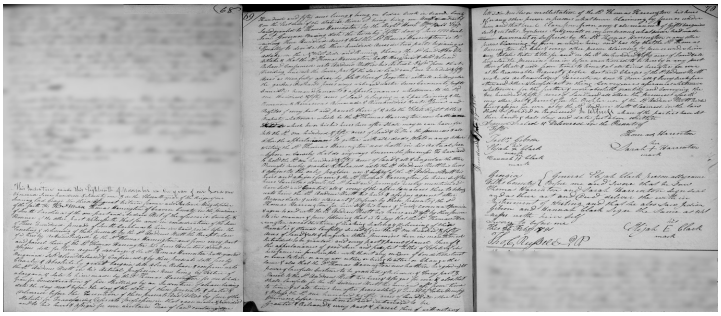
11/18/1771 - Thomas and Sarah Harrington to Andrew[1.1] Nutt, Lease and Conveyance for 150 Acres on Cedar Creek [159]

As the deeds are quite lengthy and verbose, the highlights include: Thomas Harrington received a grant for 300 acres of land on June 25, 1771, on Cedar Creek in Craven County. The tract was memorialized by him on July 15, 1771. Harrington then divided the 300 acres and leased half of the tract to Andrew[1.1] on November 18, 1771, for the term of one year for 5 shillings. At the end of the year, Harrington released and conveyed the tract to Andrew[1.1] for 300 pounds. Andrew[1.1] would, in turn, sell the 150-acre tract to his son Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt on April 21, 1790. Samuel[1.1.4] would sell the land to Henry Hudson on September 10, 1806.

Lease

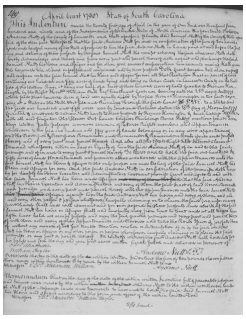


Purchase



4/21/1790 - Andrew[1.1] Nutt conveyance to Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt [160]

Cedar Creek remained in Lancaster County when Kershaw County was created. It is conceivable that this is the land on which both Andrew[1.1] and Samuel[1.1.4] were living at the time of the 1790 census and on which Samuel[1.1.4] was living at the time of the 1800 census. Andrew[1.1] was counted on the Kershaw County 1800 census.



[159] Lancaster County (S.C.). Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Conveyance Book G*, Pages 68-71. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLV-5NF?i=185&cat=472451

[160] Lancaster County (S.C.). Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Conveyance Book B*, Page 149. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS73-JGX2?i=199&cat=472451

This last set of documents includes a plat and grant for 150 acres on Little Beaver Creek in Camden District. The disposition of this tract is not known at this time. Andrew[1.1] was living somewhere in Kershaw County when the 1800 census was taken, perhaps on either this tract or the 150-acre tract purchased in 1771.

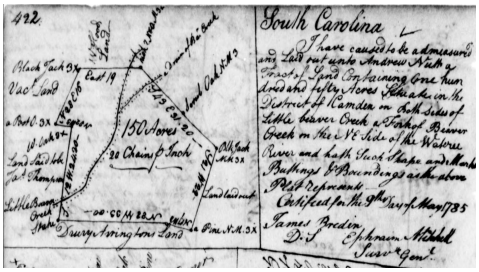
5/9/1785 - Andrew [1.1] Nutt, Plat for 150 Acres on Little Beaver Creek, Camden District [161]

South Carolina

I have caused to be admeasured and laid out unto Andrew Nutt a tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres situate in the District of Camden on both sides of Little Beaver Creek a Fork of Beaver Creek on the NE side of the Wateree River and hath such Shape and Marks Buttings & Boundings as the above plat represents.

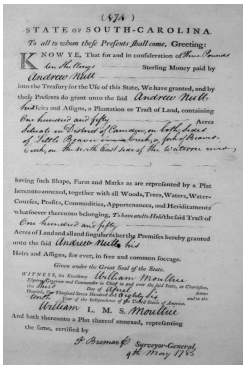
Certified for the 9th Day of May 1785 James Bredin, D. S.

Ephraim Mitchell, Surv Gen



4/3/1786 - Andrew[1.1] Nutt, Grant for 150 acres on both sides of Little Beaver Creek, Camden District [162]

A plantation or tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres situate in District of Camden, on both sides of Little Beaver Creek, a fork of Beaver Creek, on the north east side of the Wateree River.


STATE of SOUTH-CAROLINA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That for and in consideration of Three Pounds Sterling Money paid by Andrew Nutt into the Treasury for the Use of this State, We have granted, and by these Presents do grant unto the said Andrew Nutt his Heirs and Assigns, a Plantation or Tract of Land, containing One hundred and fifty Acres situate on the Head of Ramsey's Creek of Little Beaver Creek, on the north East side of the Wateree River, having such Shape, Form and Marks as are represented by a Plat hereunto annexed, together with all Woods, Trees, Waters, Water-Courses, Profits, Commodities, Appurtenances, and Hereditaments whatsoever thereunto belonging. To have and to Hold the said Tract of One hundred and fifty Acres of Land and all and singular the Premises hereby granted unto the said Andrew Nutt his Heirs and Assigns, for ever, in free and common Socage.

Given under the Great Seal of the State.

WITNESS, his Excellency William Moultrie Esq. Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the said State, at Charlestown, the Third Day of April in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty six, and in the Tenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America.

William Moultrie L. M. S.

And hath thereunto a Plat thereof annexed, representing the same, certified by

Surveyor-General, 4th May 1785

All of Andrew's[1.1] land that lay on Beaver Creek and Little Beaver Creek (700 acres) was located in Kershaw County after 1791. It is not known how much of his acquisitions (850 total acres) he still owned by 1800. He had sold his Cedar Creek property to Samuel[1.1.4] in 1790. At least 190 acres of the original Lewis Clark purchase was sold by William[1.2] also in 1790. That leaves, at a minimum, the two 150-acre tracts possibly still in his possession and perhaps a portion of the 400-acre tract purchased from Lewis Clark. Whether he moved from Cedar Creek to another of his properties or had always lived on what would become Kershaw County land cannot be known with any degree of certainty. I surmise that he and Samuel[1.1.4] lived on the Cedar Creek property at the time of the 1790 census, based on the census breakdown, and that Andrew[1.1] later relocated to one of his Kershaw County properties.

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161 South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Series S213190, Volume 9, Page 422, Item: 001. https://www.archivesindex.sc.gov

162 South Carolina. Surveyor General. *Land Grants, 1784-1882.* Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1950-1951. Volume 11, Page 174. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C348-F7LL-D?i=494&cat=362216

Summary of Andrew's[1.1] Known South Carolina Land Holdings

Acquired				Sold
1/10/1770	400 acres	Beaver Creek	Deed / Lewis Clark	William[1.2] sold 190 acres on 7/16/1790 to James Carruth — remainder unknown
10/17/1771 9/9/1774 3/21/1775	150 acres	Beaver Creek	Plat Grant Memorial	unknown
11/18/1771	150 acres	Cedar Creek	Deed / Harrington	4/21/1790 to Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt
5/9/1785 4/3/1786	150 acres	Little Beaver Creek	Plat Grant	unknown

Census Records

"*The Jury Lists of 1778 – 1779* were copied from the original handwritten lists on deposit at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia, South Carolina. South Carolina was divided into 7 districts during this time period. In the jury lists, each district is divided into geographical areas, helping to pinpoint where the individuals lived.

"These jury lists are the closest thing there is to a complete state census before 1790. Except for the alphabetized lists, the names are probably grouped with others who lived nearby, which gives clues to neighbors and relatives. Only free white males of good reputation, who owned at least some real property in the district, were eligible for jury duty. Many of the names are later found to be residents of Georgia and other states, as the westward migration began after the Revolution." [163]

Andrew[1.1] (page 49) and William[1.2] (page 50) appear on the Petit Jury list (1778-1779) for the Camden District on the East side of the Wateree. Note: William might be Andrew's[1.1] brother. His son William's[1.1.1] approximate birth year of 1759 would mean he wouldn't yet be 21 in 1778 or 1779. Furthermore, I have not found a land acquisition for William[1.1.1] before the grant he received in 1791. Since land ownership was required to serve on a jury, this is probably Andrew's[1.1] brother, William[1.2], not his son, William[1.1.1].

John[1.3] Nutt (page 93) is on the Petit Jury list for Ninety-Six District on the upper part of the middle division between the Broad and Saludy Rivers. Even though records suggest that John[1.3] lived in Mecklenburg County in 1778-1779, a son of John[1.3] wouldn't have been old enough to have been selected to serve on a jury. And the same logic concerning land ownership previously mentioned is also applied here. It's clear from the sale deed that John[1.3] was the owner of the land in Ninety-Six District.

[164]

John Davis Robt Hatley Willm Nutt Robert Strawbridge	Camden District	50	The Jury Lists of South Carolina, 1778-1779
oseph Wood ames Greor ohn Nutt eorge Capland ohn Mudding	Miscellaneous Act No. 1123 - The Determination of Jury Lists for District Ninety-Six	93	The Jury Lists of South Carolina, 1778-1779
George King Arthur Hicklin Andrew Nutt Frederick Kimball George Curry	Camden District	49	The Jury Lists of South Carolina, 1778-1779

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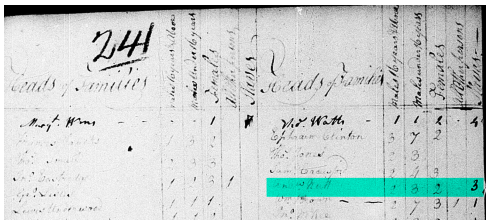
[163] 1778-1779 Jury List South Carolina. Compiled by Gelee Corley Hendrix and Morn McKoy Lindsay, Baltimore Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980. Transcribed for South Carolina Genealogy Trails by Dena Whitesell. Copyright © by Genealogy Trails.
https://genealogytrails.com/scar/1778-79_jurylist.htm

[164] The Jury Lists of South Carolina, 1778-1779. Compiled by GE Lee Corley Hendrix and Morn McKoy Lindsay, Copyright © 1975, Originally published 1975: Greenville, South Carolina, 1975. Reprinted Genealogical Publishing Co, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, 1980.
https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/48258/?name=_Nutt&count=50

Andw[1.1] Nutt - 1790 United States Federal Census, Lancaster District, South Carolina



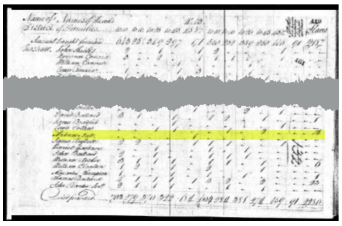
The census counted 2 males 16 and over, 2 females, and 3 males under 16. Unfortunately, I cannot identify the family members without a lot of conjecture. Ostensibly, 1 of the males 16+ would be Andrew[1.1], and 1 of the females would be Andrew's[1.1] wife, Margaret. But who the other members of the household were is a mystery.

William[1.1.1] can be ruled out because he had his own household. Beyond that, it's all a guess. How and where Andrew[1.1.2] Jr., Matthew[1.1.3], and Samuel[1.1.4] were counted is unknown. They were all older than 16 when the census was taken. Andrew's[1.1.2] children weren't born until after 1790. Matthew[1.1.3] acquired property in 1789, so I expect that he also had his own household.

My best guess is that it was most likely Samuel's[1.1.4] family. In April 1790, just a few months before the 1790 census commenced, Andrew[1.1] sold his 150 acres on Cedar Creek (in Lancaster County) to Samuel[1.1.4]. I contend that the most likely scenario is that Andrew[1.1] and Samuel[1.1.4] were living in the same household on the Cedar Creek property at the time of the 1790 census. Still, that theory doesn't account for the 3 males under 16. Samuel[1.1.4] and Jane[Mackey] had at most 2 sons born in time to be counted on the 1790 census, John[1.1.4.1] (b: c.1789) and Andrew[1.1.4.2] (b: c.1790).

Irene Amato included a brief account from a diary entry of George Washington following a trip to South Carolina in 1792. "It is agreed on all hands, that the census of this state has been shamefully taken by the marshall's deputies and instead of going to the people's houses [to ascertain] the numbers have advertised a meeting at certain places, by which means those who did not attend have gone with their families unnumbered. In other instances, it is said these deputies have taken their information from the Captains of the militia companies . . . whilst all those who are not on their lists — widows and their families, etc . . . passed unnoticed." Ms. Amato concludes that this less-than-ideal count might explain why some of the Nutt families in South Carolina did not appear on the 1790 census. (Amato, Irene E., page 34*)*

Andrew[1.1] Nutt - 1800 United States Federal Census, Kershaw District, South Carolina



This record suggests that Margaret had preceded Andrew[1.1] in death as the census shows Andrew[1.1] living alone. This is the last known record of Andrew[1.1] Nutt.

Court Records

The following bill of sale clearly shows that Andrew[1.1] is no longer on his Cedar Creek property, which remained in Lancaster County. Andrew[1.1] may very well still have owned land on Beaver Creek that became part of Kershaw County in 1791. He had acquired a total of 300 acres from 2 grants for which I have not found any disposition.

8/24/1791 - Andrew[1.1] Nutt, Senr to Andrew[1.1.2] Nutt, Junr [165]

An interesting tidbit of information about Andrew[1.1] appeared in this deed. His occupation was listed as a hat maker. I don't know what kind of hats he made, but here is an interesting article about the old occupation of hat-making. [166]

I Andrew Nutt Senr of . . . Kershaw County for and in consideration of the sum of sixty pounds sterling . . . paid by Andrew Nutt Junr of [Kershaw County] . . . Hatter . . . do bargain sell and deliver unto Andrew Nutt Junr a Negro woman named Pink . . . this 24th day of August . . . one thousand seven hundred and ninety one . . . Andrew Nutt, seal.

1793-1798 - Andrew[1.1] served as both a petit juror and a grand juror. [167]

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[165] Kershaw County (South Carolina) Register of Mesne Conveyance, Deed Book D, Pages 8-9. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-4SLQ?cat=472399&i=7&lang=en

[166] *Le Chapelier | The Hatter.* The French Canadian Genealogist. https://www.tfcg.ca/hatter-old-occupation

[167] Holcomb, Brent H. *Kershaw County, South Carolina, Minutes of the County Court,* Pages 68, 305, 313-314.

Children of Andrew[1.1] Nutt

My research into Georgia records for the lineal descendants of Andrew[1.1] Nutt was a challenging task. Every time I thought I had found a missing puzzle piece, I was stymied once again. I would find records that seemed to fit a particular family, but then there seemed to always be one piece of information in the record that didn't fit. I lost track of how many times I started over with this puzzle before finally coming to the most accurate accounting of the Andrew[1.1] Nutt family in Georgia that I could piece together.

When I searched for the surname Nutt without any specific first name on both Ancestry and FamilySearch, several pages of results were often returned. What I found most interesting was that the vast majority of the results in Georgia appear to be direct descendants of the Andrew[1.1] Nutt family, along with a few records for Andrew's[1.1] brother John[1.3] Nutt. While I am not remotely suggesting that there aren't any other families with the Nutt surname in Georgia who aren't descendants of Andrew[1.1] or John[1.3], they would have been a significantly smaller subset of people.

Andrew[1.1] had 4 sons for whom documentation exists. Without marriage or birth records, there isn't any way of knowing if there were only 4 sons, or if other children may have been born and died as children. Neither is it possible to tell if Jannett and Margaret were different wives, or if they were the same person. Based on their estimated ages ranging between circa 1759 and 1766, Margaret could have been the mother of all 4 boys if Jannett died shortly after the 1758 deed. It's also possible that Jannett was the mother of William[1.1.1], and based on the possible 5-year gap between William[1.1.1] and Andrew[1.1.2], Margaret might have been the mother of Andrew[1.1.2], Matthew[1.1.3], and Samuel[1.1.4]. Of course, other scenarios cannot be ruled out, including that Jannett and Margaret were the same person and all 4 sons were hers.

While I found no undeniable proof of whether Matthew[1.1.3] or Samuel[1.1.4] was older, Matthew's[1.1.3] first land transaction (1786 survey) predated Samuel's[1.1.4] first land purchase in 1790. That is the sole basis for my presumption that Matthew[1.1.3] was older. Even then, they may have only been about a year apart in age.

The challenging part was putting the names I found into the correct family groups. I began to wonder if that was even possible considering there were Johns and Andrews and Williams and Samuels in multiple lines. Sometimes there was a middle initial to help distinguish between multiple individuals with the same first name, but even then, some had the same middle initial. Sometimes Sr. and Jr. were used, but in some cases, Sr. and Jr. also referred to older/younger cousins rather than father/son relationships. To further complicate matters, William[1.1.1], Andrew[1.1.2], and Samuel[1.1.4] each had brides named Jane. And it seems every family had a daughter named Jane. Because there were so many, I decided to start adding the maiden name of the women who married into the Nutt family as a superscript so they were easier to keep up with. The lack of birth records during the early 1800s also contributed to the challenge.

It took quite some time, several derailments, and lots of Post-it notes in my effort to sort them all out. Tax records and probate records provided the best insight into family units, but even then, my theory includes a bit of conjecture. William[1.1.1] was the easiest to document because he was in Clarke County. Any Clarke County records I found undoubtedly belonged to William[1.1.1] or his descendants. Andrew[1.1.2], Matthew[1.1.3], and Samuel[1.1.4] proved more difficult as they were all in Morgan County during the same years. Matthew[1.1.3] seems to have established himself in Pulaski County in his later years.

William[1.1.1] Nutt

William[1.1.1] was the eldest child of Andrew[1.1], born circa 1759, most likely in Anson County, North Carolina. I found a 1790 census in Lancaster County, South Carolina, for William Nutt. Three William Nutts were living in Lancaster County in 1790: William[1.2] (1730-1790), William [1.2.5] (1766-1862), and William[1.1.1] (1759-1818). There is no definitive proof as to which of the 3 William Nutts this record belongs. Process of elimination is the only tool available to make an identification. The census counted 1 male 16 and older, 2 males under 16, and 2 females. The male 16 and older would have been William. One of the females would have been his wife. That leaves 2 sons and 1 daughter. All of William's[1.2] children were older than those recorded on this census. According to anecdotal evidence, William's[1.2.5] first child wasn't born until 1793. That leaves William[1.1.1], but the ages of his children don't comport with the count either. Still, he seems to be the most likely candidate.

There exists a marriage record between William Nutt and Jane Swann Brent on October 27, 1781, in Lancaster County, Virginia. [168] I was immediately skeptical that this marriage was for our distant cousin William[1.1.1], even though there are extensive claims to that effect in online trees. Questions abounded. Dates and locations didn't seem reasonable. How would William[1.1.1] have come in contact with a family in a part of Virginia where he never lived, many years after Andrew[1.1] moved his family from Virginia to North Carolina in the early 1750s? So, I expanded my research in an attempt to resolve the riddle.

Someone had attached, as a source record on Jane Swann Brent's FamilySearch profile, a book about the descendants of Hugh Brent, which proved quite definitive. [169] The William Nutt, married to Jane Swann Brent in Lancaster County, Virginia, was a descendant of the English family of Nutts who settled in eastern Virginia many years before our ancestor William[1] Nutt appeared in Pennsylvania. Chester Brent's book documented that the William Nutt who married Jane Swann Brent in Virginia was either Col. William Nutt (John[3], Richard[2], William[1]) or his cousin William (Farnefold[3], Richard[2], William[1]). Note that William[1] in these parenthetical lists IS NOT our ancestor William[1]. See my comments in the Preface for additional clarification.

I fear that the discovery of the marriage record between William Nutt and Jane Swann Brent in Lancaster County, Virginia, was assumed to be true without any deeper investigation into whether the assertion was even reasonable, and was then followed by much copying/pasting. Who, then, was married to our distant cousin William[1.1.1]? At this point, I cannot say with any confidence who Jane was. While I strongly doubt it was Jane Swann Brent, I welcome any evidence to the contrary. For now, I refer to her as Jane[ClarkeCounty].

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[168] *Virginia*, *Vital Records, 1715-1912*, Lancaster County, Virginia, *FamilySearch*, Entry for William Nutt and Jane Swan Brent, 27 Oct 1781.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89XF-JNJ1?view=index&cc=4149585&lang=en&groupId=M9JP-BDF

[169] Brent, Chester Horton. *The Descendants of Hugh Brent, Immigrant to Isle of Wight, Virginia, 1642;* The Tuttle Publishing Company, Inc., Rutland, Vermont. Copyright © 1936. Page 245.
https://www.familysearch.org/en/library/books/records/item/350768-the-descendants-of-hugh-brent-immigrant-to-isle-of-wight-county-virginia-1642-and-some-allied-families-curd-doggett-edmonds-fleet-lawson-nutt-wale-also-lineages-of-behethland-bernard-bunting-hathaway-nevil-newton-savage-v

William[1.1.1] and Jane[ClarkeCounty] had 6 children whom I could reasonably attribute to them based on William's[1.1.1] will and estate records. He was the first of Andrew's[1.1] sons to leave South Carolina for Georgia. William[1.1.1] and Jane[ClarkeCounty] were living in Washington County, Georgia, by 1797, when he sold some property in South Carolina to his brother Samuel[1.1.4]. Clarke County was formed from Washington County in 1801, and William[1.1.1] remained in Clarke County, Georgia, until his death in June 1818. Several members of William's[1.1.1] family were recorded in Mars Hill Baptist Church Minutes, including William[1.1.1], Sarah[1.1.1.1] and Isaac Sparks, Katherine[1.1.1.3] and Ruben McLeroy (other records indicate Katherine married James McLeroy), and John[1.1.1.2] and Polly[East] Nutt between 1803 and 1822. (Amato, Irene E., pages 25-26*)*

Between June and December of 1791, William[1.1.1] went through the normal process of procuring land in South Carolina: survey —> plat —> grant. The survey for 270 acres was dated June 22, 1791. The plat was dated November 12, 1791, indicating the land was *in the District of Camden on a ridge between the branches of Beaver Creek & Singletons Creek.* [170] His grant was issued on December 5, 1791. [171] It wasn't initially clear which William was the subject of the plat. Recall that 3 Williams were residing in Kershaw County (previously Lancaster County) at this time: William[1.2], William[1.2.4], and William[1.1.1]. It wasn't until sometime later, when I found the sale deed for the property from William[1.1.1] to Samuel[1.1.4] on November 18, 1797, that I was able to determine that the property belonged to William[1.1.1].

For some reason, the grant mentioned 470 acres. I strongly suspect the grant was miscopied from the plat and that the 270 acres detailed on the plat was correct. Grants generally used the same description as the survey and/or plat. It seems unlikely to me that the grant would have been for more acreage than the survey and plat. Furthermore, the sale deed also specified 270 acres.

William[1.1.1] was a resident of Washington County, Georgia, when he sold his South Carolina property to his brother Samuel[1.1.4]. Based on tax digest records, William[1.1.1] resided in Jackson County in 1801, assessed only for his poll and 1 slave. [172] William[1.1.1] Nutt began appearing in Clarke County records in 1802. Clarke County was formed in 1801 from Jackson County, and it's possible that his residence in Jackson County was in the part of the county that became Clarke County rather than having moved from Jackson County to Clarke County.

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[170] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Series: S213190 Volume: 27 Page: 438 Item: 002. https://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/

[171] South Carolina. Surveyor General. *Land Grants, 1784-1882,* Volume 29, Page 254. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKW-M99P-X?i=412&cat=362216

[172] Ancestry.com. Georgia, U.S., *Property Tax Digests, 1793-1892* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011.

William[1.1.1] entered into several land transactions in Clarke County, Georgia. (Clark County records have to be viewed at a FamilySearch affiliate library.) On October 31, 1803, he purchased 228 acres lying on both sides of McNuts Creek from Gabrial Hubert and his wife, Betsy. [173] On January 22, 1808, William[1.1.1] purchased an additional 54 acres on the north side of McNuts Creek from Alexander Johnson. [174] James Henson, sheriff, sold 166 of the 282 acres on McNuts Creek to James Langford on July 14, 1823, where William[1.1.1] Nutt, deceased, formerly lived. [175] All of William's[1.1.1] children were listed as heirs in the deed.

On January 9, 1804, William[1.1.1] purchased 100 acres, more or less, on the south side of Nalls Creek from James Stringer and his wife, Rebecca. [176] He gifted this tract of land to his son John[1.1.1.2] on March 18, 1816. [177]

William[1.1.1] was eligible for the 1805 land lottery. [178] He was eligible for 2 draws and was living in Clarke County at the time of registration. He was not a fortunate drawer. However, his son-in-law Isaac Sparks, married to his daughter Sarah[1.1.1.1], was the fortunate drawer of Lot No 25, District 5 in Baldwin County. [179]

William's[1.1.1] will was composed on June 15, 1818, and recorded on July 10, 1818. [180] His estate was valued at $3318 and certified on August 1, 1818. All of his children except Sarah[1.1.1.1], were mentioned in the will. Evidence suggests Sarah[1.1.1.1] had died circa 1807. John[1.1.1.2], James McKelroy (married to Katherine[1.1.1.3]), and Archibald[1.1.1.4] H. Nutt each received a monetary payment. William Miles (married to Agnes[1.1.1.6]) received one Negro girl, one sorrel mare, and 10 head of hogs. His wife Jane[ClarkeCounty] and their son William[1.1.1.5] were the administrators of the estate.

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173 Georgia. Superior Court (Clarke County). Deeds and Mortgages, 1802-1907. Published by Mann Film Laboratories, 1960. Deed Book L, Page 72.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-V4YG-G?i=84&cat=185985

174 Georgia. Superior Court (Clarke County), Deed Book L, Page 75.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-V4Y8-3?i=86&cat=185985

175 Georgia. Superior Court (Clarke County), Deed Book M, Pages 285-286.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-235Z-4?i=190&cat=185985

176 Georgia. Superior Court (Clarke County), Deed Book L, Page 13.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-V4YT-S?i=54&cat=185985

177 Georgia. Superior Court (Clarke County), Deed Book L, Page 14.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-V4YY-Z?i=55&cat=185985

178 Georgia. Surveyor General. *Index to people entitled to participate in land lotteries from the various Georgia counties*, Image 883 of 1237.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKJ-TQW6-6?i=882&cat=74203

179 Georgia State Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 53, box 16, page 193.

180 *Georgia, Probate Records, 1742-1990*, database with images, *FamilySearch*, citing various county, district, and probate courts. Clarke > Wills 1802-1859 vol A-C > pages 89-91> images 127-128.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893G-VPTV?i=126&wc=9SBM-ZNT:267648401,268000501&cc=1999178

A marriage record for Jane Nutt and Aaron Clifton on July 25, 1819, was a bit confusing. [181] One online source claimed that she was a married daughter of William[1.1.1], but I believe William's[1.1.1] will disputes that claim. Both Jane Nutt and Aaron Clifton were mentioned in William's[1.1.1] estate papers, but neither was mentioned in William's[1.1.1] will in the same manner that his daughters and sons-in-law were mentioned. Neither was Jane mentioned as an heir in a deed when some of William's[1.1.1] land was sold in 1823.

William[1.1.1] bequeathed his wife Jane[ClarkeCounty] livestock (black mare with saddle and bridle, cows, and hogs) and furniture for her to enjoy "during her lifetime or widowhood." I believe that William's[1.1.1] widow Jane[ClarkeCounty] married Aaron Clifton after his death. Aaron was one of the appraisers of William's[1.1.1] estate and possibly a neighbor. Now that Jane[ClarkeCounty] was no longer a widow, she was required to reimburse the estate for at least some of the items left to her by William[1.1.1]. This would explain the receipt I found in the estate papers for debts paid by Aaron Clifton in "right of his wife" dated January 4, 1820. [182] I believe the evidence supports that Jane[ClarkeCounty] Nutt was William's[1.1.1] widow who married Aaron Clifton and not a married daughter of William[1.1.1].

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[181] Georgia, *County Marriages, 1785-1950*, FamilySearch database with images, Georgia Department of Archives and History, Morrow, Georgia. Clarke > Marriage records 1805-1901 > Book A > page 140. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9B2-93JN-X?i=152&cc=1927197&cat=279204

[182] *Georgia Probate Records*, *1742-1990*, Clarke > Estates 1797-1949 > image 887. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9QW-3DVR?i=886&cc=1999178&cat=484672

Tax Digests [183]

	William[1.1.1]	John[1.1.1.2]	Archibald[1.1.1.4]	William[1.1.1.5]	Link
1801	X				1801 Jackson County
1802	X				1802 Clarke County
1803	X				1803 Clarke County
1804	X				1804 Clarke County
1805	X				1805 Clarke County
1806	X				1806 Clarke County
1807	X				1807 Clarke County
1808	X	X			1808 Clarke County
1809	X	X			1809 Clarke County
1810	X	X			1810 Clarke County
1811	X	X			1811 Clarke County
1812	X	X			1812 Clarke County
1813	X	X			1813 Clarke County
1814	X	X			1814 Clarke County
1815	X	X			1815 Clarke County
1816	X	X			1816 Clarke County
1817	X	X	X		1817 Clarke County
1818	X	X			1818 Clarke County
1819	Deceased	X	X	personally and as exec	1819 Clarke County
1824		Deceased			1824 Clarke County
1825		Deceased			1825 Clarke County
1828		heirs			1828 Clarke County
1852			X		1852 Clarke County

[183] *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Clarke County.
https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/4748485:1729?tid=&pid=&queryId=6d1b144c0332c0913f87e8a950e2eeff&_phsrc=upr11&_phstart=successSource
https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/212536?availability=Family History Library
https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/305659?availability=Family History Library

Children

I was able to infer most dates of birth from census records, tax digest entries, and FindAGrave Memorials. William[1.1.1] and Jane[ClarkeCounty] were in Washington County, Georgia, by 1797, so any births that occurred around 1797 would have been in Georgia.

- **Sarah[1.1.1.1] Nutt** (c.1783—c.1806) was born in Camden District, South Carolina. She married Isaac Sparks circa 1804 in Clarke County, Georgia. From the Mars Hill Baptist Church minute book, Isaac and Sarah[1.1.1.1] were received into membership by letter in April 1804, so they were married at that time. The minute book also indicates that on March 15, 1806, Isaac and Sarah were dismissed by letter. Usual practice meant that someone was leaving the area and was given a letter to introduce them to another church. Another entry dated October 18, 1806, said Isaac and Sarah were excluded for disobeying the church. This entry makes little sense since they had already been dismissed in good standing 7 months earlier. Speculation by those familiar with the Sparks family is that this other Isaac might have been a cousin.

  Isaac was a fortunate drawer for Lot No 25, District 5 in Baldwin County, in the 1805 land lottery. [184] Isaac conveyed half (101¼ acres) of the lot to William Mothershade on November 2, 1806, witnessed by William[1.1.1] Nutt. [185] In Georgia, a wife was expected to sign a deed acknowledging her agreement for the sale and to relinquish her dower right to the land. The fact that she did not sign this deed could suggest that she had died before November 2, 1806, but the name of Isaac's first child suggests otherwise.

  Isaac moved to Tennessee between 1806 and 1810. There are several unanswerable questions about Isaac and Sarah's[1.1.1.1] life. Does the letter of dismissal from Mars Hill Baptist Church in March 1806 and the sale of part of his land lottery draw in November 1806 foreshadow his move to Tennessee? Isaac's first child was named William Nutt Sparks. His middle name strongly suggests that Sarah[1.1.1.1] was his mother. William's 1850 census estimated a birth year of 1807. His FindAGrave memorial indicates he was born in 1810. Both show he was born in Tennessee. That 3-year span has big implications regarding who his mother was. If 1807 is correct, then Isaac and Sarah[1.1.1.1] may have moved to Tennessee while she was pregnant. Isaac married a second time to Wilmoth Noland soon after moving to Tennessee, but there is no definitive proof of exactly when. If William's birth year of 1810 is correct, then he may not have been Sarah's[1.1.1.1] child. That said, I can't imagine that William would have carried Sarah's[1.1.1.1] maiden name if Sarah[1.1.1.1] wasn't his mother. [186]

  Although I have no evidence other than William's middle name, my guess is that Isaac and Sarah[1.1.1.1] moved to Tennessee in late 1806 or early 1807 before William's birth, and that Sarah[1.1.1.1] died in Tennessee after William was born. Isaac then married Wilmoth Noland with whom he had several children. He died in Carroll County, Tennessee, circa 1869.

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[184] Georgia State Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 53, box 16, page 193.

[185] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Book B, Page 369. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-2C15-V?i=411&cat=137130

[186] The Sparks Quarterly, December 2001, Whole No. 196, pp 5605-5630. https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/memories/LH7C-VCM

- **John[1.1.1.2] Nutt** (c.1787—c.1824) was born in Camden District, South Carolina. He first appeared on a tax digest in 1808. This would place his date of birth circa 1787. He married Mary "Polly" East on November 23, 1808. [187] In his will, William[1.1.1] mentioned "John or his children", so at least by 1818, John[1.1.1.2] and Polly had some children. He appeared on several digests between 1808 and 1819 in Clarke County. There aren't any tax digest entries for John[1.1.1.2] between 1820 and 1823. The 1824 digest indicates John[1.1.1.2] had died by 1824. The 1828 tax digest refers to the heirs of John Nutt, another confirmation of his death.

  John M. Nutt of Clarke County won Lot No 410, District 7 in Appling County in the 1820 land lottery. [188] The lot reverted to the state because he did not register for a grant. [189] William's[1.1.1] family is the only Nutt family I found in Clarke County, so I presume this was John[1.1.1.2].

- **Katherine[1.1.1.3] Nutt** (1789–1877) was born on April 23, 1789, in South Carolina, and died January 13, 1877, in Oconee County, Georgia, according to her grave marker. Katherine[1.1.1.3] married James McLeroy circa 1807. According to William's[1.1.1] will, James and Katherine[1.1.1.3] had 3 children by 1818. The 1830 census for Clarke County counted 5 children. Their oldest child, William[1.1.1.3.1], was his own "head of family" on the 1830 census. James and Katherine[1.1.1.3] were counted on the 1850 census in Clarke County with the household of their son Francis McLeroy. Katherine[1.1.1.3] was still part of Francis McElroy's household on the 1870 census. Katherine[1.1.1.3] and James are both buried at Mars Hill Cemetery in Watkinsville, Oconee County, Georgia.

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[187] Georgia, *County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Clarke > Marriage records, 1805-1901 > Book A > page 29 > image 48.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9B2-93KZ-G?i=47&cc=1927197&cat=279204

[188] Georgia. Surveyor General. *Index to 1820 land lottery of Georgia*. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1957. Page 23, image 342.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-VQ8S-C?i=341&cat=157526

[189] Georgia State Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 286, box 43.

- **Archibald[1.1.1.4] H. Nutt** (c.1795—after 1860) was born in Georgia based on his 1850 census. He was first assessed for his poll in 1817 establishing his birth circa 1796. He appeared on the 1850 census in the household of Anna (McLeroy) Crow. Anna was Archibald's[1.1.1.4] niece, the daughter of his sister Katherine[1.1.1.3] (Nutt) McLeroy. Archibald's[1.1.1.4] age was recorded as 55, inferring a birth year that is in line with the 1817 tax digest. He was counted on the 1860 census, age 65, in Fayette County in his sister Agnes's[1.1.1.6] household.

  Two marriage records exist for Archibald Nutt. The earlier record was for Archibald Nutt and Mary Cordon dated January 18, 1824, in Saint Clair, Alabama. [190] A later record for Archibald Nutt and Elizabeth W. Kirtin was dated October 1, 1852, in Jackson County, Georgia. [191] Marriage records at this time didn't typically include parents' names or the ages of the bride and groom, so it's difficult to know who the subjects of the marriage records were.

  If both marriage records belong to Archibald[1.1.1.4], son of William[1.1.1] and Jane Nutt, then Archibald[1.1.1.4] left Georgia and moved to Alabama, got married, and was still in Alabama for the 1840 census. His family consisted of his wife and 5 children at that time. I only found census records for one Archibald H. Nutt in 1840 (Alabama), 1850 (Georgia), and 1860 (Georgia), which leads me to believe "Alabama" Archibald and "Georgia" Archibald were the same person. If so, what happened to Mary[Cordon] and their children? Archibald[1.1.1.4] was back in Georgia by 1850 without a family. He appeared on an 1852 tax digest in Clarke County without any land assessed. By 1860, it appears that Archibald[1.1.1.4] and Elizabeth[Kirtin] were no longer together.

- **William[1.1.1.5] Nutt** (c.1797—) was born in Georgia. He married Mariah Gathright on October 6, 1830, in Clarke County. [192] Based on William[1.1.1.5] being appointed as an executor of William's[1.1.1] estate along with his mother Jane[ClarkeCounty], he was 21 by 1818, estimating a date of birth circa 1797. William[1.1.1.5] was a fortunate drawer in the 1820 land lottery, winning Lot No 366, District 1 in Early County. His grant was issued on January 19, 1836. [193] William[1.1.1.5] served in the Clark County militia from 1818 to 1819. (Amato, page 26)

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[190] *Alabama County Marriages, 1711-1992*, St. Clair County > Marriage Record White 1819-1858 > Book 1 > Page 21 > image 17.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKZS-MK7X

[191] Georgia, *County Marriages*, *1785-1950*, Jackson > Marriages 1805-1861 > Book A, B, C > Page 380 > image 261.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9BZN-JQP?cc=1927197&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:KXJ1-6K1

[192] Georgia, *County Marriages*, *1785-1950*, Clarke > Marriages 1805-1901 > Book B > page 166 > image 272.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9B2-93N2-8?cc=1927197&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:Q289-J48S

[193] Georgia State Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 54, box 17, page 183.

- **Agnes**[1.1.1.6] **Nutt** (1801—) was born in Georgia. She married William Miles on March 11, 1818. [194] They both appeared on the 1850 census, and Agnes[1.1.1.6] appeared on the 1860 census in Fayette County. Her recorded age on each census puts her date of birth as circa 1801. Her husband William must have died before 1860.

[194] Georgia, *County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Clarke > Marriage records, 1805-1901 > Book A > page 81 > image 123.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9B2-93J5-L?i=122&cc=1927197&cat=279204

Andrew[1.1.2] Nutt

Andrew[1.1.2] was likely born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, circa 1764. By 1770, the family had relocated to South Carolina. Andrew[1.1.2] received a land plat for 150 acres *on the branches of Cedar Creek northeast side of the Catawba River in Camden District* on December 2, 1785. [195] More specifically, the property was in Lancaster District/County. If this was Andrew's[1.1.2] first purchase following his 21st birthday, his birth year would be circa 1764. If he was older than 21 on the date of the plat, his birth year would be earlier than 1764. His tract bordered his father Andrew's[1.1] land and Adam Thomson's land. Andrew[1.1.2] later married Adam's daughter Jane Thomson (spelling variations include Tamson and Tomson). He received a grant for the property on June 5, 1786. [196] This is the only land acquisition I found for Andrew[1.1.2] in South Carolina.

Andrew[1.1.2] Nutt conveyed the 150 acres to Simon Bowden on July 28, 1802. [197] The sale deed noted that Andrew[1.1.2] resided in Kershaw District at the time of the sale while the tract of land had remained in Lancaster District after Kershaw County was formed. The deed was signed by Andrew[1.1.2] and his wife, Jane[Thomson]. The deed also listed Andrew's[1.1.2] occupation as a hatter. Like father, like son.

By 1791, both Andrew[1.1.2] and his father were living in Kershaw County. On August 24, 1791, Andrew[1.1] Nutt, Sr., deeded to Andrew[1.1.2] Nutt, Jr., both of Kershaw County, South Carolina, a Negro woman named Pink for 60 pounds sterling. Andrew[1.1.2], Jr.'s occupation was once again listed as a Hatter. Andrew[1.1.2] served as both a petit juror and a grand juror from 1792 - 1794. [198]

Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane Thomson were married before October 30, 1794, when Adam Thomson of Kershaw County of Beaver Creek gifted his daughter, Jane Nutt, 100 acres of land *situated on the west side of the Lick Branch*. [199] Adam referred to Jane[Thomson] as a spinster, but that was not descriptive of her marital status. Her last name wouldn't be Nutt if she had never married. Another common usage of the word "spinster" at the time was to denote the occupation of "one who spins". This is more likely the context here. So, it seems Andrew[1.1.2] was a hatter and Jane[Thomson] was a spinster. This 100-acre gift might very well have been a wedding present.

Determining Jane's date of birth was impossible. Her FindAGrave memorial estimates 1775 based on the inscription on her tombstone. The 1800 census suggests a range from 1755 - 1773. The 1830 census suggests a range from 1791-1800. The 1850 census suggests 1780. Based on the birth of their first child circa 1795 and the births of her siblings, my best guess is she was probably born between 1775 and 1780.

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[195] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Series: S213190 Volume: 8 Page: 366 Item: 002 https://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/

[196] South Carolina. Surveyor General. *Land Grants, 1784-1882,* Volume 12, Page 153. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLV-LSWG-K?i=104&cat=362216

[197] Lancaster County (S.C.). Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Conveyance Book I*, Page 157. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLV-59H5?i=567&cat=472451

[198] Holcomb, Brent H. *Kershaw County, South Carolina, Minutes of the County Court,* Pages 45, 71, 75, 78, 154, 156.

[199] Kershaw County (South Carolina) Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Deed Book D*, Page 252. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-4Q1K?i=132&cat=472399

Andrew[1.1.2] Nutt was named as an executor of the estate of Peter Thomson on February 28, 1799. [200] Peter was Jane's[Thomson] brother. He married Eleanor[1.2.3] Nutt, Andrew's[1.1.2] cousin.

Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane[Thomson] were counted in Kershaw District, South Carolina for the 1800 Census. While the census record does not record the names of family members, I was able to ascertain the names of their sons once my research progressed to Georgia: John[1.1.2.1], James[1.1.2.2], and Andrew[1.1.2.3]. This was the last census record for Andrew[1.1.2] in South Carolina.

Andrew[1.1.2] Nutt, Jr., was one of three of the appraisers appointed on January 2, 1802, to appraise the goods & chattels of Robert Bard, deceased. [201] Of the 3 mentions of Andrew in this document, one contained the Junior suffix, indicating that Andrew[1.1] Sr. may still have been alive in 1802.

Andrew[1.1.2] Nutt and his children were mentioned as beneficiaries of "one dollar and no more" in a will for Adam Tamson dated September 25, 1812. [202] The previously mentioned deed for 100 acres from Adam to Jane[Thomson] probably explains the bequest of "one dollar and no more". She had already received her inheritance.

Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane[Thomson] left Kershaw County, South Carolina, for Morgan County, Georgia, sometime after the disposition of his Cedar Creek property in 1802 and before his first tax assessment in Franklin County, Georgia, in 1805. He was assessed for 9 slaves but no land. Andrew's[1.1.2] first Georgia purchase was 202 ½ acres, known as Lot No 128, from Micajah Benge on February 24, 1806. [203] At the time of the transaction, Lot No 128 was in Baldwin County, District 5, which later became Morgan County. On December 9, 1809, he purchased 105¾ acres from James Wilder, part of a tract of land drawn by Samuel Patterson. [204] While the deed doesn't specify which lot was purchased, the Morgan County Archives confirmed that Samuel Patterson won Lot No 108 in the 1805 land lottery. Wilder had acquired the land from Patterson. The deed was witnessed by Matthew[1.1.3] Nutt.

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[200] South Carolina Will Transcripts, 1782-1868, Will book D-1, Page 61. Columbia, South Carolina : South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1978-1979, © 1980.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C959-H9HZ-5?i=136&cat=377756

[201] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Probate Records, image 424 of 551, pages 414-415.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939L-J8P3-S?i=423&wc=M6NW-3NG:210905401,210905402&cc=1919417

[202] South Carolina Department of Archives and History, *Will book I*, Page 14.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C959-H9WP-K?i=318&cat=377756

[203] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Book A, Page 50.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-2C1J-P?cat=137130

[204] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Book B, Pages 15-16.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-2Z9W-9?i=243&cat=137130

On October 7, 1809, Andrew[1.1.2] Nutt was appointed by William Mothershade of Lancaster County, South Carolina, as his lawful attorney to sell half of Lot No 25, District 5, which Isaac Sparks had conveyed to William Mothershade on November 2, 1806. Andrew's[1.1.2] brothers, Matthew[1.1.3] and Samuel[1.1.4], witnessed the appointment. [205] Isaac Sparks was married to William[1.1.1] Nutt's daughter, Sarah. Andrew[1.1.2] sold the property to John Cole on December 2, 1809. [206] Andrew's[1.1.2] brother, Matthew[1.1.3], was a witness to this transaction.

Andrew[1.1.2] served on the grand jury for Morgan County Superior Court during the March 1808 and August 1810 sessions. [207] [208] [209] He lost a court case in August 1810, which cost him *$60 and cost of suit*. [210] In February 1812, he won a case for the cost of the suit. [211] In August 1815, he prevailed as the plaintiff and was awarded *two hundred and twenty one dollars ninety three and three fourth cents with interest and costs . . .* [212]

Andrew[1.1.2] died circa October 1815 in Morgan County, Georgia. When a deceased person's estate had to be probated, a personal representative was generally appointed to oversee the affairs of the deceased person. This personal representative would inventory assets, pay debts owed by the decedent, collect any debts owed to the decedent, and then distribute the remaining assets to beneficiaries. If a person died with a will, and the will named someone to execute the will, that person was called an executor. If a person died without a will, the probate court would appoint an administrator. Administrators were required to find annual returns for the estate they represented.

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[205] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Book B, Pages 18-19. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-2Z9Z-3?i=245&cat=137130

[206] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Book B, Pages 416-417. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-2C1G-D?i=436&cat=137130

[207] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Minutes 1808-1903*. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1957. Page 2. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-233Y-F?i=30&cat=139984

[208] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Minutes 1808-1903*, Page 78. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-23Q4-Q?i=72&cat=139984

[209] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Minutes 1808-1903*, Page 82. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-2338-P?i=74&cat=139984

[210] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Minutes 1808-1903*, Page 112. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-233P-W?i=90&cat=139984

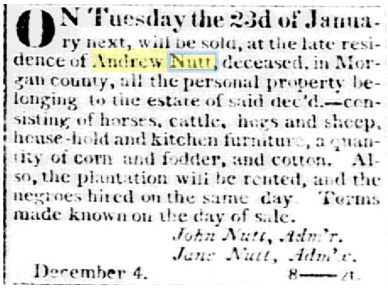
[211] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Minutes 1808-1903*, Page following 210 (203). https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-23SK-R?i=157&cat=139984

[212] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Minutes 1808-1903*, Page 411. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-23SB-M?i=273&cat=139984

The following probate records were part of the administration of Andrew's[1.1.2] estate by Jane[Thomson] Nutt (his wife) and John[1.1.2.1] Nutt (their son). These records are found in *Record of appraisements, sales, citations & administrations as well as guardian entries, 1808-1904.* Various advertisements in the *Georgia Journal* in Milledgeville, Georgia, coincided with the probate records.

- **10/11/1815** - Jane[Thomson] Nutt & John[1.1.2.1] Nutt applied for letters of administration for the estate of Andrew[1.1.2] Nutt [213]

- **12/4/1815 -** A notice for the sale of all personal property to be held on January 23, 1816, at the residence of Andrew Nutt, deceased, in Morgan County, consisting of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, household and kitchen furniture, a quantity of corn and fodder, and cotton. Also, the plantation will be rented, and the negroes hired on the same day. John Nutt, adm'r, and Jane[Thomson] Nutt, adm'x. [214]


ON Tuesday the 23d of January next, will be sold, at the late residence of Andrew Nutt, deceased, in Morgan county, all the personal property belonging to the estate of said dec'd.—consisting of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, house-hold and kitchen furniture, a quantity of corn and fodder, and cotton. Also, the plantation will be rented, and the negroes hired on the same day. Terms made known on the day of sale.
John Nutt, Adm'r.
Jane Nutt, Adm'x.
December 4. 8——tt.

- **12/12/1815** - Andrew's[1.1.2] estate was inventoried and appraised for $4,997 [215]

- **1/23/1816** - A list of sales from the estate of Andrew[1.1.2] Nutt certified by John[1.1.2.1] Nutt, admr, and Jane[Thomson] Nutt, admx. [216] Family members who made purchases included Jane[Thomson], John[1.1.2.1], Jr., Andrew[1.1.2.3], Samuel[1.1.4], John[1.1.4.1], Sr., and John Barkley (Samuel's[1.1.4] son-in-law).

- **1/8/1817** - An additional account of Andrew's[1.1.2] estate certified by John[1.1.2.1] Nutt, admr, and Jane[Thomson] Nutt, admx [217]

- **1/5/1818** - A list of some payments made from the estate for the year 1816 certified by John[1.1.2.1] Nutt, admr, and Jane[Thomson] Nutt, admx [218]

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213 Georgia. Court of Ordinary (Morgan County). *Record of appraisments, sales, citations & administrations as well as guardian entries, 1808-1904.* Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1957. Book A, Image 22.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G93L-NFWG?i=21&cc=1999178&cat=141772

214 *Georgia Journal* (Milledgeville, GA) 13 December 1815, page 3, GenealogyBank.

215 Georgia. Court of Ordinary (Morgan County). *Record of appraisments*, Book B, Page 122.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93L-N8PD?i=311&cc=1999178&cat=141772

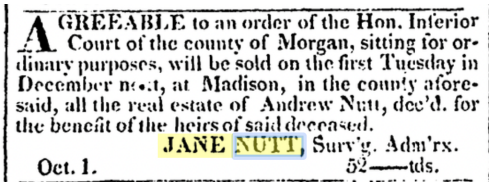
216 Georgia. Court of Ordinary (Morgan County). *Record of appraisments*, Book B, Page 123.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93L-N8G9?i=313&cc=1999178&cat=141772

217 Georgia. Court of Ordinary (Morgan County). *Record of appraisments*, Book B, Page 132.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93L-N6PV?i=320&cc=1999178&cat=141772

218 Georgia. Court of Ordinary (Morgan County). *Record of appraisments*, Book B, Page 214.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893L-NXDS?i=394&cc=1999178&cat=141772

- **1/30/1821** - A distribution of Andrew's[1.1.2] slaves to his family: Jane[1.1.1.6] Nutt, a minor, John Nutt, James Nutt, Andrew Nutt, Margaret Nutt, Nancy Nutt, and Jane[Thomson] Nutt, the widow. [219] The significance of this record is outlined in the Children section below.

- **10/1/1822 -** A notice that the real estate of Andrew[1.1.2] Nutt, deceased, was to be sold on the first Tuesday in December next, Jane[Thomson] Nutt, surviving adm'x. [220] John[1.1.2.1] had recently died, thus Jane's designation as surviving administratrix.


AGREEABLE to an order of the Hon. Inferior Court of the county of Morgan, sitting for ordinary purposes, will be sold on the first Tuesday in December next, at Madison, in the county aforesaid, all the real estate of Andrew Nutt, dec'd. for the benefit of the heirs of said deceased.
JANE NUTT, Surv'g. Adm'rx.
Oct. 1. 52——tds.

- **1/14/1828** - This probate record included annual returns for 1823 and 1828 that Jane[Thomson] was required to file as administrator for Andrew's[1.1.2] estate. [221] The first entry for Jane[Thomson] for $1000 indicated that Jane[Thomson] Nutt bought Andrew's[1.1.2] property as she was assessed for the property beginning in 1822 and going forward.

  Their children Andrew[1.1.2.3], Margaret[1.1.2.5], J. H. Goss, presumably John C. Goss, who was married to their daughter Nancy[1.1.2.6] "Ann", Benjamin Brown, who was married to their son John's[1.1.2.1] widow Martha. Benjamin received the distribution as guardian for young John[1.1.2.1.1], John[1.1.2.1] and Martha's son, Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane's grandson. Each received $1,712.77. Their daughter Jane[1.1.2.4] received Negro property, cash, and a bed with a balance due her of $794.79. Missing from the list of Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane's[Thomson] children was James[1.1.2.2], who had died in 1825. The legal term for this kind of distribution is called *per stirpes*. By definition, an estate is distributed *per stirpes* if each heir of the deceased is to receive an equal share. If an heir (John[1.1.2.1]) predeceases the parent (Andrew[1.1.2]), the share that would have been given to that heir would be distributed among that heir's children (John[1.1.2.1.1]) in equal shares.

- **12/27/1830** - On December 27, 1830, Jane[Thomson] disbursed $838 *in full of all demands against said estate* from Andrew's estate to William B. Kimbrough. [222] William B. Kimbrough was married to Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane's[Thomson] daughter Jane[1.1.2.4] at the time of the disbursement. There was a similar disbursement made to William B. Kimbrough from James's[1.1.2.2] estate on the same date.

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[219] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian records, appraisements, citations and sales 1818-1825 > vol D > page 194 > image 131. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93G-795S?i=130&wc=9SYB-MNL:267727201,267750401&cc=1999178

[220] *Georgia Journal* (Milledgeville, GA) 19 November 1822, page 1, GenealogyBank.

[221] *Georgia Probate Records*, *1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian records, appraisements, citations and sales 1825-1828 > vol E > page 178 > image 337. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893L-T1R?i=336&wc=9SYY-6T5:267727201,267757501&cc=1999178

[222] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian records, appraisements, citations and sales 1828-1834 > vol H > page 41 > image 383. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893L-GSWM?i=382&wc=9SYT-K68:267727201,267764301&cc=1999178

Tax Digests

Tax digests [223] from Morgan County were invaluable in the assimilation of the early story of the Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane[Thomson] Nutt family.

	Andrew[1.1.2]	John[1.1.2.1]	James[1.1.2.2]	Andrew[1.1.2.3]	Link
1805	X				1805 Franklin County [a]
1807	Lot 128				1807 Baldwin County [b]
1809	Lots 128, 108, 25				1809 Morgan County [c]
1810	Lots 128, 108				1810 Morgan County [d]
1811	Lots 128, 108				1811 Morgan County [e] [f]
1812	Lots 128, 108				1812 Morgan County [g] [h]
1817	Deceased	personally and as adm for Andrew[1.1.2]			1817 Morgan County [j]
1818	Deceased	personally and as adm for Andrew[1.1.2]			1818 Morgan County [k]
1820	Deceased	personally and as adm for Andrew[1.1.2]	X		1820 Morgan County
1822	Jane[Thomson]	X	X	X	1822 Morgan County [m]
1823	Jane[Thomson]	Martha as adm for John[1.1.2.1]	X	X	1823 Morgan County [o]
1824	Jane[Thomson]	Martha as adm for John[1.1.2.1]	X	X	1824 Morgan County (Jane) 1824 Morgan County (Martha)
1826	Jane[Thomson]	Martha as adm for John[1.1.2.1]	Jane as adm for James[1.1.2.2]	X	1826 Morgan County
1829	Jane[Thomson]			X	1829 Morgan County [p]
1830	Jane[Thomson]			Jane as guar for Andrew's[1.1.2.3] orphan	1830 Morgan County [s]
1830				Nathaniel Allen as exr for Andrew[1.1.2.3]	1830 Morgan County
1832	Jane[Thomson]				1832 Morgan County

[223] *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Morgan County.
https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/306129?availability=FamilyHistoryLibrary
https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/170215?availability=FamilyHistoryLibrary

[a] This image can only be viewed at a Family Search affiliate library. Your local library may be an affiliate. Search for a location here.

[b] This digest entry is reflective of the purchase of Lot 128 he made in 1806. This lot would become part of Morgan County when it was formed from Baldwin County. This image can only be viewed at a Family Search affiliate library.

[c] The first entry was for Lot 128 purchased from Micajah Benje on February 24, 1806. The second entry doesn't list the Lot No, but the 1811 digest identifies the acreage as being part of Lot No 108 Andrew[1.1.2] purchased from James Wilder on December 9, 1809. Lot No 108 bordered Lot No 128. The third entry for 101 ¼ acres is the land Andrew sold as acting attorney for William Mothershade. Isaac Sparks (William[1.1.1] Nutt's son-in-law from Clarke County), identified as the original grantee in the entry, was the fortunate drawer for Lot No 25, which he sold to William Mothershade and Andrew[1.1.2] later sold on his behalf. It is not land that Andrew[1.1.2] personally owned.

[d] Lot No 108 isn't specified on this digest entry, but it was noted as such on the 1811 digest entry. I do not know what the 3rd entry for Andrew[1.1.2] in Madison County refers to. It could be that the county name was "a typo" and that it simply reflected that the third entry from the previous assessment was no longer in the possession of Andrew[1.1.2] since nothing was assessed.

[e] FamilySearch identifies the 1811 tax digest as 1808. An archivist for the Morgan County archives provided this information as a correction: "1808 on the book spine was taped over with 1811. I peeled it off and it says 1808 underneath. The book was laminated and rebound in 1958 by the GA Archives. And there is a note inside by our very first Archivist saying that the spine date was corrected [to 1811] in 1994."

[f] While the digest entry lists Andrew's[1.1.2] lot as No 182, Andrew[1.1.2] purchased Lot No 128 in 1806. I believe it is apparent from looking at the digest entries for Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane[Thomson] collectively, that the number was inadvertently transposed here and should have been 128.

[g] Andrew's[1.1.2] brother, Samuel[1.1.4], also appears on this digest as well as a John Nutt. On later digests, Andrew's[1.1.2] son John was referred to as John Jr. while Samuel's[1.1.4] son John was referred to as John Sr. Since there wouldn't have been a need for the Sr/Jr suffix until John, Jr. came of age to be assessed, I believe the John on this digest was Samuel's[1.1.4] John.

[h] The total acreage was identified as Lot No 128 even though 101 ¼ acres were from Lot No 108. This was Andrew's[1.1.2] last appearance on a tax digest. Digests for 1813-1816 are not extant.

[j] Beginning in 1817, Andrew's[1.1.2] son John[1.1.2.1] was assessed in his capacity as administrator for his father's estate. Andrew[1.1.2] died circa October 1815.

[k] The individual entry for Andrew was Samuel's[1.1.4] son.

[m] Andrew's[1.1.2] wife Jane[Thomson], purchased Andrew's[1.1.2] property on January 3, 1823. Her Monroe County lot that she won in the 1821 land lottery was also noted.

[o] Jane[Thomson] appears individually and is assessed for the land that was previously assessed for Andrew[1.1.2] along with her 1821 lottery fortunate draw in Monroe County. John's[1.1.2.1] wife, Martha[Edmonson], was an administrator for his estate. John[1.1.2.1] died in late 1822.

[p] For some reason, Andrew[1.1.2.3] was acting as Jane's[Thomson] agent. She was not deceased. Andrew[1.1.2.3] was assessed for his half of a joint purchase with John C. Goss. Martha Nutt, John's[1.1.2.1] widow and administrator, had married Benjamin Brown in 1826.

[s] Jane[Thomson] was listed as the guardian of Andrew Nutt's orphan. Andrew[1.1.2.3] died circa 1829.

The first available census for Georgia was 1820, but Jane[Thomson] did not appear as a head of family until the 1830 census, District 277, in Morgan County. Jane was the 50-59-year-old female. The other 3 females aged 15-19 and 20-29 were Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane's daughters, Jane, Margaret, and Nancy "Ann". Determining which daughter was in which age category was a shot in the dark at best. I outlined my theory in the children section. My presumption is that the female under 5 was Nancy Ann's daughter, Mary Jane Goss. Nancy Ann's husband, John Goss, died in early 1830 before the census was taken. It is reasonable to conclude that Nancy Ann and Mary Jane lived with Jane following the death of John if not before. The male 30-39 remains unidentified. All of Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane's son died before 1830.

By 1850, Jane had left Morgan County and was counted on the 1850 census in Madison County, Georgia, in the household of her daughter Margaret[1.1.2.5] and Margaret's family. By 1850, Margaret was Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane's only surviving child. Having lost 1 child, I can't imagine the heartache of losing 5.

After Andrew's[1.1.2] death, Jane[Thomson] was eligible to enter the next land lottery as a widow. She won Lot No 59, District 5, in Monroe County in the 1821 lottery while a resident of Morgan County. [224] Her grant was issued on December 10, 1823. [225] This lot was reflected on tax digests beginning in 1822 and going forward, although there was no tax liability for the Monroe County lot. Before 1847, the tax laws only taxed land in the county in which the owner lived. On December 14, 1833, Jane[Thomson] sold her Monroe County land lottery draw of Lot No 59 to Eli Walker. [226] The deed was recorded in Monroe County where the land was located, Jane[Thomson] still lived in Morgan County in 1833.

Jane[Thomson] stayed in Morgan County for several years before eventually moving to Madison County. Tax digest entries for her land in Morgan County were recorded in Madison County in 1840 and 1843. Jane[Thomson] purchased 550 acres in Madison County at public auction on January 2, 1844, because of unpaid taxes (writ of Fieri Facias) by the previous owner on the property. [227] Her tax digests in 1848, 1849, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1857 reflected this purchase. [228] All of these records can be viewed on ancestry.com with a paid subscription.

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[224] FamilySearch International. *Index to land lottery of Georgia, 1821 (4th)*; Volume 2, Page 40, Image 21. https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/viewer/573604/?offset=0#page=21&viewer=picture&o=info&n=0&q=

[225] Georgia State Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 285, box 89, page 156. Entry for Jane[Thomson] Nutt.

[226] Georgia. Superior Court (Monroe County). *Deeds, 1822-1901*. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1958. Volume H, page 124. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C3QP-Y7KQ?i=145&cat=320305

[227] Georgia. Superior County (Madison County). *Deeds and mortgages, 1812-1907*. Book I, pages 196-197. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C3QG-79GL-X?i=116&cat=276800

[228] Ancestry.com. Georgia, U.S., *Property Tax Digests, 1793-1892*, Madison County. Original data: Georgia Tax Digests [1890]. 140 volumes. Morrow, Georgia: Georgia Archives. Entry for Jane Nutt. https://www.ancestry.com/search/categories/clp_tax/?name=Jane+_Nutt&event=_Madison+County-Georgia-USA&name_x=1&record_f=_1652393

On February 23, 1847, Jane[Thomson] appointed Sanders Colbert as her lawful attorney to sell Lot No 128 and Lot No 108 in Morgan County, which Andrew[1.1.2] purchased before his death. [229] On February 25, 1847, Nathaniel Allen of Morgan County purchased 143 acres from the 2 lots. [230] I did not find a deed for the disposition of the remaining 160 acres. Nevertheless, she must have sold the property sometime between 1843 and 1848 because in 1848, her only assessment was for the 550 acres she purchased in 1844.

Jane[Thomson] composed and signed her will on October 23, 1847, and appointed Sanders Colbert as her executor. [231] Having already given some of her assets to her heirs, her will stated that the balance of her property, 550 acres in Madison County and 2 slaves, was to be sold and the proceeds, after paying necessary expenses and debts, were to be shared equally between her daughter Margaret and her grandchildren: John[1.1.2.1.1] T. Nutt, Mary[1.1.2.6.1] Jane (Goss) Ware, Sarah[1.1.2.4.1] Kimbrough, Margaret[1.1.2.6.2] Ann Kimbrough, Martha[1.1.2.6.3] M. Kimbrough, Jesse[1.1.2.6.4] William Kimbrough, John[1.1.2.5.1] W. Colbert, James[1.1.2.5.2] F. Colbert, Nathaniel[1.1.2.5.3] A. Colbert, and Sarah[1.1.2.5.4] Ann Colbert.

Jane[Thomson] died on September 7, 1857, and is buried at Danielsville Presbyterian Cemetery in Madison County. Her will was proved, and letters of administration were granted to Sanders Colbert on October 8, 1857. [232] Her estate was inventoried and appraised on October 16, 1857. [233] Annual returns for 1857 and 1858 were filed by Sanders Colbert. [234] [235]

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229 Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Book K, Pages 320- 321. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C3Q5-3S63-9?cat=137130

230 Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Deed Book K, Page 322. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C3Q5-3S6Z-G?i=198&cat=137130

231 Georgia. Court of Ordinary (Madison County). Will Records, 1811-1922. Volume B, pages 118-119. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9YG-RQ83-5?i=153&cat=276482

https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/8635/images/007701228_00154?pId=819157

232 Georgia. Court of Ordinary (Madison County). Letters of administration and guardianship, Sep 1856-Oct 1897. Page 30. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9YG-YSB4-N?i=32&cat=276512

233 Georgia. Court of Ordinary (Madison County). Inventories, appraisements, and sales, Book E pages 46-47. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9YG-2QRS-W?i=56&cat=276512

234 Georgia. Court of Ordinary (Madison County). Returns and vouchers, Apr 1856-Aug 1867. Book H, page 406. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9YG-27F8-6?i=240&cat=276512

235 Georgia. Court of Ordinary (Madison County). Returns and vouchers, Apr 1856-Aug 1867. Book H, page 208. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9YG-27F5-X?i=139&cat=276512

On March 2, 1859, Jane's[Thomson] heirs released their interest in her 550 acres to Sanders Colbert, most likely to sell the land to pay any expenses of her estate and equally divide the remainder. [236] The legatees were John[1.1.2.1.1] T. Nutt, Thomas J. Watt (married to Sarah[1.1.2.4.1]) [237], Thomas C. Rees (married to Martha[1.1.2.6.3]) [238], Thadeus B. Lawson (married to Margaret[1.1.2.6.2]) [239], Henry C. Kimbrough guardian for Jesse[1.1.2.6.4] William Kimbrough. Her granddaughter Mary[1.1.2.6.1] Jane Goss Ware wasn't included because she died in 1851. Margaret's[1.1.2.5] children were not mentioned, but as their father, Sanders Colbert would no doubt have acted on their behalf.

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[236] Georgia. Superior Court (Madison County). *Deeds and Mortgages, 1812-1907*. Volume K, page 534. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C3QG-W9MP-B?i=284&cat=276800

[237] *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Muscogee > Record of Marriages > Book C > page 410 > image 267.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KXVZ-VRT

[238] *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Muscogee > Record of marriages > Book D > page 110 > image 384.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KXVZ-FZH

[239] Harris, Mrs. Charles Ansley. *Book C, 1845-1853 marriage records, Muscogee County, Georgia.* Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1970. Page 40.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9XF-NQBW?cat=320580&i=159

Children

Unraveling the story of Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane[Thomson] Nutt's family was a "bit-by-bit" operation. The first "bit" was figuring out who the 3 male children under 10 were on the 1800 census in South Carolina. I can infer that Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane[Thomson] Nutt's first 3 children were born in Kershaw County after the 1790 census and before August 4, 1800, when the 1800 census commenced. Many hours studying Georgia tax digests finally revealed the names of these 3 sons: John[1.1.2.1], James[1.1.2.2], and Andrew[1.1.2.3]. Based on when they first appeared on the digests, I believe this to be the birth order of the 3 boys.

But were those the only children of the couple? As it turns out, the answer was no. Jane's[Thomson] will from 1847 identified a daughter named Margaret along with her husband, Sanders Colbert, and several grandchildren, 4 of whom belonged to Margaret. Grandson John was John[1.1.2.1] and Martha's[Edmonson] son. There weren't any other children mentioned in her will. Nevertheless, she must have had at least one other daughter because also mentioned was 1 grandchild with the last name of Ware (Mary Jane) and 4 grandchildren with the last name of Kimbrough (Sarah Jane, Margaret Ann, Martha, and Jesse William).

In earlier research efforts, I had seen a marriage record for Nancy A. Nutt and John C. Goss, but I had uncovered nothing that shed any light on who she belonged to. At last, as I was browsing through probate records for Andrew[1.1.2] Nutt, I found an estate record for the distribution of slaves on January 30, 1821, to Jane Nutt, a minor, John Nutt, James Nutt, Andrew Nutt, Margaret Nutt, Nancy Nutt, and Jane[Thomson] Nutt, the widow. [240] This single record supplied the names of all of Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane's[Thomson] children. It turns out Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane[Thomson] had 2 other daughters, not just one. I now knew that Nancy A. Nutt belonged to Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane[Thomson], and Nancy and John Goss's daughter Mary Jane Goss Ware was now accounted for.

That left the 4 Kimbrough grandchildren to identify. Surely they belonged to Jane[1.1.2.4] Nutt. Side note: while all 3 daughters were minors in 1821, explicitly referring to daughter Jane as a minor was merely to distinguish her from her mother Jane[Thomson] Nutt, the widow. Morgan County marriage records revealed marriages between Jane Nutt and William B. Kimbrough in 1830 and between Mrs. Ann Goss and William B. Kimbrough in 1832. That certainly added another layer of intrigue. What were the circumstances that sisters Jane and Nancy "Ann" both married William B. Kimbrough?

Irene Amato's book includes information from a Kimbrough descendent, Mr. Elmy Tompkins, who shared with her that William B. Kimbrough had first married Jane Nutt in 1830, and after her death, married his great-grandmother [Nancy] Ann[1.1.2.6]. Mr. Tompkins also shared that Ann[1.1.2.6] and William's children were Margaret Ann Kimbrough, Martha Minerva Kimbrough, and Jesse William Kimbrough. That accounts for 3 of the Kimbrough grandchildren mentioned in Jane's[Thomson] will. But what about Sarah Jane Kimbrough? I'm glad you asked. Sarah J. Kimbrough was the daughter of William and Jane[1.1.2.4] (Nutt) Kimbrough, making her the oldest of the Kimbrough grandchildren.

Whew!!

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[240] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian records, appraisements, citations and sales 1818-1825 > vol D > page 194 > image 131. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93G-795S?i=130&wc=9SYB-MNL:267727201,267750401&cc=1999178

- **John[1.1.2.1] Nutt** was born circa 1795. He first appeared on the 1817 tax digest, but since there aren't any extant tax digests for 1813-1816, it isn't possible to further narrow down when he was born. His birth date was probably between 1792 and 1796. Based on a possible marriage date for Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane[Thomson] circa 1794, I tend to believe that John's[1.1.2.1] birthdate was closer to 1795. He was married to Martha "somebody" and they had one child, a son named . . . wait for it . . . John, as confirmed in a probate record for John's[1.1.2.1] estate. [241]

  Much later research on Ancestry revealed a possible maiden name of Edmonson for Martha. I say possible because the Ancestry tree was not sourced, and I had not found any documented evidence confirming it . . . until I found the names of Thomas Edmonson, Phillip Edmonson, and William Edmonson on loans included in the appraisal of John's estate. It was quite common to see notes between family members included in the appraisal of an estate. This is strong circumstantial evidence that Edmonson was Martha's maiden name. I was not able to find a marriage record for John[1.1.2.1] and Martha that could provide unequivocal proof.

  John[1.1.2.1] was assessed for his father's property from 1817 to 1820 in his capacity as Andrew's[1.1.2] administrator. The 1817 tax digest entry confirms that Andrew's[1.1.2] son John[1.1.2.1] was the John Nutt referred to as Junior. He was assessed personally in tax years 1817, 1818, 1820, and 1822. Sometime between 1820 and 1822, John[1.1.2.1] and Martha acquired Lot No 360 in District 12 in Telfair County. The 1822 digest was the only year in which he was assessed for the property. His wife Martha[Edmonson] was assessed for the property in her capacity as his administrator in 1823, 1824, and 1826, so it's clear that she kept the land after John[1.1.2.1] died.

  So how did John[1.1.2.1] and Martha[Edmonson] come to possess Lot No 360? Telfair County was created in 1807 from Wilkinson County. District 12 was one of the districts in Wilkinson County included in the 1807 land lottery. This ruled out John[1.1.2.1] as the fortunate drawer of the lot in the 1807 land lottery due to his age. The next possibility was a deed of purchase between John[1.1.2.1] and the owner. I had no luck finding a deed. That in and of itself doesn't rule out that a deed was executed . . . I just haven't found one. I then considered the possibility that a conveyance might have occurred via a bequest in a will from Martha's[Edmonson] father. If so, the transfer would most likely have been made to John[1.1.2.1] as Martha's[Edmonson] husband, as was typical if a daughter was married at the time a will was written. While total conjecture, this seems to be a reasonable scenario to consider.

  When I learned that Edmonson was probably Martha's maiden name, I re-examined the 1822 - 1826 tax digests looking for any other clues. Lo and behold, the original grantee of Lot No 360 was listed as R. Edmond in 1822 and R. Edmons in 1823. It isn't a stretch to think that Edmond and Edmons were variations of Edmonson. I hesitate to make assumptions like this because they usually come back to haunt me, but this just didn't feel like a coincidence to me.

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[241] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian records, appraisements, citations and sales 1825-1828 > vol J-K > page 252 > image 156. Probate for Benjamin Brown.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93L-J31J?i=155&wc=9SYT-JWG:267727201,267774601&cc=1999178

John[1.1.2.1] died in late 1822 or early 1823. He was the first of Jane's children to predecease her. He left behind his wife Martha[Edmonson] and son John[1.1.2.1.1] T. Nutt. Martha was appointed as one of 3 administrators for her husband's estate in March 1823. The other 2 administrators were John's[1.1.2.1] brother James[1.1.2.2] Nutt and John Barkley, the husband of John's[1.1.2.1] cousin Jane[1.1.4.3] (Nutt) Barkley. [242] Several probate records are extant for John's[1.1.2.1] estate: an inventory and appraisal on May 5, 1823, [243] an estate sale probably in May 1823, [244] and a payment to John's[1.1.2.1] mother, Jane Nutt. [245] Several family members purchased items at the sale including Martha, John's mother Jane, his brothers James[1.1.2.1.2] and Andrew[1.1.2.1.3], and John's cousin Jane Nutt Barkley's husband, John Barkley.

Martha[Edmonson] was living in Morgan County in 1826 when, as a young widow, she registered for the 1827 land lottery. She won Lot No 254, District 7, Section 5 in Carroll County. [246] Her grant was issued on November 20, 1835. [247]

Martha's last assessment for the Telfair County property was in 1826. She married Benjamin after that assessment on December 19, 1826. [248] Tax digest entries for 1830 and 1832 showed Benjamin Brown was assessed in his capacity as the guardian of John[1.1.2.1] and Martha[Edmonson] Nutt's son, John[1.1.2.1.1], for 202 ½ acres in Laurens County. I don't know how young John[1.1.2.1.1] came to be the recognized owner of the Laurens County property, or what happened to the Telfair County property.

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[242] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian bonds 1816-1846 > vol K > page 184 > image 114.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893L-595N?i=113&cc=1999178&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:685M-NSVS

[243] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian records, appraisements, citations and sales 1818-1825> vol D > page 48 > image 299.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93G-79YW?i=298&wc=9SYB-MNL:267727201,267750401&cc=1999178

[244] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian records, appraisements, citations and sales 1818-1825 > vol D > page 48 > image 300.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G93G-7SM8?i=299&wc=9SYB-MNL:267727201,267750401&cc=1999178

[245] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian records, appraisements, citations and sales 1825-1828 > vol E > page 33 > image 62.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G93L-THD?i=61&wc=9SYY-6T5:267727201,267757501&cc=1999178

[246] Eldridge, Donna. Georgia: MORGAN COUNTY, GEORGIA. *1827 Georgia Lottery, Sorted by Name.* These electronic pages may NOT be reproduced in any format for profit or for presentation by other persons or organizations.
http://files.usgwarchives.net/ga/morgan/deeds/1827lott2.txt

[247] Georgia State Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 53, box 20, page 139. Entry for Martha[Edmonson] Nutt.

[248] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Records of wills and marriages 1808-1908 > page 81 > image 225.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GPPD-FC8?cc=1999178&i=224

Unless . . . it was the same property and county line changes accounted for the location change. Wilkinson County was a very large county when it was created in 1803. In preparation for the various land lotteries, land in the counties was divided into districts and then further divided into lots within each district. Wilkinson County was divided into 28 districts. Districts 1-5 were distributed in the 1805 land lottery, and districts 6-28 in the 1807 lottery. Telfair County and Laurens County were both created in 1807 from Wilkinson County. When a larger county was divided into smaller counties, districts weren't renumbered in the new counties. The district itself was simply established in a different county with the same number. County maps at the Georgia Archives show that District 12 was in Laurens County, not Telfair County. Lot No 360 is not identified by number in the 1830 and 1832 digests, but both entries recorded that the nearest watercourse was the Oconee River. Lot No 360 in District 12, whichever county it was in at the time, was very near the Oconee River.

Searches for grants, deeds, and a will for R. Edmons/Edmond/Edmonson have proved futile thus far. But my conclusion is that John[1.1.2.1] and Martha[Edmonson] may have acquired Lot No 360 from her father, and that that was the same property in Laurens County assessed to Benjamin Brown in his capacity as guardian of John[1.1.2.1] and Martha's son, John[1.1.2.1.1], in 1830 and 1832. What became of Lot No 360 after 1832 is a mystery. What became of Martha[Edmonson] is also a mystery.

A user-submitted family tree on Ancestry contains some brief biographical information for Martha[Edmonson] and John[1.1.2.1.1] Thomas Nutt. [249] I am not advocating that the information is true. It is unsourced. The author stated that "Martha and second husband Benjamin Brown had moved to Heard County sometime between 1830 and 1838". Tax records show that Benjamin Brown was still in Morgan County in 1832 and witnessed a deed when John's[1.1.2.1] mother Jane sold his brother Andrew's[1.1.2.3] property in 1834. Those records narrow the date of their departure for Heard County to after 1834.

The fact that Benjamin was assessed in Morgan County in 1830 and 1832 as guardian of young John[1.1.2.1.1] for the property presumably owned by John and Martha (in either Telfair County or Laurens County) raises a few questions. Maybe the biggest question is why Martha wasn't assessed for the property as she had been between 1823 and 1826. If she had died before 1830, that would explain why young John[1.1.2.1.1] was the recognized owner of the property for tax purposes. Or, it could simply be that she relinquished her guardianship duties to Benjamin. In either case, John[1.1.2.1.1] seems to have acquired the property in some manner. Presumably, Martha[Edmonson] was still alive in 1835 when she received a grant for her 1827 lottery draw.

The Ancestry family tree also states that "at age 12, John Thomas Nutt moved to Heard County with the Vaughn family. Later, he and Tempie ran away and got married." John[1.1.2.1.1] would have been 12 in 1834. If Martha had died around that time, that might explain why young John[1.1.2.1.1] moved with the Vaughn family. Since census records before 1850 did not include family member names, there is no way to know if Martha[Edmonson] and/or young John[1.1.2.1.1] were part of Benjamin Brown's household on the 1840 census in Heard County. I did not find an 1850 census for Martha, but if she was still alive and had married a third time, her last name wouldn't have been Brown in 1850. So many questions . . . so few answers.

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[249] Nutt/Knott Family Tree.
https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/102175537/person/390014510856/facts

An orphan of John Nutt was a fortunate drawer in the 1832 Cherokee Land Lottery and the 1832 Gold Lottery. Sorting out which John Nutt's orphan won the lots was a process of elimination. I ruled out Samuel's[1.1.4] son John[1.1.4.1] based on the county of residence for the eligible drawer. John's[1.1.4.1] family lived in Oglethorpe County, but this draw was for a resident of Maguire's District in Morgan County. Martha[Edmonson], widow of John[1.1.2.1] Nutt and now married to Benjamin Brown, was living in Maguire's District in 1832 (from the tax digest record). My conclusion is that the orphan who drew Lot No 185, District 12, Section 2 in the Cherokee Lottery [250] and Lot No 1343, District 14, Section 1 [251] in the Gold Lottery was John[1.1.2.1] and Martha's[Edmonson] only child John[1.1.2.1.1]. John[1.1.2.1.1] received a grant for Lot No 185 on December 24, 1845. [252] The grant for Lot No 1343 was issued on March 4, 1847. [253]

John[1.1.2.1.1] and Elizabeth Temperance Vaughn were married on April 2, 1847. John[1.1.2.1.1] served in the Civil War in the 41st Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry. [254] He enlisted on March 4, 1862. He was elected as a 2nd lieutenant on March 26, 1862. He was killed in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, on October 8, 1862.

They had 5 children, Martha[1.1.2.1.1.1] Jane Nutt (1848-1889), John[1.1.2.1.1.2] Thomas "Bud" Nutt, Jr. (1853-1924), Mary[1.1.2.1.1.3] Elizabeth "Mollie" Nutt (1855-1923), Joseph[1.1.2.1.1.4] Benjamin Nutt (1860-1922), and Richard[1.1.2.1.1.5] J. Nutt (1862-1924).

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[250] AccessGenealogy. *12th District 2nd Section, Cherokee*. WebifiedDevelopment © 2012-2019. https://accessgenealogy.com/georgia/12th-district-2nd-section-cherokee.htm

[251] Georgia. Surveyor General. *Cherokee County land lottery grants, 1832-1859,* image 208. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C34G-L9QM-8?i=208&cat=65823

[252] Georgia. Surveyor General. *Cherokee County land lottery grants, 1832-1859.* Atlanta, Georgia : Georgia Department of State, Microfilm Division, 1954. Image 1082. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C34G-29QP-J?i=1081&cat=65823

Georgia State Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 53, box 37, page 261. Entry for John[1.1.2.1.1] Nutt.

[253] Georgia Sate Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 53, box 30, page 1117. Entry for John[1.1.2.1.1] Nutt.

[254] Hobgood, Brandon W. L. HEARD GA Co I 41st GA Regt. Inft. http://files.usgwarchives.net/ga/heard/military/civilwar/rosters/41stcoi.txt

- **James**[1.1.2.2] **Nutt** was born in Kershaw County, South Carolina. His first appearance on the 1820 tax digest can be used to estimate his birthdate. He did not appear in the 1817 digest nor the 1818 digest. He likely turned 21 in either 1819 or 1820, putting his birth year circa 1798. I found no evidence that suggested he was married or had children. Neither did I find any evidence that he had purchased any land. All of his tax digest entries (1820, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1826) show he was only ever assessed for his poll and slave polls. He died circa November 1825. This is the second child whom Jane[Thomson] had outlived.

  On November 7, 1825, his mother Jane[Thomson] Nutt as administratrix, placed an advertisement in the *Georgia Journal* in Milledgeville, Georgia, for the sale of personal property belonging to the estate of James[1.1.2.2] Nutt. [255] She applied for letters of administration on December 15, 1825. [256] Jane[Thomson], James's[1.1.2.2] brother Andrew[1.1.2.3] Nutt, and John Shackleford filed an administration bond for his estate on May 1, 1826. [257] Probate records, including an appraisal [258] and an estate sale, [259] are extant for James's[1.1.2.2] estate.

  Several disbursements from James's estate were made to J. C. Goss (husband of his sister Nancy[1.1.2.6] "Ann" Nutt), Andrew[1.1.2.3] Nutt, Margaret[1.1.2.5] Nutt, Benjamin Brown (second husband of Martha Nutt, John's[1.1.2.1] widow) for guardianship receipts for young John[1.1.2.1.1], [260] and William B. Kimbrough. [261] Recall that William Kimbrough married James's[1.1.2.2] sister Jane[1.1.2.4] and, after Jane's[1.1.2.4] death, married his sister Nancy[1.1.2.6] "Ann" Nutt Goss, widow of John C. Goss.

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255 *Georgia Journal* (Milledgeville, GA) 14 November 1825, page 8, GenealogyBank.

256 *Georgia Journal* (Milledgeville, GA) 27 December 1825, page 3, GenealogyBank.

257 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian bonds 1816-1846 > vol K > pages 304-305 > images 176 and 177. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893L-59LK?i=175&wc=9SYY-MNY:267727201,267727202&cc=1999178

258 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian records, appraisements, citations and sales 1825-1828 > vol E > page 81 > image 88. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893L-RPV8?i=87&wc=9SYY-6T5:267727201,267757501&cc=1999178

259 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian records, appraisements, citations and sales 1825-1828 > vol E > page 251 > image 178. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93L-RP3W?i=177&wc=9SYY-6T5:267727201,267757501&cc=1999178

260 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian records, appraisements, citations and sales 1825-1828 > vol E > page 170 > image 333. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93L-THQ?i=332&wc=9SYY-6T5:267727201,267757501&cc=1999178

261 *Georgia Probate Records*, 1742-1990, Morgan > Administration and guardian records, appraisements, citations and sales 1828-1834 > vol H > page 41 > image 383. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893L-GSWM?i=382&wc=9SYT-K68:267727201,267764301&cc=1999178

- **Andrew[1.1.2.3] Nutt** was born in Kershaw County, South Carolina. Using Andrew's[1.1.2.3] first appearance on the 1822 tax digest and the 1800 census, Andrew's[1.1.2.3] date of birth can be estimated at circa 1800. Since Andrew[1.1.2.3] was surely one of the 3 males under 10 on the 1800 census, his birthdate would have been in 1800 before the commencement of the census. Andrew[1.1.2.3] appeared on tax digests in Morgan County for tax years 1822, 1823, 1824, 1826, and 1829. As guardian of Andrew's[1.1.2.3] orphan, Jane[Thomson] was assessed for Andrew's[1.1.2.3] slaves in 1830. Andrew was the third child of Jane's[Thomson] to predecease her. Nathaniel Allen, as executor of Andrew's[1.1.2.3] estate, was assessed for Andrew's[1.1.2.3] land, also in 1830.

  On October 21, 1828, Andrew[1.1.2.3] and John C. Goss, husband of Nancy[1.1.2.6] "Ann", jointly purchased 354 acres from H. F. Goss. [262] As the administrator for John C. Goss, deceased, H. F. Goss sold John's 177 acres on January 8, 1834, to Addison H. Campbell. [263] Jane[Thomson] Nutt sold Andrew's[1.1.2.3] acreage on January 10, 1834, also to Addison H. Campbell. [264]

  Andrew[1.1.2.3] died circa 1829 in Morgan County, Georgia. His will was dated October 27, 1829, appointing Nathaniel Allen his executor. He left Jane[Thomson], his *much beloved and affectionate mother all my estate both real and personal*. [265] His personal property was inventoried and appraised on December 17, 1829. [266] Annual returns for 1830 and 1831 were filed by Nanthaniel Allen. [267] [268]

  I did not find any evidence that Andrew[1.1.2.3] was married or had children other than the 1830 tax digest. Since I eventually managed to identify all of Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane's[Thomson] other grandchildren, perhaps Andrew's[1.1.2.3] orphan died before her will was written in 1847.

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[262] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Book I, Page 9. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-G98W-T?cat=137130

[263] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Book I, Page 431. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-G982-L?i=236&cat=137130

[264] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Book I, Page 432. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-G98F-5?i=237&cat=137130

[265] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Wills and marriages 1808-1899 > vol A-D > pages 274-275 > image 350. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893L-T9CQ-R?i=349&wc=9SYY-L29:267727201,267893401&cc=1999178

[266] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian records, appraisements, citations and sales 1828-1834 > vol H > page 291 > image 180. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893L-G3ST?i=179&wc=9SYT-K68:267727201,267764301&cc=1999178

[267] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian records, appraisements, citations and sales 1828-1834 > vol H > pages 467-468 > image 280. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93L-GS54?i=279&wc=9SYT-K68:267727201,267764301&cc=1999178

[268] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian records, appraisements, citations and sales 1828-1834 > vol H > pages 101-102 > image 412. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893L-GSNS?i=411&wc=9SYT-K68:267727201,267764301&cc=1999178

Comparing the Morgan County 1830 census, the Harris County 1840 census, and the Madison County censuses from 1840 through 1880, I believe that Nancy "Ann" was the youngest of the 3 girls. Determining whether Margaret or Jane was older requires a few assumptions.

- Margaret was in the age range of 20-29 on the Madison County 1840 census and her age was recorded as 40 on the 1850 census, as 49 on the 1860 census, as 59 on the 1870 census, and as 69 on the 1880 census. All but the 1850 census suggest a birthdate of 1811, making Margaret[1.1.2.5] one of the 2 females between 15 and 19 on the Morgan County 1830 census. However, her tombstone says her birthdate was January 15, 1810. If true, that would mean only the 1850 census accurately recorded her age. And it would make her the female aged 20-29 on the 1830 census. But that in itself presents a dilemma. She couldn't have been 20-29 in both 1830 and 1840.

- Nancy "Ann" was in the age range of 20-29 on the Harris County 1840 census. The only other census she appeared on was the Morgan County 1830 census (she died circa 1841). If her age was accurate in 1840, she would have been one of the 2 females between 15 and 19 on the 1830 census, and born between 1811 and 1815. I believe Nancy[1.1.2.6] was the youngest.

- Jane only appeared on the Morgan County 1830 census. If Margaret and Nancy were the females aged 15-19 in 1830, their birthdates would have been between 1811 and 1815. Whether Margaret was born in 1810 or 1811 doesn't change my conclusion that Jane was the oldest and was the female aged 20-29 in 1830 with a birthdate between 1801 and 1810. That would also fit better with the birthdates of John, James, and Andrew. If Margaret were the oldest, there would have been a 10-year age gap between Andrew and Margaret. Concluding that Jane was the oldest and born between 1801 and 1810 fills that gap.

- **Jane[1.1.2.4] Nutt and Nancy[1.1.2.6] "Ann" Nutt**

  I have combined Jane[1.1.2.4] and Nancy[1.1.2.6] in the same section because their stories are intertwined. Nancy[1.1.2.6] A. Nutt married John C. Goss on October 30, 1827. [269] They had one child, Mary[1.1.2.6.1] Jane Goss (1828-1851). John Goss was deceased by March 1, 1830, before the census was taken. [270] Hezekiah F. Goss (perhaps John's father or brother) filed a guardianship bond for Mary[1.1.2.6.1] Jane Goss, orphan of John C. Goss, on January 2, 1832. [271] It is clear from probate records that Nancy's middle initial A. stood for Ann and that she was known by her middle name. [272]

  Jane[1.1.2.4] married William B. Kimbrough on November 2, 1830, in Putnam County, Georgia. [273] They had one daughter, Sarah[1.1.2.4.1] Jane Kimbrough (1831-1872). "Sarah J. Kimbrough of Harris County, the daughter of William Kimbrough and Jane[1.1.2.4] Nutt, married Thomas J. Watt on March 10, 1853." [274] Jane[1.1.2.4] must have died the same year Sarah[1.1.2.4.1] was born, perhaps due to complications in childbirth. She was the fourth child of Jane's[Thomson] to predecease her. While a cemetery record indicated that Sarah[1.1.2.4.1] Jane was born on August 29, 1832, I find that highly questionable. Sarah[1.1.2.4.1] Jane's father married her mother's sister Nancy[1.1.2.6] Ann on January 7, 1832, following Jane's[1.1.2.4] death. 1831 seems much more accurate for both Jane's[1.1.2.4] death and Sarah[1.1.2.4.1] Jane's birth. That would also agree with Sarah[1.1.2.4.1] Jane's age of 19 recorded on the 1850 census.

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269 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Records of wills and marriages 1808-1908 > page 100 > image 235.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GPPD-FHY?cc=1927197

270 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian bonds 1816-1846 > vol K > page 98 > image 278.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G93L-597R?i=277&cc=1999178&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:685M-NS57

271 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian bonds 1816-1846 > vol K > page 147 > image 302.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93L-5LT?i=301&cc=1999178&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:685M-X1NH

272 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian records, appraisements, citations and sales 1828-1834 >
vol H > page 81 > image 403.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893L-GS2X?i=402&wc=9SYT-K68:267727201,267764301&cc=1999178
vol H > pages 121-122 > image 422.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G93L-GSX7?i=421&wc=9SYT-K68:267727201,267764301&cc=1999178

273 *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Putnam > Record of Marriages > Book D > page 100 > image 472.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KXVH-6V2

274 *Biographical Souvenir of the States of Georgia and Florida*, F. A. Battey & Company, Chicago. Lucas, Rev. Emmett, Southern Historical Press. Copyright © 1889. Pages 822-823 > image 824.
https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/45414-biographical-souvenir-of-the-states-of-georgia-and-florida-containing-biographical-sketches-of-the-representative-public-and-many-early-settled-families-in-these-states?offset=
https://diginole.lib.fsu.edu/islandora/object/fsu:114679#page/2/mode/2up

As mentioned, Jane's[1.1.2.4] sister, Mrs. Nancy[1.1.2.6] "Ann" Goss, herself a young widow, subsequently married William B. Kimbrough on January 7, 1832. [275] As a result of this marriage, Sarah[1.1.2.4.1] Jane became the step-daughter of her aunt. Sarah[1.1.2.4.1] Jane was one of the Kimbrough grandchildren mentioned in Jane's[Thomson] will. The other 3 Kimbrough grandchildren were Nancy[1.1.2.6] "Ann" and William's children: Margaret[1.1.2.6.2] Ann Kimbrough (1834-1907), Martha[1.1.2.6.3] Minerva Kimbrough (1836-1864), and Jesse[1.1.2.6.4] William Kimbrough (anecdotal suggests a birthdate of 1838 and death date of 1895).

At some point, William and Nancy[1.1.2.6] Ann moved to Harris County, Georgia, where the family was counted on the 1840 census. Nancy[1.1.2.6] "Ann" (Nutt) Goss Kimbrough died in 1841 in Harris County. A probate record dated January 27, 1843, indicated that her daughter from her first marriage, Mary[1.1.2.6.1] Jane Goss, was, by consent, removed from William Kimbrough's care and board on January 1, 1842. [276] Mary[1.1.2.6.1] Jane left Harris County and moved to Madison County, perhaps to live with her maternal grandmother Jane[Thomson] Nutt after her mother died, rather than stay under the care of her step-father, William B. Kimbrough. Mary[1.1.2.6.1] Jane married Britain S. Ware on December 28, 1843, in Madison County, [277] where they were counted on the 1850 census.

William died in Harris County circa September 1845 at which time his estate was appraised on September 11, 1845. [278] William and Jane's[1.1.2.4] daughter, Sarah[1.1.2.4.1] Jane, and his daughters with Nancy[1.1.2.6] Ann Goss Nutt, Margaret[1.1.2.6.2] Ann, and Martha[1.1.2.6.3] Minerva, moved to Muscogee County to live with their paternal grandmother, Sarah Kimbrough (wife of Thomas Kimbrough), where they were counted on the Muscogee County 1850 census. Henry C. Kimbrough, William's brother, was the appointed guardian for William and Nancy[1.1.2.6] Ann's son Jesse[1.1.2.6.4] Kimbrough. Henry was also the trustee for Sarah[1.1.2.4.1], Margaret[1.1.2.6.2], and Martha[1.1.2.6.3]. [279]

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[275] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Records of wills and marriages 1808-1908 > page 190 > image 280.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GPPD-F4L?i=279&cc=1999178

[276] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Harris > Wills, bonds, inventories and appraisements, returns and vouchers, sales 1837-1848 > vol B40-C41 > page 546 > image 297.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893T-8ZMQ?i=296&wc=9SBQ-ZNR:267649501,267725301&cc=1999178

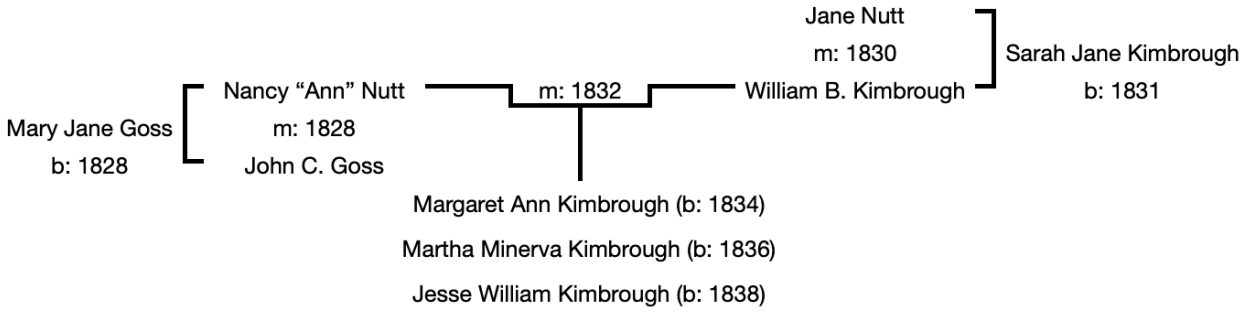
[277] *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Madison > Marriage records, 1812-1843 > vol B > page 18, image 126.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9XF-29WG-Y?i=125&cc=1927197&cat=276470

[278] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Harris > Wills, bonds, inventories and appraisements, returns and vouchers, sales 1837-1848 > vol B40-C41 > pages 169-173 > image 452.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893T-8ZVG?i=451&wc=9SBQ-ZNR:267649501,267725301&cc=1999178

[279] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Harris > Wills, bonds, inventories and appraisements, returns and vouchers, sales 1848-1853 > vol D42-E43 > page 351 > image 194.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G93R-XFBS?i=193&wc=9SB3-K68:267649501,267734501&cc=1999178

A will for Thomas Kimbrough corroborates the information provided by the aforementioned Mr. Elmy Tompkins, a descendant of Ann[1.1.2.6] Kimbrough. It was noted in Thomas Kimbrough's will, dated March 3, 1846, that his son William B. Kimbrough had predeceased him. [280] He left $500 each to his grandchildren: Sarah Jane Kimbrough, Margaret Ann Kimbrough, Martha Minerva Kimbrough, Jesse William Kimbrough, and Hardy Crawford Kimbrough, the children of his deceased son William B. Kimbrough. Hardy Kimbrough was the child of a 3rd marriage for William B. Kimbrough with Martha (Redding) Brown. [281] That would explain why he wasn't listed as a grandchild in Jane[Thomson] Nutt's will. He wasn't the son of Jane's[Thomson] daughter Nancy[1.1.2.6] "Ann" (Nutt) Goss Kimbrough. This third marriage occurred on September13, 1841, confirming that Nancy[1.1.2.6] "Ann" had predeceased William. Nancy[1.1.2.6] "Ann" was the fifth child of Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane's[Thomson] to predecease her mother.

Marriage records, probate records, Thomas Kimbrough's will, the Muscogee County 1850 census, and Jane's[Thomson] will tell the story of this truly"blended" family.



A FindAGrave Memorial for William B. Kimbrough refers to his wife, Margaret Ann Nutt, on his grave marker. Marriage records for William show 3 marriages, the first to Jane Nutt, the second to her sister Mrs. Nancy Ann Nutt Goss, the third to Martha Redding Brown. Their sister Margaret was married to Sanders Colbert. Margaret's middle name wasn't Ann. I found no evidence that William was ever married to anyone named Margaret Ann Nutt. It caused me to wonder if this memorial is the right William B. Kimbrough, but other information listed, such as children's names and parents' names, is correct. While I often found slight discrepancies in ages and occasionally a name on census records, inscriptions on tombstones were generally reliable. I wonder if his daughter's name was somehow confused with his wife's name. But then I would have expected his third wife would have been mentioned in the inscription. I guess that mystery will remain unsolved.

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[280] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Muscogee > Wills 1834-1891 vol A-C > pages 75-76> images 58-59.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G93B-R4K4?i=57&wc=9SBX-3TP:267728701,267768701&cc=1999178

[281] *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Harris > Marriage Records, 1828-1860 > page 23 > image 59.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KXV9-5F3

- **Margaret[1.1.2.5] Nutt**

  Margaret's[1.1.2.5] FindAGrave Memorial indicates that she was born on January 15, 1810. Various records over the years have different middle initials including M., C., and M. C. Irene Amato's book mentions her middle name as McCary. There was a Margaret Nutt who was listed as a daughter of Samuel[1.1.4] and Jane[Mackey] Nutt in Irene Amato's book, but Jane's[Thomson] will proved that Margaret[1.1.2.5] was the daughter of Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane[Thomson] Nutt, not Samuel[1.1.4] and Jane[Mackey] Nutt. Margaret[1.1.2.5] married Sanders Colbert on January 3, 1832, in Morgan County. [282]

  Margaret[1.1.2.5] was a witness to her brother Andrew's[1.1.2.3] will in 1829. She purchased 101½ acres of Lot No 322 in District 20 in Morgan County from Edmund Raines on April 20, 1830. [283] This is in a different district in Morgan County than where Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane's[Thomson] property was located. Was she a brave and adventurous soul venturing out on her own at the tender age of 20?

  Margaret[1.1.2.5] and her family first appeared in Madison County on the 1840 census with their 2 oldest children. The 1850 census and the 1860 census provided the names of all of Margaret and Sander's children as did Jane's[Thomson] will: John[1.1.2.5.1] Colbert (1836–1863), James[1.1.2.5.2] Colbert (1838-1922), Nathaniel[1.1.2.5.3] Colbert (1840-1862), and Sarah[1.1.2.5.4] Ann Colbert (1842-1901). Additionally, Jane[Thomson] was living with them in 1850 (she is the first entry on the page following the rest of the family). Margaret[1.1.2.5] and Sanders were counted on the 1870 census and the 1880 census in Madison County. Both censuses included housekeepers and farm laborers in their household.

  Jane's[Thomson] will specified that her daughter Margaret[1.1.2.5] was to have her *carriage desk and what other household furniture I now have or may possess at my death this I intend as an extra gift for her care in nursing and attention to me in my old age.* Margaret[1.1.2.5] was the only one of Andrew and Jane's 6 children who outlived Jane[Thomson]. Margaret[1.1.2.5] died on October 31, 1891, in Madison County, Georgia. Sanders Colbert was born September 14, 1810, and died June 29, 1881. They are both buried in Old Danielsville Presbyterian Cemetery in Madison County.

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[282] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Records of wills and marriages 1808-1908 > page 190 > image 280.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GPPD-F4L?i=279&cc=1999178

[283] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Book I, Pages 91-92.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-G983-T?cat=137130

Matthew[1.1.3] Nutt

Matthew[1.1.3] was most likely born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, based on a birthdate inferred from his survey for 180 acres on Branches of Singletons and Beaver Creeks dated June 20, 1786. Using the date of this survey, Matthew's[1.1.3] birth year would be circa 1765 if this was his first transaction as soon as he turned 21. If he was older than 21 at the time of the survey, his birthdate would be earlier than 1765. Mecklenburg County was formed from Anson County in 1762. Thus, the family's change in residence from Anson County to Mecklenburg County. The corresponding plat for the property was dated June 17, 1789. [284] The grant was issued on July 6, 1789. [285] The sale of William[1.1.1] Nutt's Kershaw County property to Samuel[1.1.4] indicated that the property bordered their brother Matthew[1.1.3] Nutt's land, making William[1.1.1] and Matthew[1.1.4] neighbors for at least a while.

Matthew[1.1.3] served as a grand juror in 1793 in Kershaw County, South Carolina. He was involved in a few court cases from 1793 to 1798 both as defendant and plaintiff. [286] Matthew[1.1.3] and Elizabeth Nutt conveyed 100 acres to Hollinsworth Trusdale on October 21, 1801, indicating their marriage had occurred by then. [287] I have not found any records that would confirm her maiden name.

Matthew[1.1.3] sold *a negro woman named Sue* to John Simpson on March 4, 1806. [288] There is another grant for Matthew that I haven't located. An index record says Volume 7, page 293, but either the volume number or page number is incorrect.

Matthew[1.1.3] had arrived in Georgia by October 7, 1809, when he appeared as a witness to the appointment of his brother Andrew[1.1.2] as the lawful attorney for William Mothershade. He also appeared as a witness when Andrew[1.1.2] sold William Mothershade's property on December 2, 1809, and was a witness to Andrew's[1.1.2] purchase from James Wilder on December 9, 1809.

In 1811, Matthew[1.1.3] was assessed for his poll and polls for 2 slaves, but no land, in Captain Robert's District, Baldwin County. [289] Matthew[1.1.3] and whom I presume to be his son William[1.1.3.1] both have entries in Pulaski County in Captain Holt's District. Those entries are undated. [290]

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284 South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Series: S213190 Volume: 24 Page: 328 Item: 001. https://www.archivesindex.sc.gov/

285 South Carolina. Surveyor General. *Land Grants, 1784-1882*, Volume 25, Page 535. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLV-L9W5-K?i=299&cat=362216

286 Holcomb, Brent H. *Kershaw County, South Carolina, Minutes of the County Court, 1791-1799,* pages 103, 208, 220, 225, 254, 295, 319.

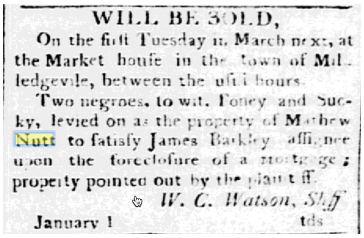
287 Lancaster County (S.C.). Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Conveyance Book F*, Page 110. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLV-5FZ?i=64&cat=472451

288 Lancaster County (S.C.). Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Conveyance Book F*, Page 266. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLV-PQ4P-R?i=142&cat=472451

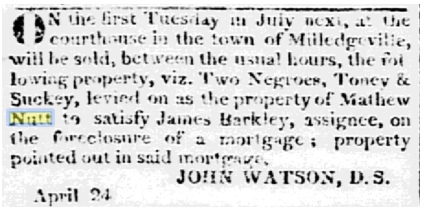
289 Georgia, *Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Baldwin County. https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4X-X3PC-F?cc=4130006

290 Georgia, *Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Pulaski County. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-RKX?cc=4130006&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:6ZBF-XMVP

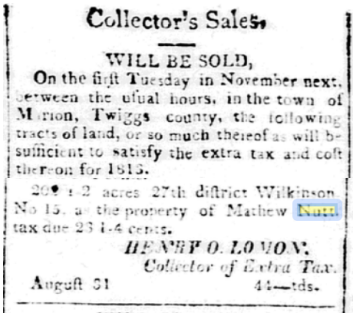
It appears that Matthew[1.1.3] might have run into some financial problems within a few years of his arrival in Georgia. Notices were placed in the *Georgia Journal* to advertise upcoming Sheriff's Sales in the town of Milledgeville on the first Tuesday in March next [1812] and again on the first Tuesday in July next [1817]. The sale of two Negroes, property of Matthew Nutt, were to be sold to satisfy James Barkley, assignee on the foreclosure of a mortgage. [291] [292] Another notice was placed in the *Georgia Journal* to advertise an upcoming Collector's Sale in the town of Marion, Twiggs County, on the first Tuesday in November [1814]. Proceeds from the public sale were to satisfy the extra tax and costs for 1813 on 202 ½ acres in the 27th district of Wilkinson known as Lot No 15, a property of Matthew Nutt, tax due 23 1-4 cents. [293]



WILL BE SOLD,
On the first Tuesday in March next, at the Market house in the town of Milledgevile, between the usual hours.
Two negroes, to wit, Toney and Sucky, levied on as the property of Mathew Nutt to satisfy James Barkley assignee upon the foreclosure of a mortgage; property pointed out by the plaintiff.
W. C. Watson, Shff
January 1 tds



ON the first Tuesday in July next, at the courthouse in the town of Milledgeville, will be sold, between the usual hours, the following property, viz. Two Negroes, Toney & Suckey, levied on as the property of Mathew Nutt to satisfy James Barkley, assignee, on the foreclosure of a mortgage; property pointed out in said mortgage.
JOHN WATSON, D.S.
April 24



Collector's Sales.
WILL BE SOLD,
On the first Tuesday in November next, between the usual hours, in the town of Marion, Twiggs county, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the extra tax and cost thereon for 1813.
202 1-2 acres 27th district Wilkinson No 15, as the property of Mathew Nutt tax due 23 1-4 cents.
HENRY O. LOWE,
Collector of Extra Tax.
August 31 44—tds.

At some time and in some manner, Matthew[1.1.3] came to possess Lot No 15 in District 27 before 1814. [294] A fire in 1901 destroyed most early records, so I haven't found a deed for Matthew's[1.1.3] acquisition of Lot No 15. Lot No 15 was originally in District 27 in Wilkinson County and later in Twiggs County when Twiggs was cut off from Wilkinson in 1809. [295]

Matthew[1.1.3] and his family appeared on the 1820 census in Pulaski County, Georgia. I presume that the census counted Matthew[1.1.3], Elizabeth, William[1.1.3.1], aged 16-25, a female aged 16-25, and a female under 10. I suspect the female 16-25 was William's[1.1.3.1] wife and the female under 10 their daughter. See William's section for my theory.

Matthew[1.1.3] Nutt was a fortunate drawer in the 1820 land lottery. He won Lot 291, District 4 in Early County while a resident of Laurens County (Pulaski County was formed from Laurens County). His grant was issued on November 30, 1824. [296]

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[291] *Georgia Journal* (Milledgeville, GA) 15 January 1812, page 4. GenealogyBank.

[292] *Georgia Journal* (Milledgeville, GA) 1 July 1817, page 4. GenealogyBank.

[293] *Georgia Journal* (Milledgeville, GA) 28 September 1814, page 4. GenealogyBank.

[294] American History Genealogy Project. *Index to Wilkinson County, Ga. Property Records.* https://georgiagenealogy.org/wilkinson/landindex.html

[295] McAdams, Eileen Babb. *Twiggs County Maps.* American History and Genealogy Project, Twiggs County, Georgia. Copyright © 2004. https://georgiagenealogy.org/twiggs2/maps.html

[296] Georgia State Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 54, box 18, page 170. Entry for Matthew[1.1.3] Nutt.

Matthew[1.1.3] acquired Lot No 12 in the 4th District of formerly Dooly now Pulaski County at public auction on April 7, 1829. [297] Matthew[1.1.3] sold the lot to William Nutt, both of Pulaski County, Georgia, on March 19, 1830. [298] Having observed a pattern of fathers selling land to their sons, and having traced the other William Nutts I know about to other families and other counties, I presume this William was Matthew's[1.1.3] son. William[1.1.3.1] sold Lot No 12 in District 4 in Pulaski County, formerly Dooly County, to Luke Stephens on June 30, 1836. [299]

Matthew[1.1.3] was counted in the household of William[1.1.3.1] Nutt was on the 1830 census in Pulaski County. There is not an adult female with an age that would have fit Elizabeth, so she might have died by 1830.

In the 1832 Georgia Gold Lottery, Matthew[1.1.3] won Lot No 903, District 21, Section 3 in the northwest part of the state while a resident of Pulaski County. [300] He did not register for a grant, so it reverted to the state. [301]

Matthew[1.1.3] acquired 202 ½ acres of Lot No 20 in District 4 in Pulaski County, formerly Dooly County, from Frances Marshall of Clarke County, Georgia, on November 15, 1836. [302] He sold the lot to George Howell of Pulaski County on December 17, 1836. [303]

William[1.1.3.1] filed an administrator's bond in Pulaski County, Georgia, with temporary letters of administration granted for the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Matthew[1.1.3] Nutt, deceased, on August 26, 1838. [304]

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[297] Georgia. Superior Court (Pulaski County). *Deeds and mortgages, 1807-1920.* Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1958. Book M, page 225. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-XSNK-D?i=123&cat=154961

[298] Georgia. Superior Court (Pulaski County). *Deeds and mortgages, 1807-1920,* Book M, pages 225-226. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-XSNK-D?i=123&cat=154961

[299] Georgia. Superior Court (Pulaski County). *Deeds and mortgages, 1807-1920,* Book I, pages 158. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-63RJ-V?i=321&cat=154961

[300] Lucas, Silas Emmett, Jr. *The 1832 Gold Lottery of Georgia: Containing a List of The Fortunate Drawers In Said Lottery*. Southern Historical Press, South Carolina. Copyright © 1988. Page 368.

[301] Georgia State Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 53, box 55. Entry for Matthew[1.1.3] Nutt.

[302] Georgia. Superior Court (Pulaski County). *Deeds and mortgages, 1807-1920,* Book O, page 373. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-KW64?cat=154961&i=536

[303] Georgia. Superior Court (Pulaski County). *Deeds and mortgages, 1807-1920,* Book K, pages 47-48. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-DTN4?i=53&cat=154961

[304] *Georgia Probate Records*, 1742-1990, Pulaski > Administration bonds 1828-1909 > vol A > page 142 > image 99. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93G-X9W1-8?i=98&wc=9SYB-T3D:267756801,267756802&cc=1999178

Children

- **William[1.1.3.1] Nutt**

  As previously mentioned, having observed a pattern of fathers selling land to their sons, and having traced the other William Nutts I know about to other counties, I believe that the William Nutt in Pulaski County was the son of Matthew[1.1.3] and Elizabeth.

  Several documents lend credibility to my theory, including probate records and census records. William Nutt obtained letters of administration for the estate of Matthew[1.1.3] Nutt, deceased. William[1.1.3.1] married Mary Smith on June 16, 1829, in Pulaski County. [305] They appeared on the 1830 census in Pulaski County with a male child under 5. William's[1.1.3.1] age range reported on this census fits the age range for the male 16-25 listed on the 1820 census. Furthermore, the age range recorded for William[1.1.3.1] on the 1840 census (40-49) and 1850 census (age 52) is consistent from census to census. He was born in South Carolina circa 1798. This matches the time frame of Matthew's[1.1.3] presence in South Carolina.

  William[1.1.3.1] and Mary had several children (listed on the 1850 census), some of whom also had land transactions in Pulaski County. An index for Pulaski County Deeds and Mortgages, 1807-1920 lists several deeds for Nutt family members. [306] I believe it is safe to say that the Nutt family members in Pulaski County were, by and large, lineal descendants of Matthew[1.1.3] and William[1.1.3.1].

  Back to the 1820 census for a moment. William[1.1.3.1] married Mary Smith in 1829, who was several years younger than William. She was too young to have been married to William[1.1.3.1] or have a child in 1820. In light of that, it seems reasonable to conclude that the female aged 16-25 and the female under 10 in Matthew's[1.1.3.1] 1820 household were William's[1.1.3.1] first family.

Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt

Samuel[1.1.4] was more likely than not born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, circa 1766.

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[305] Pulaski County, Georgia - Marriages Surname N-R. Entry for William[1.1.3.1] Nutt and Mary Smith. http://files.usgwarchives.net/ga/pulaski/vitals/marriages/marriages-nr.txt

[306] Georgia. Superior Court (Pulaski County). *Index to Deeds and mortgages, 1807-899*, image 231. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS42-F3T1-8?i=230&cat=154961

Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt

Samuel[1.1.4] was more likely than not born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. The 1850 census in Butts County, Georgia, records Samuel's[1.1.4] age as 84. That would place his birth circa 1766 which was after Mecklenburg County was created from Anson County in 1762. Andrew[1.1] may have been married twice, but no extant birth records corroborate which of Andrew's[1.1] wives, Jannett or Margaret, was Samuel's[1.1.1] mother . . . or whether Jannett and Margaret were the same person as is anecdotally alleged online.

Samuel[1.1.4] married Jennett "Jane" Mackey on April 17, 1788 (date is anecdotal evidence). It's a bit harder to nail down Jane's[Mackey] birth date due to her age of 78 as recorded on the 1850 census. However, taking the intersection of her age ranges on the censuses for 1800 (16-25), 1820 (26-44), 1840 (60-69), and 1860 (84), her most likely birth year was 1776. Her age on the 1850 census seems to be an outlier. A birth year of 1772 would not put her in the right age categories as recorded on the other censuses.

Initially, I could account for at least 7 children of Samuel[1.1.4] and Jane[Mackey]: John[1.1.4.1], Andrew[1.1.4.2], Jennifer[1.1.4.3] "Jane", Jonathan[1.1.4.4], Samuel[1.1.4.5] Jr., William[1.1.4.7], and David[1.1.4.9]. Anecdotal evidence suggests they had an 8th child born between Samuel[1.1.4.5] Jr. and William[1.1.4.7], a son named Thomas[1.1.4.6]. Thomas is the only one of their children I could not trace. I don't know if that means they didn't have a son named Thomas or that Thomas died as a boy. Later research uncovered another daughter. Based on a distribution from Samuel's[1.1.4] estate to Robert Harkness, they had another daughter born between William[1.1.4.7] and David[1.1.4.9]. Her name was Elizabeth[1.1.4.8], and according to her age on her 1850 census, she was born about 1810. Elizabeth[1.1.4.8] and David[1.1.4.9] were born in Georgia; the older children were born in South Carolina.

Irene Amato's book suggests they also had a daughter named Margaret, but my research into Samuel's[1.1.4] older brother Andrew's[1.1.2] life proved that Margaret was Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane's[Thomson] daughter, not Samuel[1.1.4] and Jane's[Mackey] daughter. Ms. Amato wasn't wrong in suggesting another daughter . . . but her name was Elizabeth[1.1.4.8], not Margaret.

From studying the life of Samuel[1.1.4], my observation is that he was a very generous man and provided for his family in many ways. He often bought parcels of land and then gifted, loaned, or sold (maybe at a discount) some of the land to some of his children. He may have "loaned" property to John[1.1.4.1] and Andrew[1.1.4.2]. In other instances, the first land purchases of some of his children were purchased from their father Samuel[1.1.4]. He gave them a start in life when perhaps they couldn't have purchased the land outright from other parties. He was beyond patient with his son Andrew's[1.1.4.2] "unthrifty and intemperate" ways. He even deeded a slave to 2 of Andrew's[1.1.4.2] sons in trust for the care of Andrew[1.1.4.2]. Andrew's[1.1.4.2] wife Jane[Curry] deeded some livestock to their daughters. Samuel[1.1.4] left each of his children a monetary distribution after his death, including the children of his deceased son John[1.1.4.1].

Samuel[1.1.4] died in 1854 in Marion County, Georgia. His will was written in 1852 and recorded on February 8, 1854. His death would likely have occurred within a few days of February 8th. Jane[Mackey] Nutt was still living in Marion County at the time of the 1860 census and was counted in the same household with her sons Samuel[1.1.4.5] and David[1.1.4.9]. She died sometime between the 1860 and 1870 censuses.

Timeline

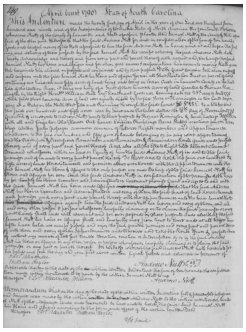
Circa 1766	Possible birth based on the 1850 census in Butts County, Georgia
Circa 1789	Birth of first child John[1.1.4.1] C. Nutt in South Carolina
1790	**4-21-1790** – Samuel[1.1.4] purchased 150 acres in Lancaster County, SC from Andrew[1.1] Nutt
Circa 1790	Birth of second child Andrew[1.1.4.2] Nutt in South Carolina
Circa 1795	Birth of third child Jennifer[1.1.4.3] Jane Nutt in South Carolina
1797	**11-18-1797** — Samuel[1.1.4] purchased 270 acres in Lancaster County, SC from William[1.1.1] Nutt
Circa 1798	Birth of fourth child Jonathan[1.1.4.4] in South Carolina
1799	**7-25-1799** — Samuel[1.1.4] was the defendant in a civil court judgment, Kershaw County, SC
1800	**1800 Census** — Lancaster District, South Carolina, begun on August 4, 1800
Circa 1800	Birth of fifth child Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt, Jr. in South Carolina
Circa 1802	Birth of sixth child Thomas[1.1.4.6] Nutt in South Carolina (this is anecdotal as I have found no records for Thomas)
1804	**10-24-1804** — Samuel[1.1.4] sold 250 acres in Lancaster County, SC to James Beaken
Circa 1805	Birth of seventh child William[1.1.4.7] B. Nutt in South Carolina
1806	**9-10-1806** — Samuel[1.1.4] sold 150 acres in Lancaster County, SC to Henry Hudson
1809	**8-19-1809** — Samuel[1.1.4] sold 250 acres in Lancaster County, SC to William Vallandingham
1810	**9-4-1810** — Samuel[1.1.4] purchased 202 ½ acres (Lot No 95) in Morgan County, GA from Archibald Gray
	Birth of eighth child Elizabeth[1.1.4.8] Nutt in Georgia
1811-1822	**Tax digests** — Morgan County, GA
Circa 1814	Birth of ninth child David[1.1.4.9] M. Nutt in Georgia
1815	**2-27-1815** — Sworn in as a juror on petit jury, Morgan County, GA
1817	**12-24-1817** — Samuel[1.1.4] purchased 202 ½ acres (Lot No 96) in Morgan County, GA from Travis Hammock
1818	**1-17-1818** — Samuel[1.1.4] purchased 112 acres (Lot No 97) in Morgan County, GA from Jesse M. Robertson
1820	**1820 Census** — Captain Campbell's District, Morgan County, GA, begun on August 7, 1820
1821	**8-24-1821** — Samuel[1.1.4] sold 75 acres from Lot No 97 in Morgan County, GA to Curtis Wellborn

1821	11/7/1821 — Samuel[1.1.4] won Lot No 116, District 2, in Dooly County, GA in the 1821 land lottery
1822	9-19-1822 — Samuel[1.1.4] 202 ½ acres (Lot No 96) in Morgan County, GA to John Shackleford
1823	8-5-1823 — Samuel[1.1.4] purchased 202 ½ acres (Lot No 136) in Henry County, GA from Thomas Robinson
	8-5-1823 — Samuel[1.1.4] purchased 202 ½ acres (Lot No 154) in Henry County, GA from Luke Robinson
1824	1-6-1824 — Samuel[1.1.4] sold the remaining acreage from Lot No 97 in Morgan County, GA to John Shackleford
	2-25-1824 — Samuel[1.1.4] sold 101 ¼ acres from Lot No 136 in Henry County, GA to Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt
1826	10-3-1826 — Samuel[1.1.4] sold 101 ¼ acres from Lot No 136 now in Butts County, GA to William[1.1.4.7] B. Nutt
1827	12-20-1827 — Samuel[1.1.4] executed a gift deed for his granddaughters Caroline[1.1.4.2.4], Eliza[1.1.4.2.5] Jane, [Mary] Ann[1.1.4.2.6], and Harriett[1.1.4.2.7] (children of Andrew[1.1.4.2])
1828	9-12-1828 — Samuel[1.1.4] executed a gift deed for his granddaughter Eliza[1.1.4.2.5] Jane (daughter of Andrew[1.1.4.2])
	Butts County, GA tax digest entry, Captain Blesset District
1829	9-7-1829 — Samuel[1.1.4] filed an administration bond for the estate of John Barkley (Jennifer Jane's[1.1.4.3] husband) in Butts County, GA
1831	Butts County, GA tax digest entry, Captain Williams District
1833	1-7-1833 — Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt was a party on a Bond filed in Butts County, GA for the orphan of James Brockman
1840	1840 Census — District 614, Butts County, GA, begun on June 1, 1840
1843	1-23-1843 — Samuel[1.1.4] executed a gift deed for his grandsons William[1.1.4.2.1] C. and Samuel[1.1.4.2.1] M. for the benefit of Andrew[1.1.4.2]
1850	1850 Census — District 8, Butts County, GA, begun on June 1, 1850
	11-26-1850 — Samuel[1.1.4] sold 202 ½ acres (Lot No 154) now in Butts County, GA to William[1.1.4.7] B. Nutt
1852	2-26-1852 — Samuel[1.1.4] composed his last will and testament in Marion County, GA
1854	2-6-1854 — Samuel's[1.1.4] will was recorded in Marion County, GA
	2-28-1854 — Samuel's[1.1.4] estate was inventoried and appraised in Marion County, GA
1854-1855	Samuel's estate distributions

Lancaster County, South Carolina

Land Records

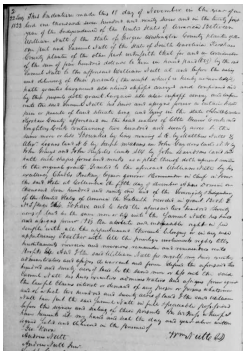
- **4/21/1790 - Andrew[1.1] Nutt to Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt** [307]



Samuel[1.1.4] purchased the 150 acres on Cedar Creek Andrew[1.1] had purchased from Thomas and Sarah Harrington on November 18th, 1771. This may very well be Samuel's[1.1.4] first land acquisition. This land remained in Lancaster County after Kershaw County was created in 1791.

This indenture made . . . between Andrew Nutt of the county of Lancaster and state aforesaid planter and Samuel Nutt of the county & state aforesaid . . . the said Andrew Nutt for and in consideration of the sum of ten pounds . . . paid . . . by the said Samuel Nutt . . . by these presents doth grant bargain sell alien enfeoff and confirm unto the said Samuel Nutt . . . all that plantation tract or parcel of land containing one hundred and fifty acres of land lying and being on Cedar Creek in Lancaster County on the East side of the Wateree River it being one half of a tract of three hundred acres of land granted to Thomas Harrington . . .
Andrew Nutt, seal

- **11/18/1797 - William[1.1.1] Nutt to Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt** [308]



Samuel[1.1.4] acquired 270 acres on the headwaters of Little Beaver Creek and Singleton Creek in Kershaw County from William[1.1.1] Nutt of Washington County, Georgia. William[1.1.1] was the original grantee having received a grant for the land on December 5, 1791. Andrew[1.1] and Andrew[1.1.2] were witnesses to the deed.

This indenture made . . . between William Nutt of the state of Georgia Washington County planter and Samuel Nutt of the state of South Carolina Kershaw County planter . . . for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred dollars . . . paid by the said Samuel Nutt . . . William Nutt. . . . doth grant bargain sell alien enfeoff convey and confirm unto the said Samuel Nutt . . . a certain tract piece or parcel of land situate being and lying in the state of South Carolina Kershaw County on the headwaters of little Beaver Creek and Singleton Creek containing two hundred and seventy acres more or less bounded by lines running S. E. by Matthew Nutt . . . William Nutt, seal

When I came across this deed, my initial reaction was "Which William"? By this time, I had learned that Samuel[1.1.4] had a brother named William[1.1.1], an uncle named William[1.2], and a cousin named William[1.2.4]. Pinpointing their locations in 1797 was critical in determining which of the 3 Williams sold this 270-acre tract to Samuel[1.1.4].

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307 Lancaster County (S.C.). Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Conveyance Book B*, Page 149. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS73-JGX2?i=199&cat=472451

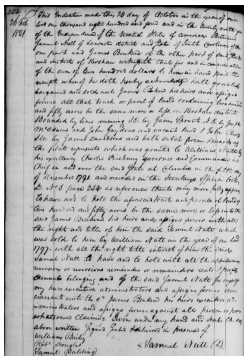
308 Kershaw County (South Carolina) Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Deed Book K*, Page 2. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-44ZG?i=12&cat=472399

Extant deeds from 1795-1797 confirmed that Uncle William[1.2] resided in Kershaw County, South Carolina, during those years. Several deeds for cousin William[1.2.4] placed him in Kershaw County and Lancaster County through at least 1807. This 1797 deed indicated that William, the grantor, was living in Washington County, Georgia, at the time of the sale. The Kershaw County residency for William[1.2] and William[1.2.4] in 1797 rules out Uncle William and cousin William and confirms that Samuel's[1.1.4] brother William[1.1.1] was the owner and seller of this parcel.

This deed appears to be an Andrew[1.1] Nutt family affair. Since there are no birth records in South Carolina to document the births of Andrew's[1.1] children, this single deed is significant as it is proof of Andrew's[1.1] four sons: William[1.1.1], Andrew[1.1.2], Matthew[1.1.3], and Samuel[1.1.4]. The deed from William[1.1.1] to Samuel[1.1.4] mentions that the parcel of land is partially bounded by Matthew[1.1.3] Nutt's land and was witnessed by his father Andrew[1.1] and his brother Andrew[1.1.2], Jr.

The following deeds document that Samuel[1.1.4] is preparing for a move away from South Carolina. His continued adventure will take place in Georgia along with his 3 brothers and their families.

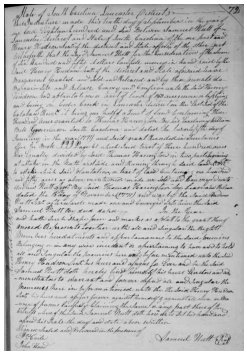
- **10/24/1804 - Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt to James Beaken** [309]



Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt of Lancaster District, Conveyance for 250 Acres, more or less, to James Beaken of Kershaw District, land which was granted to William[1.1.1] Nutt on the fifth day of December 1791, and sold to Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt in the year 1797.

This indenture made . . . between Samuel Nutt of Lancaster District and state of South Carolina . . . and James Beaken of said state and district of Kershaw . . . for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred dollars . . . hath granted bargained and sold unto James Beaken . . . all that tract or parcel of land containing two hundred and fifty acres more or less in Kershaw District . . . which was granted to William Nutt . . . the fifth day of December 1791 and recorded in book D No 5 page 254 . . . with all the right and title of him the said Samuel Nutt which was sold to him by William Nutt in 1797 . . . Samuel Nutt, seal.

- **9/10/1806 - Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt deed to Henry Hudson** [310]



Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt of Lancaster District, Conveyance for 150 Acres on Cedar Creek to Henry Hudson of Lancaster District, which was originally granted to Thomas Harrington in 1771, sold to Andrew[1.1] Nutt in 1771, and subsequently sold to Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt in 1790.

This indenture made . . . between Samuel Nutt of Lancaster District and state of South Carolina . . . and Henry Hudson Senr. of the district and state aforesaid . . . the said Samuel Nutt for the consideration of the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars . . . paid by the said Henry Hudson Senr. . . do bargain sell and release convey and confirm unto the said Henry Hudson Senr. a plantation or tract of land of 150 acres more or less lying and being on Cedar Creek in Lancaster District on the East side of the Catabaw River it being one half of a tract of land containing three hundred acres granted to Thomas Harrington . . . the twenty fifth day of January 1771 . . . sold and conveyed unto Andrew Nutt Senr. by Thomas Harrington by lease and release . . . and was by the said Andrew Nutt Senr. afterwards made over and conveyed unto him the said Samuel Nutt . . . Samuel Nutt, seal.

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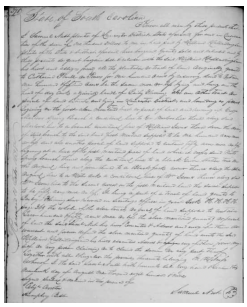
309 Kershaw County (South Carolina) Register of Mesne Conveyance. *Deed Book I*, Page 352. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9PY-4DB4?i=660&cat=472399

310 Lancaster County (S.C.). Register of Mesne Conveyance, *Conveyance Book G*, Pages 72-73. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLV-5GV?i=187&cat=472451

- **8/19/1809 - Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt to William Vallandingham** [311]



I have not found a deed for Samuel's[1.1.4] acquisition of this property. Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt of Lancaster District, Conveyance for a total of 250 acres in the vicinity of Spring Branch, a portion of which was originally granted to Catherine Powell or Powers and a portion originally granted to Bailey Fleming in Grant Book H, page 369.

I Samuel Nutt planter of Lancaster District state aforesaid for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars . . . paid by William Vallandingham planter of the state & district aforesaid . . . do grant bargain sell & release unto the said William Vallandingham . . . all the plantation or tract of land originally granted to Catherine Powell or Powers for one hundred acres by resurvey said to contain one hundred & fifteen acres more or less lying and being on dry creek adjoining lands of Bailey Fleming also another tract or parcel of land situate and lying in Lancaster District . . . supposed to be one hundred acres more or less and also another parcel of land supposed to contain fifty acres more or less . . . it being a part of a tract of land granted to Bailey Fleming . . . the whole of the above tracts a parcel of land supposed to contain two hundred & fifty acres more or less . . . Samuel Nutt, seal.

Summary of Samuel's[1.1.4] Known South Carolina land holdings

Acquired				Sold
4/21/1790	150 acres	Cedar Creek	Deed / Andrew[1.1] Nutt	9/10/1806 to Henry Hudson
11/18/1797	270 acres	Little Beaver	Deed / William[1.1.1] Nutt	10/24/1804 to James Beaken
Unknown	250 acres	Spring Branch	Unknown	8/19/1809 to William Vallandingham

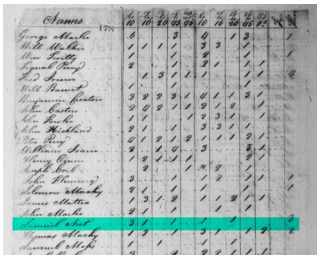
Samuel's[1.1.4] next residence was in Georgia where he witnessed the appointment of his brother Andrew[1.1.2] as the lawful attorney for William Mothershade on October 7, 1809. Having sold his last property in August 1809, it seems reasonable to conclude that Samuel[1.1.4] and family left South Carolina and arrived in Georgia between August and October 1809. By 1809, all of their children except Elizabeth[1.1.4.8] and David[1.1.4.9] had been born in South Carolina.

311 Lancaster County (S.C.). Register of Mesne Conveyance, Conveyance Book N, Page 378. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSR8-NSXD-G?i=153&cat=472451

Census Records

- **1800 United States Federal Census**, Lancaster District, South Carolina

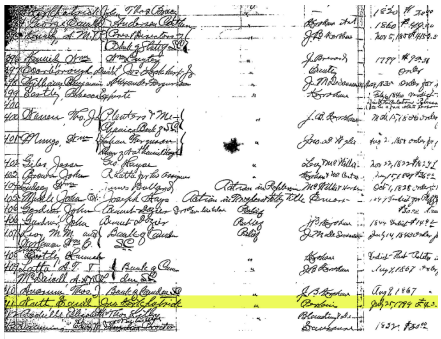
Males 26-44:	Samuel[1.1.4]
Females 16-25:	Jane[Mackey]
Males 10-15:	John[1.1.4.1]
Males under 10:	Andrew[1.1.4.2]
	Jonathan[1.1.4.4]
	Samuel R[1.1.4.5]
Females under 10:	Jane[1.1.4.3]



not yet born: Thomas[1.1.4.6], William[1.1.4.7], Elizabeth[1.1.4.8], David[1.1.4.9]

Court Records

- **7/25/1799** - Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt is found in an index for Kershaw County civil court judgments. Unfortunately, the early original judgment rolls do not survive. The index lists Samuel[1.1.4] as a defendant with a judgment levied against him. The original document was on page 94 of roll 2411. [312]



312 South Carolina Court of Equity. Equity Court Records, including probate, wills, land and misc records, 1791-1982 (Kershaw County). Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1963.
https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/260730?availability=Family%20History%20Library

Georgia

"Following the establishment of the colony of South Carolina in 1670, the British increasingly turned their attention toward the territory between South Carolina and Florida. By 1724, a proposal was made for a settlement named Georgina, in honor of Britain's King George II. Following this proposal, in 1729 the British Board of Trace suggested that the colony of South Carolina be extended south toward Florida for economic and defense purposes.

Credit: reddit.com

"Simultaneously, James Oglethorpe, a member of the British Parliament, formed a committee and advocated the creation of a colony as an alternative place to house those in Britain's debtor prisons. By 1730, Oglethorpe's movement had gained support and his committee was known as the Georgia Trustees. The trustees took their idea to King George II and were approved in 1732. The trustees honored the King by naming the new colony Georgia. Georgia was the last of the original 13 colonies." [313]

"Twenty trustees received funding from Parliament and a charter from the King issued in 1732. The charter granted the trustees the powers of a corporation; they could elect their own governing body, make land grants, and enact their own laws and taxes. The trustees did not trust the colonists to make their own laws; the trustees made all laws for the colony. They did not establish a representative assembly, although every other mainland colony had one. The trustees laid out settlements in compact, confined, and concentrated townships. They limited the size of individual land holdings to 500 acres. The trustees prohibited the import and manufacture of rum and banned slavery believing that these bans would encourage the settlement of "English and Christian" people.

"All was well for a short time. The settlers began to clear land, build houses, and construct fortifications. It didn't take long, however, until the settlers began to object to all the restrictions imposed on them by the trustees. Most of those moving to Georgia were from other colonies, especially South Carolina. They viewed restrictions on the size of individual land holdings as a sure pathway to poverty. They also opposed restrictions on land sales and the prohibition against slavery for the same reason. They certainly did not like the fact that they were deprived of any self-government and their rights as Englishmen. By the early 1740s, the trustees began to give in to the colonists' grievances." [314]

"Finally, in 1752, the trustees returned the colony to the king, and in 1754, John Reynolds was appointed as the first royal governor. The colony would be governed by royally appointed governors instead of a council of Trustees from 1752 until the outbreak of the Revolutionary War in 1776." (Koneval, Joni L., 2017)

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[313] Koneval, Joni L. *The History of the Georgia Colony in the 1700s*, September 29, 2017. https://classroom.synonym.com/the-history-of-the-georgia-colony-in-the-1700s-12083992.html

[314] Library of Congress Classroom Materials. Establishing the Georgia Colony, 1732-1750. https://www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/united-states-history-primary-source-timeline/colonial-settlement-1600-1763/georgia-colony-1732-1750/

"There was some Scottish immigration during the 1730s and 1740s that included both Lowlanders and Highlanders. The Lowlanders went for purely economic reasons, as farmers and later as merchants, and the Highlanders were recruited for strategic purposes, basically to guard against Spanish incursions in this area known as a buffer zone between British-governed South Carolina and Spanish-governed Florida. Most Scots who arrived toward the end of the 1700s came as individuals or part of family groups, often from elsewhere, especially the Carolinas." [315]

[315] Dobson, David. *Scots in Georgia and the Deep South, 1735-1845*. Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. Copyright © 2000. https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/49339/

Georgia Land and Property

Government Land Grants

"While Georgia was a Royal Colony from 1755 to 1776, land grants were issued by the Royal Governor in the name of the King of Great Britain. A colonist submitted a petition to the governor with a general description of the land he wanted. The governor issued a warrant to the colonist. The warrant directed the surveyor general to have the tract surveyed. After the survey was completed, the governor issued a grant and plat." [316]

"Grants issued by the state of Georgia officially began in 1783. Grants were initially awarded to heads of families and bounty grants to anyone who served in the Georgia forces during the Revolutionary War. These lands were all on the Georgia coast and along the Savannah River west to the Oconee River." [317] "The land was distributed land via a headright system. Though designed to prohibit corruption, the system actually encouraged it. The Yazoo land scandal figured prominently in the adoption of the lottery system in May 1803 with the first lottery held in 1805." [318]

Deeds and Conveyances

Transfer of land between private individuals was typically done by deed, mortgage, or will. Records of property transfers were usually, but not always, recorded in the county where the property was located at the time of the recording. Occasionally deeds were recorded in other counties if there wasn't a functioning courthouse yet. In some cases, the deed was recorded where the owner resided. (Davis, Robert S., 2017)

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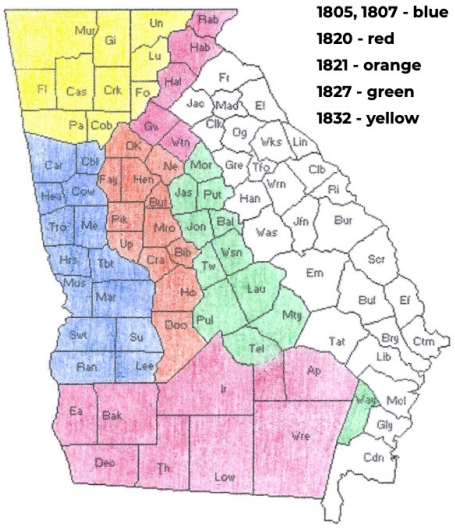
316 Georgia Archives: University System of Georgia, Morrow, Georgia. Colonial Plats and Warrants. Copyright © 2022.
https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/p17154coll1

317 Davis, Robert S. *Summary of Georgia Land Grant and Land Lottery Records*. Wallace State College, Hanceville, Alabama. Copyright © 2017.
https://www.wallacestate.edu/library/genealogy/genealogy_files/Georgia_Land_Grant_and_Land_Lottery_Records.pdf

318 Wikipedia. *Georgia Land Lotteries.* Copyright, last edited July 31, 2024.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgia_Land_Lotteries

Land Lotteries



"Between 1805 and 1833, the state of Georgia conducted eight land lotteries (one each in 1805, 1807, 1820, 1821, 1827, two in 1832, and 1833) in which public lands in the interior of the state were dispersed to small yeoman farmers (i.e., farmers who cultivate their own land) based on a system of eligibility and chance. During the twenty-eight years in which the lottery operated, Georgia sold approximately three-quarters of the state to about 100,000 families and individuals for minuscule amounts of money. For a fee of a few cents an acre, common Georgians could amass a sizable land holding. Each lottery had its own rules for eligibility, but generally, eligible participants were families consisting of a husband, wife, and at least one child; every widow with children; and every white male who had lived in Georgia for at least one year (1805) or 3 years (subsequent lotteries)." [319]

"All of the lotteries followed a simple pattern: [320]

- The General Assembly passed an act that authorized the lottery and spelled out who would be eligible to participate and the grant fees that would apply.
- The land to be distributed was surveyed and laid out in districts and lots. Lot size for most of the lotteries was 202½ acres. The lot size for the Cherokee lottery was 160 acres, and for the Gold lottery, lot size was 40 acres. The surveyors sent the district and lot numbers to the governor's office.
- Eligible citizens registered their names in their county of residence and then sent to the governor's office at the state capital. Beginning with the second lottery, the names were copied onto slips of paper called "tickets" and placed in a large drum called a "wheel."
- District and lot numbers were placed in a separate wheel. (At first, blank tickets were added to this wheel, so that the number of tickets would equal the number of persons drawing.)
- A name ticket from one wheel and a district/lot ticket from the other wheel. If the district/lot ticket was blank, the person received nothing. If the ticket contained a district/lot number, the person received a prize of that parcel of land. A ticket that contained a number was called a "Fortunate Draw."
- Anyone who received a Fortunate Draw could take out a grant for the lot he drew, after paying the grant fee. If he did not take out a grant, the lot reverted back to the state to be sold to the highest bidder. Fortunate drawers were ineligible for future lotteries."

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319 Gigantino, Jim. *Land Lottery System*. New Georgia Encyclopedia, last modified Sep 28, 2020. https://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/land-lottery-system/

320 Georgia Archives: University System of Georgia, Morrow, Georgia. Land Lottery Records. Copyright © 2022. https://www.georgiaarchives.org/research/land_lottery

Most winners never saw the lots they won. If a fortunate drawer did not pay the requisite fees for their winnings, the land reverted to the state for the state to sell to the highest bidder. The lots were sold to either individuals or to land speculators who in turn sold the lots to others. Land lots that reverted to the state for sale are recorded in the Land Lottery Reverted Grant Books for the original county. Once the state sold the reverted grant to an individual, subsequent land transactions would be recorded in the superior court records for that specific county.

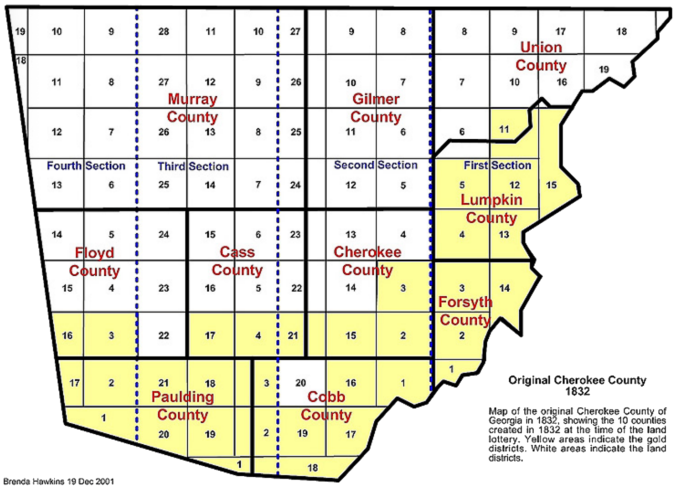
Several Nutt family members won lots in the various lotteries. However, not all winners took up their grants and some reverted to the state. All of Samuel[1.1.4] and Jane's[Mackey] sons except John[1.1.4.1] and Thomas[1.1.4.6] had winning draws. John[1.1.4.1] was eligible for the 1820 lottery but was not a fortunate drawer. However, his widow Dinah[English] and his orphan(s) were. My theory is that Thomas[1.1.4.6] had died before becoming eligible. His daughter Jane[1.1.4.3] was eligible in 1832 as the widow of John Barkley. Robert Harkness, husband of Elizabeth[1.1.4.8], was a fortunate drawer in the 1827 lottery.

Isaac Sparks (Sarah[1.1.1.1])	Lot 25, District 5	Baldwin County	1805 lottery
John[1.1.1.2]	Lot 410, District 7	Appling County	1820 lottery
William[1.1.1.5]	Lot 366, District 1	Early County	1820 lottery
Widow of Andrew[1.1.2] (Jane)	Lot 59, District 5	Monroe County	1821 lottery
Widow of John[1.1.2.1] (Martha)	Lot 254, District 7, Section 5	Carroll County	1827 lottery
Orphan of John[1.1.2.1] (John[1.1.2.1.1])	Lot 185, District 12, Section 2	Gilmer County **	1832 Cherokee lottery
	Lot 1343, District 14, Section 1	Forsyth County **	1832 Gold lottery
Matthew[1.1.3]	Lot 291, District 4	Early County	1820 lottery
	Lot 903, District 21, Section 3	Paulding County **	1832 Gold lottery
Samuel[1.1.4]	Lot 116, District 2	Dooly County	1821 lottery
Widow of John[1.1.4.1] (Dinah)	Lot 18, District 10	Henry County	1821 lottery
Orphans of John[1.1.4.1]	Lot 92, District 18	Henry County	1821 lottery
Andrew[1.1.4.2]	Lot 324, District 11	Irwin County	1820 lottery
Jane[1.1.4.3] (widow of John Barkley)	Lot 75, District 28, Section 3	Murray County **	1832 Cherokee lottery
Jonathan[1.1.4.4]	Lot 81, District 5, Section 3	Cass County **	1832 Cherokee lottery
	Lot 545, District 4, Section 1	Lumpkin County **	1832 Gold lottery
Samuel[1.1.4.5] Jr.	Lot 357, District 7	Appling County	1820 lottery

William[1.1.4.7]	Lot 321, District 5, Section 1	Lumpkin County **	1832 Gold lottery
Robert Harkness (Elizabeth[1.1.4.8])	Lot 312, District 8, Section 5	Carroll County	1827 lottery
David[1.1.4.9]	Fractional Lot 555, District 16, Section 4	Floyd County **	1832 Gold lottery

** "The original Cherokee Indian territory became Cherokee County by an Act of December 26, 1831. A law passed on December 3, 1832, divided original Cherokee County into ten counties: Cass (renamed Bartow), Cherokee, Cobb, Floyd, Forsyth, Gilmer, Lumpkin, Murray, Paulding, and Union. In the drawing of tickets and in the granting of the land, the area was treated only as Cherokee territory. It was divided between land lots distributed by the sixth land lottery and 'gold' lots that were distributed by the seventh land lottery. The territory was so expansive that Cherokee County was divided into four sections, and each section was divided into districts." [321]

This map shows which Sections and Districts were assigned to the "new" counties. [322]


Union County
Murray County
Gilmer County
Fourth Section
Third Section
Second Section
First Section
Lumpkin County
Floyd County
Cass County
Cherokee County
Forsyth County
Paulding County
Cobb County
Original Cherokee County 1832
Map of the original Cherokee County of Georgia in 1832, showing the 10 counties created in 1832 at the time of the land lottery. Yellow areas indicate the gold districts. White areas indicate the land districts.
Brenda Hawkins 19 Dec 2001

[321] Georgia Archives. *1832 Land Lottery*. Morrow, Georgia. © 2024 University System of Georgia. https://www.georgiaarchives.org/research/1832_land_lottery

[322] Hawkins, Brenda. *Land Districts Created in 1832.* Bartow County GenWeb. December 19, 2001. http://gabartow.org/MiscRecs/mapLandLottery.shtml

Tax Digests

"During the colonial period, Georgia counties were divided into "Militia Districts" for the purpose of organizing a military company to defend the area from Indian raids or other threats. Each Georgia Militia District (GMD) was led by an elected Captain, who enrolled the names of every able-bodied male between the ages of 16 and 50 who lived within that District. Aside from providing a military company, Militia Districts were also used as divisions for census enumeration, voting, and taxation.

"Militia Districts were originally identified by the name of their Captain. When a new Captain was elected, the name of the district would change; Captain Smith's District became Captain Mathew's District. In 1804, each militia district was assigned a number, and these numbers remain in use today. Eventually, each district was also labeled with a "place name". However, the practice of referring to a District by its Captain's name continued for some time on census and tax rolls, making it a challenge to determine which district is which when studying these records." [323]

Tax Acts passed by the Georgia Legislature determined what kind of information was collected and taxed. The early tax digests were completely handwritten and often didn't include headings to identify the information contained in each list. A brief explanation of Georgia's property tax can be found in A Brief History of the Property Tax in Georgia by David L. Sjoquist. [324]

In general, all men in Georgia over 21 had to pay a poll tax or head tax, whether or not they owned property. This tax dates from the 1780s. In 1826, men over the age of 60 were exempted from the poll tax. Adult males between 21 and 60 paid polls in the county and militia district where they lived. Women did not pay a poll tax. Enslaved persons under 60 were taxed as polls, without any gender or age requirement exemption. Before Emancipation, free males of color between the ages of 21 and 60 were also subject to poll tax. [325]

An extant collection of tax digest books for 137 Georgia counties from 1793 - 1892 includes names of taxpayers and assessments of value for various types of property and assets. The collection serves as an important substitute for the first three federal censuses as census schedules for Georgia for 1790, 1800, and 1810 are not extant. Even better, these records not only document the presence of individuals in specific counties but also provide some insight into the migration of these individuals from one county to another. Since the records were compiled yearly, it opened a window into who was where and when . . . much better than census records can provide as they only show a snapshot every 10 years.

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[323] https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Georgia_Taxation

[324] Sjoquist, David L. *A Brief History of the Property Tax in Georgia*. Georgia State University, Atlanta Georgia. Copyright © 2008.
https://cslf.gsu.edu/files/2014/06/brief_history_of_the_property_tax_in_georgia.pdf

[325] Georgia Archives: University System of Georgia, Morrow, Georgia. Georgia Tax Records. Copyright © 2022.
https://www.georgiaarchives.org/research/tax_records_faq

Morgan County, Georgia

The lands of Morgan County were originally part of the territory obtained from the Creek Indians by treaty entered into at Fort Wilkinson on June 16, 1802. The territory acquired by this treaty was made into 3 counties: Wayne, Wilkinson, and Baldwin. An Act to lay out and identify 6 new counties out of Baldwin and Wilkinson was passed on December 10, 1807. One of the 6 new counties was Morgan, taken from Baldwin County. The lands were distributed by lottery conducted by the State. The lots were numbered and laid out 45 chains square and consisted of 202 ½ acres. Subsequent land deeds often make mention of the original fortunate drawer and the lot number.

Samuel's[1.1.4] lots are circled in blue (#95, #96, #97). For context, the red circled lots (#108, #128) were purchased by his brother Andrew[1.1.2]. The following map is courtesy of the Georgia Archives. [326]

Courtesy of the
Georgia Archives
Morrow, Georgia

It is important to understand when following Samuel[1.1.4] through Georgia that Samuel[1.1.4] and his son, Samuel[1.1.4.5], both bought and sold property, appeared on census and tax records, and were parties on court documents. With a great amount of consistency, records for Samuel[1.1.4] and his son Samuel[1.1.4.5] were distinguished by son Samuel[1.1.4.5] using his middle initial R., at least as long as Samuel[1.1.4] was living. Additionally, Andrew's[1.1.2] son John[1.1.2.1] and Samuel's[1.1.4] son John[1.1.4.1] were contemporaries in Morgan County as were Andrew's[1.1.2] son Andrew[1.1.2.3] and Samuel's[1.1.4] son Andrew[1.1.4.2]. It was a little more challenging to distinguish between these cousins.

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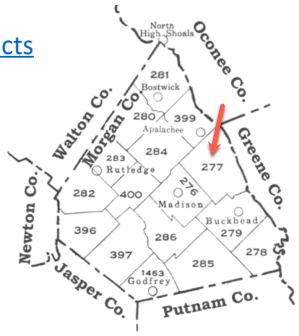
[326] Map of Morgan County, Georgia, 1897. County Maps, Surveyor General, RG 3-9-66. Held by Georgia Archives, 5800 Jonesboro Road, Morrow, GA 30260.
https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/cmf/id/372/rec/1

Land Records

While Samuel[1.1.4] was not eligible for either the 1805 or 1807 lottery due to residency requirements, he did purchase land that referenced the original drawer and lot number. Using the information gleaned from various tax digests, Samuel[1.1.4] lived in Morgan County from around 1810 - 1822. According to Terry Tatum, an archivist at the Morgan County Archives, "each of the years for Samuel[1.1.4] correlates to the Martin District 277" in reporting district 5. Samuel[1.1.4] last appeared in Morgan County on the 1822 tax digest. The following maps show the militia districts for Morgan County and the reporting districts. Each reporting district contained several militia districts. Maps are courtesy of the Georgia Archives.

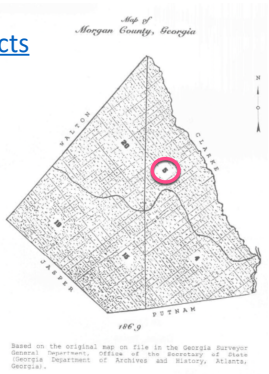
327

Militia districts



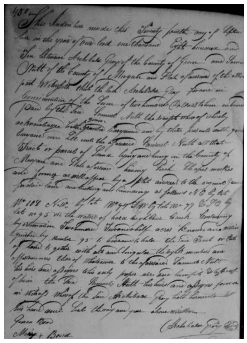
328

Reporting districts



- **9/4/1810 - Archibald Gray to Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt, 202 ½ acres , Lot No 95, District 5** [329]

  Samuel[1.1.4] purchased 202 ½ acres known as Lot No 95 from Archibald Gray on September 4, 1810. Samuel's tax digest entries for 1811 and 1812 would have been for this lot.



  This indenture made . . . between Archibald Gray of the County of Greene and Samuel Nutt of the County of Morgan and state aforesaid in consideration of the sum of two hundred dollars by the said Samuel Nutt . . . doth grant bargain and sell unto the aforesaid Samuel Nutt all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Morgan and state aforesaid . . . on the waters of Hard Labour Creek containing by estimation two hundred two and a half acres known and distinguished by number 95 . . . Archibald Gray, seal.

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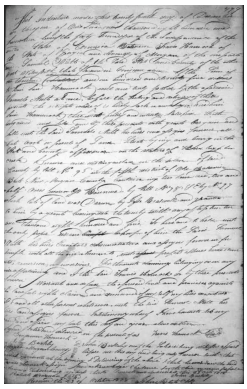
327 http://www.usgwarchives.net/ga/maps/morgan.gif

328 Frobel, B. W.; Georgia. Surveyor General Department (Atlanta, Georgia). Morgan County, [Georgia], 1869. FamilySearch International. https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/842792-morgan-county-georgia-1869?offset=196747

329 Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Book F, Page 480. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-LPN2?i=543&cat=137130

12/24/1817 - Travis Hammock to Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt, 202 ½ acres, Lot No 96, District 5 [330]

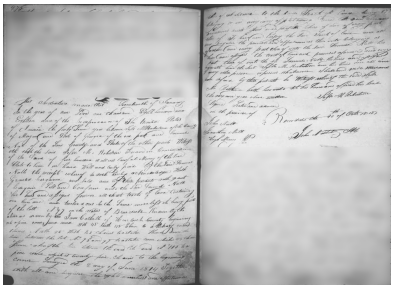
Samuel[1.1.4] purchased 202 ½ acres known as Lot No 96 from Travis Hammock on December 24, 1817. Lot No 96 was originally drawn by Jesse Braswell on September 26, 1805, in the 1805 land lottery. According to deed records, Samuel's[1.1.4] son Andrew[1.1.4.2] had acquired Lot No 96 in some manner between 1813 and when he sold it in 1816 to Travis Hammock on November 25, 1816. Then Samuel purchased it from Hammock a year later. This lot was included in Samuel's tax assessment for 1818.



This indenture made . . . between Travis Hammock of the state of Georgia and County of Morgan and Samuel Nutt of the said county and state . . . that for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand and one hundred and twenty five dollars . . . paid by the aforesaid Samuel Nutt . . . said Hammock . . . doth grant bargain and sell unto the said Samuel Nutt . . . all that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in the state and county aforesaid on the waters of Hard Labour Creek . . . distinguished . . . by Lot No 96 in the fifth district of old Baldwin but now in Morgan County containing two hundred two and a half acres more or less . . . Travis Hammock, seal.

- **1/17/1818 - Jesse M. Robertson to Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt, 112 acres, Lot No 97, District 5** [331]

Samuel[1.1.4] purchased 112 acres, part of Lot No 97, from Jesse M. Robertson on January 17, 1818. Lot No 97 was originally drawn by Jane Cathelle in the 1805 land lottery. This deed was witnessed by Samuel's[1.1.4] sons, John Nutt[1.1.4.1] and Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt.



This indenture made . . . between Jesse Robertson of the county of Morgan and state of Georgia and Samuel Nutt of the said county and state . . . the said Jesse Robertson for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred dollars . . . paid by the said Samuel Nutt . . . doth grant bargain sell and confirm unto the said Samuel Nutt . . . all the tract of land containing one hundred and twelve acres more or less it being part of the Lot No 97 on the waters of Brier Creek . . . Jesse M Robertson

The deed for this purchase is for 112 acres "more or less". "More or less" is often seen in deeds during this time. I suspect that it was actually for half of Lot No 97, which would be 101 ¼ acres. It was quite common to see deeds for 101 ¼ acres when someone purchased half of a land lottery lot.

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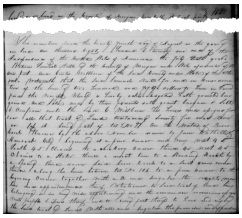
330 Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Book F, Page 479. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-LPGZ?cat=137130

331 Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Book F, Page 476. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-LPNR?cat=137130

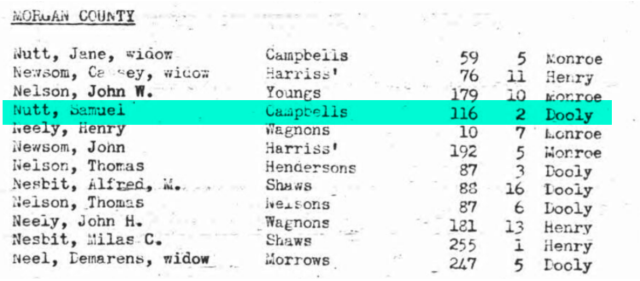
- **8/24/1821 - Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt to Curtis Wellborn, 75 acres, Lot No 97, District 5** [332]

  Samuel[1.1.4] sold 75 acres, more or less, from Lot No 97 he had purchased from Jesse M. Robertson to Curtis Wellborn on August 24, 1821. This sale is reflected on the 1822 tax digest as it reduced Samuel's[1.1.4] assessment from 303 ¾ acres to 235¼ acres. While the math doesn't completely "add up", most deeds referred to acreage as "more or less" to account for minor discrepancies. John Shackleford purchased the remaining acreage of Lot No 97 in 1824 after Samuel[1.1.4] left Morgan County.

  This indenture made . . . between Samuel Nutt of the County of Morgan and state aforesaid and Curtis Wellborn of the said county and state . . . the said Samuel Nutt for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars . . . doth grant bargain & sell & confirm unto the said C. Wellborn . . . for all that tract of land containing seventy five acres more or less if being part of Lot No 97 on the waters of Brier Creek . . . drawn by Jane Cathelle of Hancock County . . . Samuel Nutt, seal.



- **11/7/1821** - Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt was a fortunate drawer in the 1821 land lottery. [333] He was still residing in Morgan County at the time of the drawing. He won Lot 116, District 2, in Dooly County. He did not register for a grant so the lot reverted to the state. [334]



MORGAN COUNTY

Nutt, Jane, widow	Campbells	59	5	Monroe
Newsom, Ce[illegible]ey, widow	Harriss'	76	11	Henry
Nelson, John W.	Youngs	179	10	Monroe
Nutt, Samuel	Campbells	116	2	Dooly
Neely, Henry	Wagnons	10	7	Monroe
Newsom, John	Harriss'	192	5	Monroe
Nelson, Thomas	Hendersons	87	3	Dooly
Nesbit, Alfred, M.	Shaws	88	16	Dooly
Nelson, Thomas	Nelsons	87	6	Dooly
Neely, John H.	Wagnons	181	13	Henry
Nesbit, Milas C.	Shaws	255	1	Henry
Neel, Demarens, widow	Morrows	247	5	Dooly

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[332] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Book GG, Page 163. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-2WPH-2?i=284&cat=137130

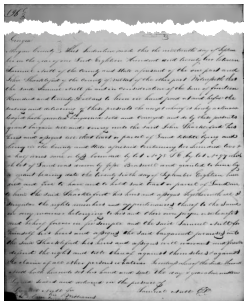
[333] FamilySearch International. *Index to land lottery of Georgia, 1821;* Volume 2, Page 40, Image 21. https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/176801?availability=Family History Library

Georgia. Surveyor General. *Index to 1821 Land Lottery of Georgia*. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1957. Book 2, page 40, image 136. Entry for Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-F35F?i=135&cat=157539

[334] Georgia State Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 286, box 44. Entry for Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt.

- **9/19/1822 - Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt to John Shackleford, 202 ½ acres, Lot No 96, District 5** [335]

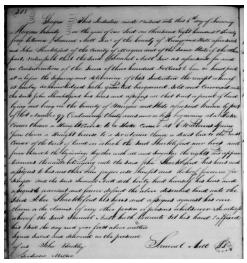
  Samuel[1.1.4] sold 202 ½ acres known as Lot No 96 to John Shackleford on September 19, 1822. This deed was witnessed by Samuel's[1.1.4] son, Samuel[1.1.4.5] Nutt, Jr.



  This indenture made . . . between Samuel Nutt of the county and state aforesaid and John Shackleford of the county of Wilkes . . . the said Samuel Nutt for and in consideration of the sum of fourteen hundred and twenty dollars . . . do grant bargain sell and convey unto the said John Shackleford . . . all that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being in the county and state aforesaid containing two hundred two & a half acres more or less . . . which lot of land was drawn by Jesse Braswell . . . Samuel Nutt

- **1/6/1824 - Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt to John Shackleford, remaining acreage, Lot No 97, District 5** [336]

  Samuel[1.1.4] sold the remaining acreage, 30 acres more or less, from Lot No 97 to John Shackleford on January 6, 1824. This transaction is his last known record for Morgan County land. As noted in the deed, Samuel[1.1.4] was living in Henry County, which would become Butts County, at the time of the sale. John Barkley, Samuel's[1.1.4] son-in-law, witnessed the deed.



  This indenture made . . . between Samuel Nutt Senr of the County of Henry and state aforesaid and John Shackleford of the County of Morgan and of the same state . . . the said Samuel Nutt Senr for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars . . . hath granted bargained sold and conveyed unto the said John Shackleford . . . all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Morgan and state aforesaid known by part of Lot Number 97 containing thirty acres more or less . . . Samuel Nutt, seal.

Summary of Samuel's[1.1.4] Morgan County land holdings

Acquired				Sold
9/4/1810	Lot No 95 202½ acres	Hard Labour Creek	Deed / Archibald Gray	unknown
12/24/1817	Lot No 96 202½ acres	Hard Labour Creek	Deed / Travis Hammock	9/19/1822 to John Shackleford
1/17/1818	Lot No 97 101¼ acres	Brier Creek	Deed / Jesse Robertson	1821 - 75 acres to Curtis Wellborn 1824 - 30 acres to John Shackleford

[335] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Book H, Page 196. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-2WVN-4?cat=137130

[336] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Book H, Page 318. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-2WPL-T?cat=137130

Tax Records [337]

FamilySearch identifies the 1811 Morgan County tax digest as 1808. An archivist for the Morgan County archives provided this information as a correction: "1808 on the book spine was taped over with 1811. I peeled it off and it says 1808 underneath. The book was laminated and rebound in 1958 by the GA Archives. And there is a note inside by our very first Archivist saying that the spine date was corrected [to 1811] in 1994."

Counties were not required to send a copy of their tax digests to the State until 1872; thus, there are gaps in the years reported for Morgan County. While lot numbers were not always specified on the digests, they can be reasonably inferred when compared with other digests and land deeds.

Tax year	Samuel[1.1.4]	John[1.1.4.1]	Andrew[1.1.4.2]	Jonathan[1.1.4.4]	Samuel[1.1.4.5]	Link
1811	Lot #95 202 ½ acres					1811 Digest
1812	Lot #95 202 ½ acres	personal poll no land	Lot #207 202 ½ acres			1812 Digest
1817	Lot #95 101 ¼ acres	Lot #95 98 acres	no land - he had sold Lot #207			1817 Digest
1818	Lot #95 - 101 ¼ Lot #96 - 101 ¼ Lot #97 - 101 ¼	Lot #95 101 ¼ acres	Lot #96 101 ¼ acres			1818 Digest
1820	Lot #95 - 101 ¼ Lot #96 - 101 ¼ Lot #97 - 101 ¼		Lot #96 101 ¼ acres	53 acres from Lot #79 and Lot #95		1820 Digest
1822	Lot #95 - 202 ½ Lot #97 - ~32 ¾ Lot #116 - Dooly County		Lot #304 Irwin County	53 acres from Lot #79 and Lot #95	Lot #357 Appling County	1822 Digest

Samuel[1.1.4] originally purchased Lot No 95 from Archibald Gray on September 4, 1810. In 1817 and 1818, Samuel[1.1.4] was assessed for half of the lot and John[1.1.4.1] was assessed for the other half. John[1.1.4.1] died in 1820, and It is unclear who was assessed for John's[1.1.4.1] 101 ¼ acres in 1820, except that Jonathan[1.1.4.4] had acquired at least a few acres of the lot, probably after John's[1.1.4.1] death. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was assessed for the 53 acres from Lot No 79 and Lot No 95 he had acquired in come manner around 1820.

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337 *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Morgan County.
https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/170215?availability=FamilyHistoryLibrary

1811 Morgan County, Captain Fletcher District

Samuel's assessment in 1811 reflected his purchase of 202 ½ acres known as Lot No 95 from Archibald Gray on September 4, 1810. This was the first recorded land acquisition I found for Samuel[1.1.4] in Georgia.

1812 Morgan County, Captain Fletcher District

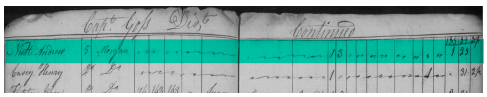
Samuel's[1.1.4] assessment was for Lot 95 he had purchased in 1810 from Archibald Gray. Samuel's[1.1.4] brother Andrew[1.1.2] also appeared on this digest as did John Nutt. John could have been Andrew's[1.1.2] son or Samuel's[1.1.4] son. Since no land was shown for John, later tax digest records and birthdates were used to determine exactly who this John was. On later digests, Andrew's[1.1.2] son John was referred to as John Jr. while Samuel's[1.1.4] son John was referred to as John Sr. There wouldn't have been a need for the Sr/Jr suffix until John, Jr. came of age to be assessed. Samuel's son John was older than Andrew's son John making the John on this digest Samuel's[1.1.4] son John[1.1.4.1].

Samuel's son Andrew[1.1.4.2] was assessed for 202 ½ acres which was listed as Lot No 307 in District 5 with Sandy Creek as the nearest watercourse. However, District 5 did not have a Lot No 307. Based on a deed in 1816 when Andrew[1.1.4.2] sold Lot No 207, I believe this digest entry specifying Lot No 307 was a "typo".

1817 Morgan County, Captain Goss District

Samuel's[1.1.4] assessment in 1817 for Lot No 95 (purchased in 1810 from Archibald Gray) had been reduced to 101 ¼ acres.

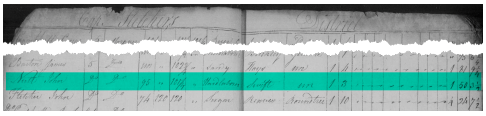
Enter John's[1.1.4.1] assessment for 98 acres, more or less, in 1817. This was the same 101 ¼ acres that was identified as Lot No 95 in 1818.



Andrew[1.1.4.2] is only assessed for his personal poll and 3 slaves as he had sold Lot No 207 in 1816 which he was assessed for in 1812.

1818 Morgan County, Captain Fletcher District

Samuel's[1.1.4] assessment in 1818 was for 303 ¾ acres, 101 ¼ acres from each of Lot 95 (purchased in 1810 from Archibald Gray), Lot 96 (purchased in 1817 from Travis Hammock), and half of Lot 97 (purchased from Jesse Robertson in 1818). John[1.1.4.1] was assessed for the other half of Lot 95 and Andrew[1.1.4.2] was assessed for the other half of Lot 96 (identified on the 1820 tax digest).



John[1.1.4.1] continued to be assessed for half of Lot Not 95 in 1818 as he was in 1817.

Andrew[1.1.4.2] was first assessed for half of Lot No 96 in 1818. While not identified by lot number on this assessment, the 1820 assessment recorded the lot number. The John Nutt listed on the line below Andrew[1.1.4.2] was Andrew's[1.1.2] son John[1.1.2.1] in his capacity as Andrew's[1.1.2] administrator.

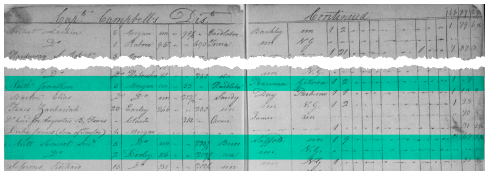
There isn't any way of knowing the circumstances under which John[1.1.4.1] and Andrew[1.1.4.2] came to be assessed for half of Lots No 95 and No 96, respectively. I don't believe Samuel[1.1.4] had gifted or sold the property to them. I did not find any recorded deeds that would account for John[1.1.4.1] or Andrew[1.1.4.2] acquiring ownership of the land. Nor did I find any deeds where either of them sold any part of No 95 or Lot No 96. In fact, Samuel[1.1.4] sold all of Lot No 96 to John Shackleford in 1822. I can only speculate that they simply lived on the property and paid the tax liability for their use of the property while Samuel[1.1.4] maintained ownership. What I do know is that all 506 ¼ acres of Samuel's land were assessed to either himself, John[1.1.4.1], or Andrew[1.1.4.2] in 1817 and 1818. I have not found a deed for the sale of any part of Lot No 95.

1820 Morgan County, Captain Campbell District

Based on previous tax assessments, Samuel's[1.1.4] 303 ¾ acres were a combination of 101 ¼ acres from each of Lot No 95, Lot No 96, and Lot No 97. Andrew[1.1.4.2] appeared with his 101 ¼ acres from Lot No 96. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was assessed for the first time in 1820. He wasn't assessed in 1818 and there isn't a tax digest for 1819; thus, his birth date is likely either 1798 or 1799. Jonathan's 1860 census record corroborated a birth year of 1798. John Barkley also appeared on this digest. He was married to Samuel's daughter, Jane[1.1.4.3].

John[1.1.4.1] was living in Oglethorpe County by 1820. Where was the assessment for the half of Lot No 95 for which he had previously been assessed? It may have just slipped through the cracks because Samuel[1.1.4] was once again assessed for all of Lot No 95 in 1822. Based on a sale deed between Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Peter Caldwell, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was assessed for a least a few acres of Lot No 95 in 1820 and 1822.

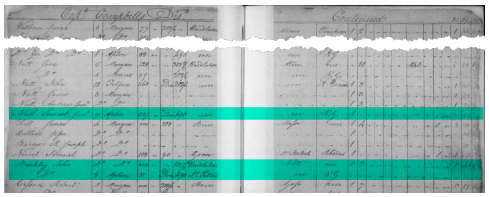
1822 Morgan County, Captain Campbell District



Samuel's[1.1.4] assessment was reduced from 303¾ acres to 235¾ acres after he sold Lot No 96 to John Shackleford in 1822 and 75 acres, more or less, of Lot No 97 to Curtis Wellborn in 1821. Samuel's[1.1.4] assessment covered Lot No 95 and 32 acres from Lot No 97. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was again assessed for 53 acres.

His 1821 land lottery fortunate draw of Lot No 116 in District 2 in Dooly County was also reflected with no tax liability assessed for this lot. It reverted to the state when Samuel[1.1.4] didn't register for a grant.

Andrew[1.1.4.2] Sr.'s 1820 land lottery fortunate draw of Lot No 324, District 11, in Appling County was reported. There was no tax liability the property because he didn't register for a grant. Only his poll and slave polls were assessed. Andrew[1.1.4.2] was designated as Sr. on this digest because his cousin Andrew[1.1.2.3] was younger.



This was Samuel[1.1.4.5] Jr.'s first appearance on a tax digest after turning 21. His fortunate draw of Lot No 357, District 7, in Appling County was listed but there was no tax liability because he didn't register for a grant. In all 3 cases, context would suggest that N. G. in the original grantee column stood for "no grant" or "not granted". It doesn't appear he ever purchased any land in Morgan County.

The other Nutt entries were for Andrew's[1.1.2] wife Jane[Thomson] and their 3 sons, John[1.1.2.1], James[1.1.2.2], and Andrew[1.1.2.3]. Andrew[1.1.2] died in 1815.

This was the last year for which Samuel[1.1.4] and his sons, except for son-in-law John Barkley, were assessed in Morgan County. By September 1822, Samuel[1.1.4] had disposed of Lot No 96 and all of Lot No 97 except approximately 30 acres of his Morgan County property. He sold those remaining acres from Lot No 97 in 1824 while he was living in Henry County. As previously mentioned, I never did find disposition of Lot No 95 except for a few acres Jonathan[1.1.4.4] sold on November 19, 1822. Andrew[1.1.4.2] didn't appear to still own any property. I did not find any acquisitions for Samuel[1.1.4.5] Jr., in Morgan County.

Census Records

The 1820 census is the first census available for Georgia, as there are no extant censuses for 1790, 1800, or 1810.

- **1820 US Federal Census,** Captain Campbell's District, Morgan County, Georgia

1 Male 45 & up:	Samuel[1.1.4]
1 Female 26 to 44:	wife, Jane[Mackey]
1 Male 16 to 25:	probably Thomas[1.1.4.6], born circa 1802 (age 18)
1 Male 10 to 15:	William[1.1.4.7], born circa 1805 (age 15). FindAGrave shows a birth year of 1800, but 1805 is more likely. Samuel did not have another son who would fit in the male 10-15 age range. His 1850 and 1860 censuses also supported a birth year circa 1805.
1 Female 10 to 15:	Elizabeth[1.1.4.8], born circa 1810 (age 10)
1 Male under 10:	David[1.1.4.9], born circa 1814 (age 6)
2 Females under 10:	no idea, perhaps grandchildren

The age breakdown for this census indicates that Samuel[1.1.4] and Jane's[Mackey] 5 oldest children were not counted in Samuel's[1.1.4] household in 1820. John[1.1.4.1] died in 1820 in Oglethorpe County. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor[Martin] had their own household entry on the 1820 census as did Jane[1.1.4.3] and John Barkley. I did not find household entries for Andrew[1.1.4.2] or Samuel[1.1.4.5] Jr.

Court Records

- **2/27/1815 -** Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt sworn in as a juror on petit jury No. 1 to serve during the February 1815 Superior Court session. [338]

[338] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Minutes 1808-1821*, Page 378. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-23S4-P?cat=139984

Henry/Butts County, Georgia

Samuel[1.1.4] left Morgan County and arrived in Henry County by late summer of 1823. Samuel's deeds for the purchase of 2 lots in Henry County were both dated August 5, 1823. Both deeds indicated he was living in Jasper County at the time. Samuel's[1.1.4] deeds were recorded in both Henry County and Butts County as most of District 1 became part of Butts County on December 24, 1825.

Jasper County was "on the way" to Henry County. One of the grantors of the lots Samuel[1.1.4] purchased, Thomas Robinson, lived in Jasper County. It is not at all unreasonable to think that Samuel[1.1.4] may have come in contact with Robinson as he traveled through Jasper County. Many of the pioneer settlers who entered Butts County came from Jasper and Newton counties crossing the Ocmulgee River by way of ferries. The first ferry for which there is a record was established by William Scott before Butts County was created. It was advertised in the *Georgia Journal* on September 28, 1815, as "the nearest route and best route from Upper Georgia and South Carolina to the Tombigbee Country." [339] There were other ferries in the area but it seemed at least some of them started operations after Samuel[1.1.4] crossed the Ocmulgee River into Henry County.

It is clear from land deeds, probate records, and a marriage record that all of Samuel[1.1.4] and Jane's[Mackey] children, except for John[1.1.4.1], who died in 1820, and Thomas[1.1.4.6], for whom there is no record, left Morgan County for Henry/Butts County about the same time or shortly thereafter. William[1.1.4.7], Elizabeth[1.1.4.8], and David[1.1.4.9] would have been adolescents at the time of the move.

- Andrew[1.1.4.2] sold Lot No 73 in District 7 to Elisha Brooks on April 6, 1823. It stands to reason that he had recently acquired the property, though I did not find a deed documenting his acquisition.
- Jane[1.1.4.3] and her husband John Barkley left Morgan County for Butts County sometime between 1826 and 1829. John died in Butts County in the fall of 1829, his estate probated there.
- Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] first land purchase was Lot No 97 in the first district of Henry County on September 8, 1823.
- Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt purchased one half (101 ¼ acres) of Lot No 136, District 1 on February 25, 1824, from his father.
- By 1830, William[1.1.4.7] was appearing on census records and tax records.
- Elizabeth[1.1.4.8] married Robert Harkness on August 4, 1825, in Henry County.
- David[1.1.4.9] won fractional Lot No 555 in District 16 Section 4 in the northwest part of the state in the 1832 Georgia Gold Lottery while a resident of Butts County.

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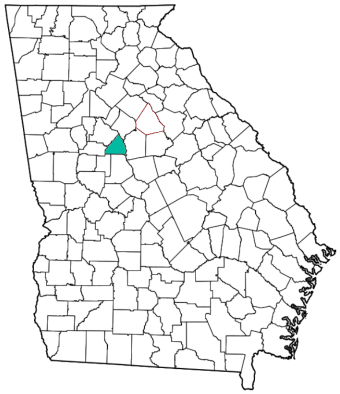
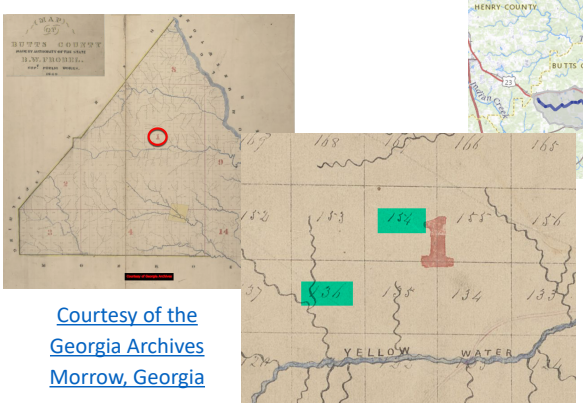
[339] McMichael, Lois. *The History of Butts County, 1825-1976*, compiled by Lois McMichael For the William McIntosh Chapter Daughters of the America Revolution (Copyright © 1978, published by Southern Historical Press, Inc., Greenville, SC), page 63, image 85. https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/867351-history-of-butts-county-georgia-1825-1976

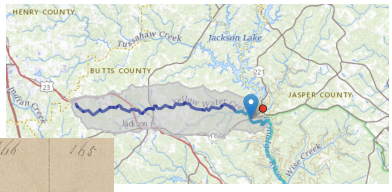
Land Records

Samuel's[1.1.4] property in Henry/Butts County was in District 1 on the waters of Yellow Water Creek. [340]

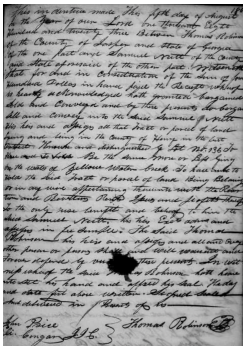




Courtesy of the Georgia Archives Morrow, Georgia



- **8/5/1823 - Thomas Robinson to Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt, 202 ½ acres known as Lot No 136, District 1** [341]



Samuel[1.1.4] purchased Lot No 136, District 1, Henry County, from Thomas Robinson on August 5, 1823.

This indenture made . . . between Thomas Robinson of the County of Jasper and state of Georgia and Samuel Nutt of the county and state aforesaid [most likely Henry County] *. . . for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred dollars . . . do bargain sell and convey unto the said Samuel Nutt . . . all that tract or parcel of land in the County of Henry in the first district known and distinguished by Lot No 136 . . . lying on the waters of Yellow Water Creek . . . Thomas Robinson*

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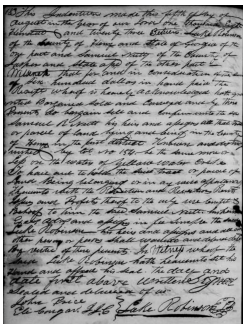
[340] Map of Butts County, Georgia, 1869. County Maps, Surveyor General, RG 3-9-66. Held by Georgia Archives, 5800 Jonesboro Road, Morrow, GA 30260. https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/cmf/id/47/rec/1

[341] Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County). *Deeds, 1826-1916; mortgages, 1884-1908; general index to deeds and mortgages, 1825-1912*. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1957. Book A, Page 180, Image 100. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-5SQD-G?i=99&cat=284760

- **8/5/1823 - Luke Robinson to Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt, 202 ½ acres known as Lot No 154, District 1** [342]

  Samuel[1.1.4] purchased Lot No 154, District 1, Henry County, from Luke Robinson on August 5, 1823. Robinson had purchased the lot from John Campbell on October 5, 1822.

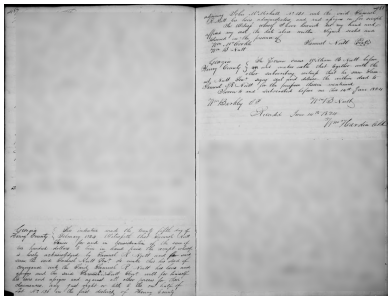
  This indenture made . . . between Luke Robinson of the County of Henry and state of Georgia and Samuel Nutt of the County of Jasper and state aforesaid . . . for and in consideration of the sum of six hundred dollars . . . do bargain sell and confirm unto the said Samuel Nutt all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Henry in the first district known and distinguished by Lot No 154 . . . on the waters of Yellow Water Creek . . . Luke Robinson

  Samuel's[1.1.4] name is mentioned several times in this deed, with one instance containing the middle initial of R., which generally referred to Samuel's[1.1.4] son Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt. Sometimes, the men were referred to as Sr. and Jr. so I suspect that Samuel's[1.1.4] middle initial was also R. But in this deed, I believe Samuel[1.1.4], Sr. was the grantee, not Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt. Furthermore, Samuel[1.1.4], Sr. was clearly the grantor when the lots were sold. I have not found any definitive proof of what the initial "R" stood for. Anecdotally, I have seen both Richard and Robert used.

The next 2 deeds were likely the first acquisitions for sons Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. and William[1.1.4.7] B. after they reached the legal age of 21 to own property.

- **2/25/1824 - Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt to Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt, one half (101 ¼ acres) of Lot No 136, District 1** [343]

  Samuel[1.1.4] sold one-half of Lot No 136 in District 1 to his son Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt on February 25, 1824. Samuel[1.1.4.5], in turn, sells this land to John McMichael on January 2, 1827, as recorded in Butts County Deed Book A, page 181. Both deeds refer to McMichael's Lot No 121 being adjacent to Lot No 136. This deed was witnessed by Samuel's[1.1.4] son, William[1.1.4.7] B. Nutt.

  This indenture . . . witness that Samuel Nutt Senior for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred dollars . . . paid . . . by Samuel R. Nutt and for said sum Samuel Nutt Senior do make this his deed of conveyance unto the said Samuel R. Nutt . . . one half of Lot No 136 in the first district of Henry County . . .
  Samuel Nutt, seal.

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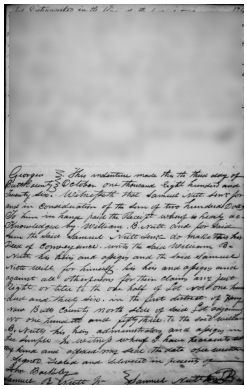
[342] Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County). *Deeds, 1826-1916.* Book A, Page 183, Image 102. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-5SQ3-G?i=101&cat=284760

[343] Georgia. Superior Court (Henry County). *Deeds and mortgages, 1822-1934; general indexes to deeds and mortgages, 1822-1917*. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1958. Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt to Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt, Book A, Page 487, Image 292. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4F-49K9-7?i=291&cat=292326

- **10/3/1826 - Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt to William[1.1.4.7] B. Nutt, one half (101 ¼ acres) of Lot No 136, District 1** [344]

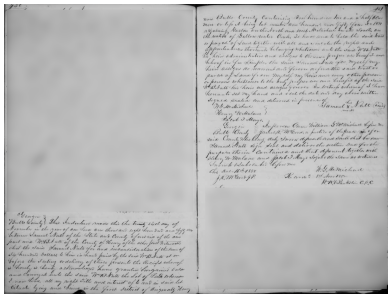
Samuel[1.1.4] sold the other half of Lot No 136 to his son, William[1.1.4.7] B. Nutt, on October 3, 1826. This deed may very well coincide with William[1.1.4.7] turning 21 which would put his birth date in 1805. There is some contradictory evidence regarding his birth date. His tombstone says 1800, but almost all other records corroborate 1805. This deed is witnessed by his son Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt and his son-in-law John Barkley (Jane's[1.1.4.3] husband).



This indenture . . . witness that Samuel Nutt Senior for and in consideration of the sum of two hundred dollars . . . paid . . . by William B. Nutt and for said sum Samuel Nutt Senior do make this his deed of conveyance unto the said William B. Nutt . . . one half of Lot No 136 in the first district of Henry now Butts County . . . Samuel Nutt, seal.

- **11/26/1850 - Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt to William[1.1.4.7] B. Nutt, 202 ½ acres known as Lot No 154, District 1** [345]

Samuel[1.1.4] sold Lot No 154 to his son William[1.1.4.7] B. Nutt on November 26, 1850. The deed indicated that Samuel[1.1.4] was living on Lot No 154 when he sold it. This sale completed the disposition of Samuel's[1.1.4] Butts County land.



This indenture made . . . between Samuel Nutt of the state and county aforesaid and Wm. B. Nutt of the County of Henry . . . the said Samuel Nutt for and in consideration of the sum of six hundred dollars . . . paid by the said Wm B. Nutt . . . have granted bargained sold and conveyed unto the said Wm B. Nutt the lot of land whereon I now live . . . said lot situate lying and being in the first district of originally Henry now Butts County containing two hundred two and a half acres more or less it being lot number one hundred fifty four No 154 . . . on the waters of Yellow Water Creek . . . Samuel Nutt, seal.

Summary of Samuel's[1.1.4] Butts County land holdings

Acquired				Sold
8/5/1823	Lot No 136 202½ acres	Yellow Water Creek	Deed / Thomas Robinson	2/25/1824 - half to Samuel[1.1.4.5] Nutt 10/3/1826 - half to William[1.1.4.7] Nutt
8/5/1823	Lot No 154 202½ acres	Yellow Water Creek	Deed / Luke Robinson	11/26/1850 to William[1.1.4.7] Nutt

[344] Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County). *Deeds, 1826-1916*. Book A, Page 176, Image 98. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-5S3Y-J?i=97&cat=284760

[345] Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County). *Deeds, 1826-1916*. Book E, Page 450, Image 251. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C3Q5-WS9T-2?i=250&cat=284760

Tax Records

Butts County only has one extant tax year for 1831 that has been digitized. The information for 1828 came from the *History of Butts County Georgia 1825-1976* with the following explanation: [346]

> "The first available tax list of Butts County was copied by Mrs. Rosa Lane in the 1930s when she was collecting records for a history of Butts County. The original copy was in possession of Asbury Mitchell Pace, a descendant of J. M. D. Bond, an early tax collector of Butts County.
>
> "On September 25, 1936, Mr. Pace's home was destroyed by fire and the original record was burned. Due to Mrs. Lane's persistent efforts in preserving the records and achievement of people of Butts County, this record has been saved for posterity. Original tax record found in Georgia State Papers, Manuscripts Division of William R. Perkins Library, Duke University."

Tax year	Samuel[1.1.4]	Andrew[1.1.4.2]	Samuel[1.1.4.5]	William[1.1.4.7]
1828	X	X		X
1831	X		personally and as adm for John Barkley	X

1828 Butts County

- **Captain Blesset District** [347]

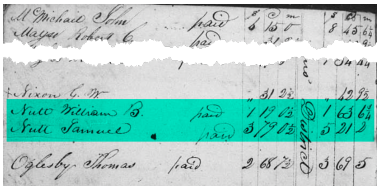
  Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt

- **Captain McLin District** [348]

  Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt, guardian for the heirs of Alex Sanders
  Andrew[1.1.4.2] Nutt
  William[1.1.4.7] B. Nutt

1831 Butts County, Captain Williams District [349]

The tax digest for Butts County does not contain the same level of detail as the Morgan County digests did. There are no acreages or lot numbers included. This assessment would have been for Lot No 154, his poll, and any slaves he owned.



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[346] McMichael, Lois. *History of Butts County Georgia 1825-1976*. Page 25, Image 47. https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/viewer/867351/?offset=0#page=47&viewer=picture&o=search&n=0&q=Nutt

[347] McMichael, Lois. *History of Butts County Georgia 1825-1976*. Page 31, Image 51. https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/867351-history-of-butts-county-georgia-1825-1976?offset=

[348] McMichael, Lois. *History of Butts County Georgia 1825-1976*. Page 27, Image 49. https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/867351-history-of-butts-county-georgia-1825-1976?offset=

[349] *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Butts County. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-V9MN-G?cc=4130006&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:685X-R933

Census Records

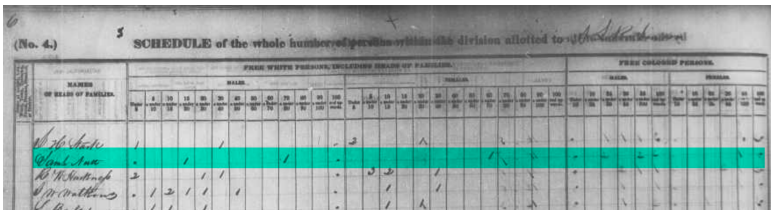
When viewing the census form, don't confuse "tick marks" with present-day ditto marks. Russell Hill from the National Archives and Records Administration said "rather than leave blanks on the page, the census takers used double quote tick marks to fill the page and denote that there were no family members that fit into those columns."

- **1830 United States Federal Census**, Butts County, Georgia

I was unable to find a census record for Samuel and Jane[Mackey] in 1830, but tax records and deeds clearly document their presence in Butts County in 1830. Had there been a census in 1830, it might have shown that Samuel's household included himself, his wife Jane[Mackey], and possibly their youngest son David[1.1.4.9]. David[1.1.4.9] would have been approximately 16 in 1830.

1830 census records for Samuel's[1.1.4] children showed that Jane[1.1.4.3], widowed in 1829, Samuel[1.1.4.5] R., William[1.1.4.7] B., and Elizabeth[1.1.4.8] also lived in Butts County. Their oldest son, John[1.1.4.1], had died in 1820 in Oglethorpe County. Andrew[1.1.4.2] appeared on the Pike County census in 1830. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was counted on the 1830 census in Coweta County.

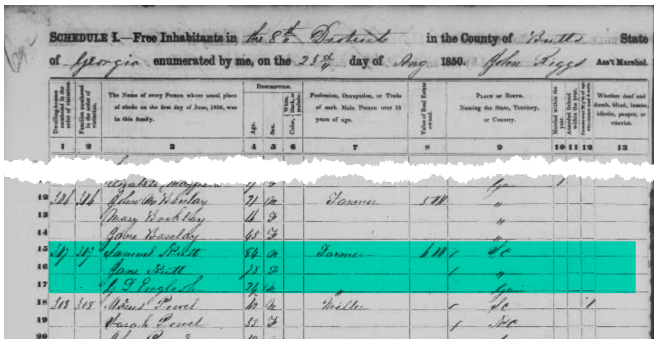
- **1840 United States Federal Census,** District 614, Butts County, Georgia


(No. 4.) SCHEDULE of the whole number of persons within the division allotted to

1 male 70-79: Samuel
1 female 60-69: Jane[Mackey]
1 male 15-19: possibly G L English who also appeared with Samuel[1.1.4] and Jane[Mackey] on the 1850 census. Their oldest son John[1.1.4.1] was married to Dinah English before his death in 1820.

1840 censuses for Samuel's[1.1.4] children showed that William[1.1.4.7] B., Elizabeth[1.1.4.8], and David[1.1.4.9] M. were still in Butts County. Andrew[1.1.4.2] and Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. had moved to Marion County. While I did not find an 1840 census record for Jane[1.1.4.3], there are land deeds for her and an 1850 census record which placed her in Butts County during the decade of the 1840s. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was in Perry County, Mississippi.

- **1850 United States Federal Census**, District 8, Butts County, Georgia


SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in the 8th District in the County of Butts State of Georgia enumerated by me, on the 28th day of Aug. 1850. John Figgs Ass't Marshal.

Dwelling-houses numbered in the order of visitation	Families numbered in the order of visitation	The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	Age	Sex	Color, black, or mulatto	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year	Attended School within the year	Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
304	304	Glen W Whitley	21	M		Farmer	500	Ga				
		Mary Barkley	21	F				Ga				
		John Wasdby	4	M				Ga				
305	305	Samuel Pitts	84	M		Farmer	100	Va				
		Jane Pitts	78	F				Va				
		G T English	24	M				Ga				
306	306	Miles Powel	60	M		Miller		Va				
		Sarah Powel	52	F				Ga				

Samuel: 84
Jane[Mackey]: 78 (I don't believe this age is accurate as it contradicts other censuses)
G L English: 24 (possibly a relative of John's[1.1.4.1] wife Dinah English)

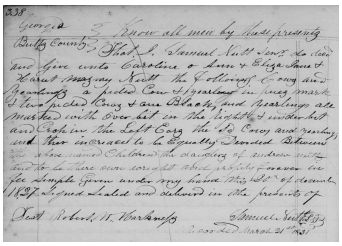
This was the last census on which Samuel[1.1.4] appeared. He died in February 1854. Household #306 just above Samuel's[1.1.4] household, showed that his daughter Jane[1.1.4.3] was living with her son John[1.1.4.3.5] Barkley and his wife Mary.

Additional 1850 census records showed that the only other member of Samuel's[1.1.4] family still in Butts County was Jane[1.1.4.3]. William[1.1.4.7] B. seems to have been in Henry County for the census although I wonder whether he actually moved or whether his property just went back and forth between Butts County and Henry County. By 1860, he was again counted in Butts County. Andrew[1.1.4.2] and Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. were still in Marion County. I did not find an 1850 census record for Jonathan[1.1.4.4] but he had purchased property in 1851 in Alabama. He was counted on the 1860 census in Lowndes County, Alabama. I did not find an 1850 census record for David[1.1.4.9], but he was counted on the 1860 census in Marion County.

Court Records

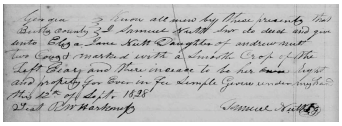
- **12/20/1827 - Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt, gift deed** [350]

  Samuel[1.1.4] deeded some cows and yearlings to his granddaughters, the daughters of Andrew[1.1.4.2] Nutt: Caroline[1.1.4.2.4], Eliza[1.1.4.2.5] Jane, [Mary] Ann[1.1.4.2.6], and Harriett[1.1.4.2.7].



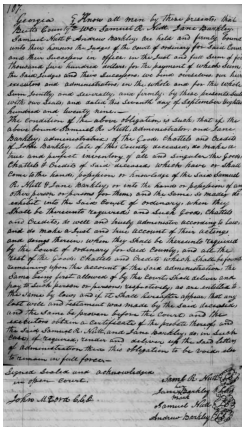
- **9/12/1828 - Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt, gift deed** [351]

  Samuel[1.1.4] deeded 2 cows to Eliza[1.1.4.2.5] Jane Nutt, daughter of Andrew Nutt[1.1.4.2].



- **9/7/1829 - Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt et al,** Bond filed in Butts County Court of Ordinary [352]

  Samuel[1.1.4], along with Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt, Jane[1.1.4.3] Barkley, and Andrew Barkley filed an administration bond for the estate of John Barkley, Jane's[1.1.4.3] deceased husband. Andrew Barkley was Jane's[1.1.4.3] brother-in-law.



- **1/7/1833 - Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt et al,** Bond filed in Butts County Court of Ordinary [353]

  Samuel[1.1.4] was a party on an administration bond filed by Morton Bledsoe, Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt, and James Harness for the appointment of Morton Bledsoe as guardian to _____ Brockman, orphan of James Brockman, late of Oglethorpe County.

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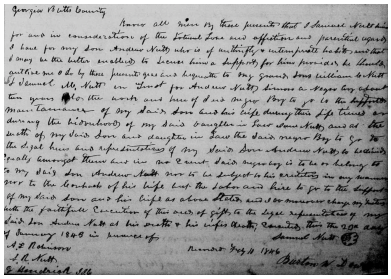
[350] Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County). *Deeds, 1826-1916*. Book B, Page 338, Image 439. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-5SQC-X?i=430&cat=284760

[351] Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County). *Deeds, 1826-1916*. Book B, Page 338, Image 439. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-5SQC-X?i=430&cat=284760

[352] Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County). *Deeds, 1826-1916*. Book B, Pages 107-108, Image 311. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-5SQR-Y?i=310&cat=284760

[353] Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County). *Deeds, 1826-1916*. Book C, Page 209, Image 112. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-GQDZ-J?i=111&cat=284760

- **1/23/1843 - Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt,** Gift deed filed in Marion County Superior Court [354]



This is an interesting deed. It would seem from this gift deed that Andrew[1.1.4.2] was less than the ideal family member. In the deed, Samuel[1.1.4] declared that his son Andrew[1.1.4.2] was *of unthrifty & intemperate habits* and that he, Samuel[1.1.4], might *be the better enabled to secure a support for* [Andrew[1.1.4.2]] *provided he should outlive* [Samuel1.1.4]. He bequeathed his grandsons *William C. Nutt & Samuel M. Nutt in trust for Andrew Nutt a negro boy about ten years old to go to the support & maintenance of my said son and his wife during their lifetimes or during the widowhood of my said daughter-in-law Jane Nutt and at the death of my said son and daughter-in-law the said negro boy to go to the legal heirs and representatives of my said son Andrew Nutt . . . and in no event said negro boy is to be or belong to my said son Andrew Nutt nor to be subject to his creditors in any manner nor to the contracts of his wife but the labor and hire to go to the support of my said son and his life as above stated and I moreover charge my trustees with the faithful execution of this deed of gift to the legal representatives of my said son Andrew Nutt at his death & his wife's death . . . Samuel Nutt, seal. Witnessed by S. R. Nutt.*

It would seem that Andrew[1.1.4.2] had engaged in questionable actions during his life so much so that Samuel[1.1.4] no longer trusted him to handle his affairs. He clearly attempted to provide for Andrew[1.1.4.2] while preventing him from being able to profit from or satisfy debts by having ownership of the slave. Andrew's[1.1.4.2] "unthrifty & intemperate habits" may have been years in the making. Samuel[1.1.4] had gifted some livestock to Andrew's[1.1.4.2] daughters perhaps to keep the livestock out of the hands of Andrew[1.1.4.2]. And then I wondered about the sale of Lot No 96 in Morgan County when Andrew[1.1.4.2] sold the lot to Travis Hammock for $450 on November 25, 1816. A year later Samuel[1.1.4] purchased the lot from Travis Hammock for $1,125. It begs the question . . . why didn't Andrew[1.1.4.2] sell Lot No 96 to his father instead? That transaction cost Samuel[1.1.4] $675. That is almost $15,000 in purchasing power today. Was this a pattern that would repeatedly play itself out in the years to come?

Based on 1840 census records, Andrew[1.1.4.2] and Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt relocated to Marion County before their father Samuel[1.1.4]. That would explain why the gift deed was recorded in Marion County when Samuel[1.1.4] was living in Butts County.

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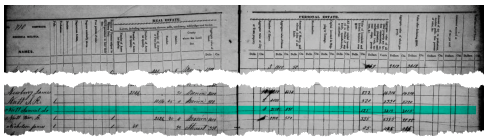
354 Marion County Georgia. Clerk of the Superior Court. Deeds and mortgage records and index, 1845-1965. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1965. Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt, Deed Book A, Page 11, Image 38.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKJ-B36Z-6?cat=278609

Marion County, Georgia

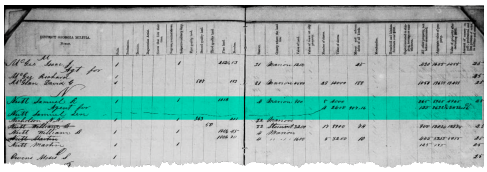
Sometime after Samuel[1.1.4] sold Lot No 154 in Butts County to his son William[1.1.4.7], Samuel[1.1.4] and Jane[Mackey] left Butts County for Marion County. They joined their sons Andrew[1.1.4.2] and Samuel[1.1.4.5], Jr. who had arrived in Marion County before the 1840 census. It does not appear that Samuel[1.1.4] ever purchased any land in Marion County. Jane[Mackey] was counted on the 1860 census with her son Samuel[1.1.4.5], Jr.'s household.

Tax Records [355]

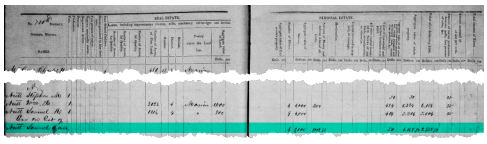
Samuel[1.1.4] first appeared in Marion County on a tax digest in 1852 when he was assessed for 4 slaves. Also assessed were Samuel's[1.1.4] son, Samuel[1.1.4.5] R., and Samuel[1.1.4.5] R.'s son William[1.1.4.5.1] B.



In 1853, Samuel[1.1.4] was again assessed for his 4 slaves. His son Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. was assessed personally and as his father's agent. Samuel[1.1.4.5] R.'s sons William[1.1.4.5.1] and [Stephen] Martin[1.1.4.5.2] were also assessed.



Following Samuel's[1.1.4] death in February 1854, Samuel[1.1.4.5] R., as his agent, was assessed for the slaves. Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. and his sons William[1.1.4.5.1] B. and Stephen Martin[1.1.4.5.2] were also assessed.



Several descendants of Samuel[1.1.4] and Jane[Mackey] called Marion County home and appeared on various tax digests including:

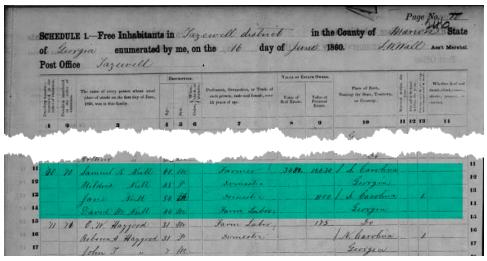
- Andrew[1.1.4.2] and his sons William[1.1.4.2.1] C. Nutt, Samuel[1.1.4.2.2] M. Nutt, and John[1.1.4.2.3] C. Nutt
- Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] son James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt had returned to Georgia from Mississippi by the early 1840s
- Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. and his sons William[1.1.4.5.1] Barkley Nutt, Stephen[1.1.4.5.2] Martin Nutt, and Andrew[1.1.4.5.3] Samuel Nutt
- David[1.1.4.9] was in Marion County by 1857 and until his death in 1860

[355] *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Marion County.

Census Records

1860 United States Federal Census, Tazewell District, Marion County, Georgia

Jane[Mackey] Nutt was living in Marion County at the time of the 1860 census and was counted in the same household with her sons Samuel[1.1.4.5] and David[1.1.4.9]. She died sometime between the 1860 and 1870 censuses.



Other 1860 census records showed daughter Jane[1.1.4.3] and son William[1.1.4.7] were still in Butts County while Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was in Lowndes County, Alabama. Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. and David[1.1.4.9] were in Marion County. John[1.1.4.1] died in 1820, Andrew[1.1.4.2] died in 1854, and Elizabeth[1.1.4.8] died in 1857. I presume that Thomas[1.1.4.6] must have died before he turned 21 since he did not appear on any tax digests. There are no records for Thomas and he was the only child of Samuel[1.1.4] who did not receive an allocation from Samuel's[1.1.4] estate. As previously mentioned, Samuel[1.1.4] even made provision for the children of his oldest child, John[1.1.4.1] C. Nutt, who had died in 1820.

- **2/26/1852 - Samuel Nutt's last will and testament** [356]

  I have transcribed Samuel's[1.1.4] will as best as possible. The original record is extremely faded and almost unreadable.

  In the name of God Amen know all men by these presents that I Samuel Nutt of the county and state aforesaid [Marion County Georgia] . . . do hereby dispose of all my property in the following manner to wit.

  Item first, I do hereby give and bequeath to my beloved wife Jane Nutt as much of my household furniture as she desires and one negro which negro she shall have the privilege of selecting from among the negroes I may own at my death (provided she lives longer than I do) and at her death the property given to her shall be sold and divided equally between my children and grandchildren as hereinafter provided for the distribution of my other property . . .

  Item second, immediately after my death I desire that the balance of my property which is not given to my wife shall be sold and the money divided among my children that are living and the lawful heirs of such as are dead to receive the share of the deceased parent except the share that is going to my daughter Jane Barkley which share I give to my said daughter Jane Barkley during her natural life and at her death that share shall be the property of John Barkley the son of my said daughter Jane.

  Item third, I do hereby exempt my old negro woman Rachael from the sale and distribution contemplated in item second and it is my desire that she shall be permitted to choose which of my children she will live with . . . during her life.

  Item fourth, I do hereby nominate and appoint Samuel R. Nutt and William B. Nutt my executors to execute this my last will and testament and I do hereby revoke all other wills by me heretofore made.

  In testimony whereof I have herewith set my name and affixed my seal this twenty sixth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred fifty two.

  Signed and sealed in presence of John Kemp, R. R. Stevens, Charles H. McCall

- **2/6/1854 - Samuel's[1.1.4] will exhibited and proved in court**

  Samuel's[1.1.4] will was exhibited and proved on February 6, 1854. His estate was inventoried and appraised on February 28, 1854. [357] Through the years, I found that Samuel[1.1.4], time and again, provided for his family in multiple ways, even after they were adults. Those efforts mostly included the use of real estate and making loans. The appraisal indicated that all of his sons except John[1.1.2.1], who died in 1820, owed Samuel[1.1.4] money: Andrew[1.1.4.2], Jonathan[1.1.4.4], Samuel[1.1.4.5], William[1.1.4.7], Elizabeth's[1.1.4.8] husband Robert Harkness, and David[1.1.4.9]. From the 1854 annual estate return detailed below, it seems that Samuel[1.1.4.5] R., as executor of Samuel's[1.1.4] estate, distributed cash to Samuel's[1.1.4] sons which they evidently used to pay back their loans.

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356 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Wills 1846-1940 > pages 41-43, image 52. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-993B-P97F?i=51&wc=9SB6-82C:267696001,267840101&cc=1999178

357 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Inventories and appraisements 1852-1904 > pages 84-85 > image. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G93B-RX5N?i=67&wc=9SB6-T3X:267696001,267710301&cc=1999178

- **1854 - 1855 - Samuel's[1.1.4] estate distributions**

  Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt, as executor of Samuel's[1.1.4] estate, sold 2 slaves and a buggy and harness on May 2, 1854. [358] The 1854 annual return for Samuel's[1.1.4] estate filed by Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt on March 29, 1855, showed several distributions for $435.90. [359] The associated vouchers indicated that this amount was the *distributive share of all that part of said estate which was set apart for distribution at the death of said testator.* Andrew[1.1.4.2], Jane[1.1.4.3], Jonathan[1.1.4.4], Samuel[1.1.4.5], William[1.1.4.7] B., David[1.1.4.9], and Robert Harkness each received the same amount. I didn't know who Robert Harkness was, but he got the same share as Samuel's[1.1.4] children. I found that odd at best. William[1.1.4.7] B. Nutt married Rosanna Harkness so maybe there was a family connection of some kind.

  Later findings: I stumbled upon a Robert Harkness on an 1850 census in Chambers County, Alabama. The census record indicates his wife was Elizabeth, born circa 1810 in Georgia. I was beginning to think that perhaps Samuel[1.1.4] and Jane[Mackey] had another daughter who had married Robert Harkness. It would explain why Robert Harkness got the same distributive share of Samuel's[1.1.4] estate as the rest of his children. And it was quite common for the husbands of daughters to receive estate distributions. And indeed, Robert Harkness married Elizabeth "Eliza" Nutt in 1825 when they were living in Henry County, later Butts County, Georgia.

  Three others received a ⅓ share of that same amount: Samuel A. Nutt, William P. Collier, and William P. Collier as guardian for William S. Grier and Frederick Grier, orphans and minors of Henry H. Grier. My research to this point hadn't provided any clues as to who these people were. Samuel[1.1.4] had other grandsons named Samuel, but they all had different middle initials. That just left one scenario. Sure enough, continued research into records for Samuel's[1.1.4] son John[1.1.4.1] C. Nutt proved that Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] A. Nutt was the only son of John[1.1.4.1] and Dinah[English].

  Confirming that Samuel A. Nutt was John's[1.1.4.1] son led me to think that the remaining two ⅓ shares might have been for John's[1.1.4.1] daughters. I had a hunch that perhaps William Collier and Henry Grier (or Greer) had married his daughters. And my hunch played out. Mary[1.1.4.1.3] Ann Nutt married William P. Collier in Oglethorpe County on November 18, 1835, accounting for the second ⅓ share.

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[358] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Sales 1852-1904 > vol B > page 85 > image 71. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G93B-PJS?i=70&wc=9SB6-DPD:267696001,267832701&cc=1999178

[359] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Returns and vouchers 1852-1855 vol C-D > images 402-404. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-993B-56WJ?i=401&wc=9SB6-VZQ:267696001,267771101&cc=1999178

The last ⅓ share went to the orphans and minors of Henry H. Greer. Sarah[1.1.4.1.2] Nutt married Henry Greer (or Grier) on November 14, 1828 (*Descendants of Stephen English* by Beverly G. Martin, © 2001-2012, Barbara English West. All rights reserved.). Sarah[1.1.4.1.2] had died before 1844 and William P. Collier was the guardian of her children in 1854. This suggests that Henry had also died before the execution of Samuel's[1.1.4] will. Based on the 1850 census for Henry Greer (and his second wife) and the 1854 distribution from Samuel's estate, it is clear that Sarah[1.1.4.1.2] and Henry had 2 sons, William[1.1.4.1.2.1] (b: 1838) and Frederick[1.1.4.1.2.2] (b: 1842), and that they were the recipients of their mother's ⅓ share.

The distribution to John's[1.1.4.1] children was another example of a *per stirpes* distribution. John[1.1.4.1] predeceased Samuel[1.1.4] so John's[1.1.4.1] share was distributed among his children Samuel[1.1.4.1.1], Sarah[1.1.4.1.2], and Mary[1.1.4.1.3] Ann in equal shares. Sarah[1.1.4.1.2] was also deceased so her share went to her children, William[1.1.4.1.2.1] and Frederick[1.1.4.1.2.2].

Children of Samuel[1.1.4] and Jane (Mackey) Nutt

Some of the information listed below for marriages and deaths can be found on FindAGrave memorial pages.

John[1.1.4.1] C. Nutt

John[1.1.4.1] C. Nutt was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina, circa 1789. John[1.1.4.1] married Dinah English on July 28, 1811. [360] John's last name was a bit illegible and was incorrectly recorded as Kent. Based on the 1830 census, Dinah[English] was born between 1781 and 1790. She was the daughter of Parmenas and Sarah (Haynes) English of Oglethorpe County. John[1.1.4.1] and Dinah[English] had 4 children, as noted in his estate case file in Oglethorpe County. They were all likely born in Morgan County.

Tax digest entries for John[1.1.4.1] exist for 1817 and 1818 for Lot No 95 (possibly "loaned" to him in some manner by Samuel[1.1.4]). He was most likely the John Nutt on the 1812 Morgan County tax digest rather Andrew's[1.1.2] son John[1.1.2.1]. The 1817 tax digest entry confirmed that Andrew's[1.1.2] son John[1.1.2.1] was the John Nutt referred to as Junior. It can then be reasonably inferred that John Nutt, Sr. was Samuel's[1.1.4] son. It was quite common to refer to people with the same first name as Jr. or Sr. when both people lived in the same county to distinguish between them on legal documents. Granted, this was typically done in the case of father and son, but it wasn't uncommon to use the Jr. and Sr. suffixes to distinguish an older John from a younger John who lived in the same county, in this case, cousins. I'm convinced that the 1812 entry was for Samuel's[1.1.4] son John[1.1.4.1]. A suffix wasn't used in 1812 because there wasn't a need to distinguish between the 2 Johns until John[1.1.2.1], Jr. came of age to be assessed circa 1817. Census records confirmed that Samuel's[1.1.4] son John[1.1.4.1] (b: c.1789) was older than Andrew's[1.1.2] son John[1.1.2.1] (b: c.1795).

John[1.1.4.1] appeared on the 1820 tax digest in Oglethorpe County. The digest does not include any column headings, but it appears he may have been assessed on 200 acres of land. [361] He was eligible for 2 draws in the 1820 land lottery based on his residence in Captain Myrick's District in Oglethorpe County as of March 10, 1819. [362] Neither of his draws was successful.

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[360] *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Oglethorpe > Marriage records (white), 1794-1831 > page 241 > image 337.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89XF-FDMJ?i=336&cc=1927197&cat=132707

[361] *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Oglethorpe County.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-J6P7?cc=4130006&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:6D9D-4ZTT

[362] *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Oglethorpe County.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-L8BB?i=125&cc=4130006&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:68XW-3VD2

John[1.1.4.1] died circa August 1820 in Oglethorpe County, Georgia. The case file for his estate contains several pages of documents. [363] His wife Dinah[English], John's[1.1.4.1] brothers Andrew[1.1.4.2] and Samuel[1.1.4.5], and Stephen English (Dinah's brother) applied for letters of administration on August 17, 1820. John's[1.1.4.1] estate was appraised on November 7, 1820.

Annual distributions from his estate for the board of John's[1.1.4.1] minors referenced 4 minors until 1826. In 1826, the distribution was only for 3 minors. Knowing that Mary[1.1.4.1.3] Ann and Sarah[1.1.4.1.2] both married after 1826, I can infer that Eliza[1.1.4.1.4] Jane was no longer living. The 1829 return listed board for 2 minors which would have been Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] and Mary[1.1.4.1.3] Ann since Sarah[1.1.4.1.2] had married in 1828. On the 1830 and 1831 returns, Mary[1.1.4.1.3] Ann was the only minor listed.

John's[1.1.4.1] father Samuel[1.1.4] left equal distributive shares from his estate on December 16, 1854, to each of his children. Since John[1.1.4.1] was deceased at the time of the distribution, John's[1.1.4.1] surviving children received his share: Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] A. Nutt, William[1.1.4.1.2.1] S. and Fredrick[1.1.4.1.2.2] Greer as heirs of his daughter Sarah[1.1.4.1.2] (Nutt) Greer (or Grier), and Mary[1.1.4.1.3] Ann (Nutt) Collier. This is additional evidence that Eliza[1.1.4.1.4] had died as a child. No doubt Samuel[1.1.4] would have included Eliza[1.1.4.1.4] had she still been living.

John's[1.1.4.1] death in 1820 made his wife Dinah[English] and his orphans eligible for the 1821 lottery. Dinah[English] won Lot No 18, District 10 in Henry County. Her grant was issued on November 23, 1825. [364] The orphans won Lot No 92, District 18 in Henry County. [365] That grant was issued on November 29, 1830. [366] Unfortunately, names of orphans weren't specified on the grant . . . only the name of the deceased parent.

An orphan of John[1.1.4.1] Nutt from Captain Hall's district in Oglethorpe County was also listed as eligible for 1 draw in the 1832 gold lottery. [367] Since Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] was eligible in his own right for the 1832 land lottery, and Sarah[1.1.4.1.2] was married in 1828, Mary[1.1.4.1.3] Ann may have been the orphan who was eligible for a draw. I did not find evidence that the orphan was a fortunate drawer in the 1832 lottery.

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363 Georgia. Probate Court (Oglethorpe County). *Estate records, 1790-1962.* Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1993. Images 1057-1099.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9Y5-FFF8?i=1056&cat=275618

364 Georgia. Surveyor General. *Georgia indexes of the various counties to land grants and lotteries.* Henry County, Districts 1-18.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C34L-Z39Q-T?i=101&cat=74234

Georgia State Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 54, box 31, page 211 (the page number in the index must be wrong because the grant on page 211 is for a different person).

365 FamilySearch International. *Index to land lottery of Georgia, 1821*; Volume 2, Page 40, Image 21.
https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/viewer/573604/?offset=0#page=21&viewer=picture&o=search&n=0&q=nutt

366 Georgia. Surveyor General. *Georgia indexes of the various counties to land grants and lotteries.* Henry County, Districts 1-18.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C34L-Z3MT-9?i=176&cat=74234

Georgia State Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 285, box 71, page 319.

367 *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Oglethorpe County, image 39.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:686Y-HLWM

After John's[1.1.4.1] death, Dinah[English] appeared as "head of family" on the 1820 census in Oglethorpe County with 2 females under 10. It isn't clear why their son Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] wasn't counted. He would have been about 9 in 1820. The fact that there are 2 daughters instead of 3 would suggest that their 3rd daughter was born after the 1820 census and after her father died.

There were 2 deeds in Oglethorpe County to which Dinah[English] was a party . . . each for 100 acres. [368] The earlier deed specifically mentioned that the 100 acres she purchased from Benjamin Blanton on July 4, 1822, was where she was living at the time. It is reasonable to conclude that John[1.1.4.1] and Dinah[English] were living on and therefore assessed for this 100 acres in 1820. The second deed followed a few years later on July 20, 1829, when Dinah[English] purchased 100 acres from John C. McLaughlin.

Dinah[English] appeared on the 1830 census in Oglethorpe County with 1 male 15-19, 1 male 20-29, and 1 female 10-14. According to his FindAGrave Memorial, Samuel's[1.1.4.1.1] August 20, 1812 birth date made him the male 15-19 on the 1830 census. John[1.1.4.1] and Dinah[English] did not have another son, perhaps the male 20-29 was a relative of Dinah's. The female 10-14 would have been Mary[1.1.4.1.3] Ann who married in 1835. Sarah married in 1828 so she was not part of Dinah's[English] household for the 1830 census. I strongly suspect that Eliza[1.1.4.1.4] died before 1830 as previously speculated.

A few traces of John[1.1.4.1] and Dinah[English] Nutt's family in Oglethorpe County after 1830 included an estate record for John[1.1.4.1] in 1831, the aforementioned 1832 land lottery record for John[1.1.4.1] Nutt's orphans, and an 1834 tax assessment for Samuel[1.1.4.1.1]. Dinah[English] remarried on December 11, 1831, to Barnabas Macy. [369]

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[368] Georgia. Superior Court (Oglethorpe County). *Oglethorpe County Deed Book*. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1957. Volume N, pages 89-91. Dinah[English] Nutt. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-19N6-G?i=58&cat=129095

[369] *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Oglethorpe > Marriage records (white), 1831-1877 > page 1 > image 386. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89XF-FD88?i=385&cc=1927197&cat=132707

Children

- **Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] A. Nutt** (1812—1884) was eligible for 1 draw in the 1832 lottery but was not a fortunate drawer. It isn't clear exactly when Samuel[1.1.4.4.1] left Georgia for Alabama. He appeared on a tax digest in Oglethorpe County in 1834. [370] By 1838, he was purchasing BLM land in several Alabama counties. Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] married Rebecca Jane Howard on March 8, 1849, in Chambers County, Alabama. [371] Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] received a ⅓ distributive share from his grandfather's estate in 1855.

  Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] and Rebecca were counted on the 1850 census in Chambers County, the 1860 census in Lowndes County, the 1870 census in Crenshaw County, and the 1880 census in Lowndes County. He also appeared on a voter registration record for Crenshaw County in 1867 listed directly below Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt, suggesting that Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] and Uncle Jonathan[1.1.4.4] lived near one another. Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] and Rebecca had 2 children. Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] died on February 6, 1884, and is buried at Panola Cemetery in Crenshaw County, Alabama. Their daughter Eugenia died as a young child and is also buried there.

- **Sarah[1.1.4.1.2] A. Nutt** (1813—c.1844) married Henry H. Greer on November 6, 1828, in Oglethorpe County, Georgia. [372] Their marriage license was granted on November 4, 1828. [373] Sarah[1.1.4.1.2] and Henry had 2 sons before Sarah[1.1.4.1.2] died, William[1.1.4.1.2.1] (1838—1885) and Fredrick[1.1.4.1.2.2] (1844—1910). On June6, 1844, Henry married a second time to Margaret Stephenson [374]. Fredrick's[1.1.4.1.2.2] birth circa 1844 suggests that Sarah[1.1.4.1.2] may have died as a result of childbirth. Henry may have died between 1850 and 1854. I did not find him counted on any census after 1850, and William P. Collier was guardian of William[1.1.4.1.2.1] and Frederick in 1854.

  Henry and Margaret appeared on the 1850 census in Chambers County with his and Sarah's[1.1.4.1.2] two sons, William[1.1.4.1.2.1] and Fredrick[1.1.4.1.2.2], and 3 more children from the second marriage. Census records are contradictory regarding the state of their birth. The 1850 census listed Georgia, the 1880 census for Pike County, Alabama, listed Alabama, and the 1900 census indicated Fredrick[1.1.4.1.2.2] was born in Georgia. I suspect Alabama is more correct than Georgia, based on the location of Henry's second marriage. One of the ⅓ per stirpes distributions from Samuel's[1.1.4] estate was for Sarah's[1.1.4.1.2] sons, William[1.1.4.1.2.1] and Frederick[1.1.4.1.2.2].

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370 *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Oglethorpe County.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-V9KL-S?i=455&cc=4130006&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:68SD-JD2G

371 *Alabama County Marriages, 1711-1992*, *FamilySearch*, Entry for Samuel A. Nutt and Rebecca Jane T. Howard, 08 Mar 1849.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKZ3-WPNZ

372 *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950,* Oglethorpe > Marriage records (white), 1794-1812 > page 315 > image 82.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89XF-FD9W?i=374&cc=1927197&cat=132707

373 *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Oglethorpe > Marriage records (white), 1794-1832, vol 2 > page 246 > image 30.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89XF-FD4J?i=233&cc=1927197&cat=132707

374 *Alabama County Marriages, 1809-1950*, FamilySearch.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKMB-QG62

- **Mary[1.1.4.1.3] Ann Nutt** (bet.1811-1819—aft.1850) married William P. Collier on November 18, 1835. [375] They were in Lee County, Georgia, for the 1850 census. Mary[1.1.4.1.3] Ann received a ⅓ per stirpes distribution from Samuel's[1.1.4] estate. By 1860, Mary[1.1.4.1.3] and William had relocated to Lowndes County, Alabama, undoubtedly near her older brother Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] A. Nutt. The census recorded 6 children for the couple. Mary[1.1.4.1.3] Ann's FamilySearch profile shows 9 children, most of whom were recorded on the 1860 census. Mary[1.1.4.1.3] Ann and William were still living in Lowndes County in 1870 with 5 of their children also counted in their household. I did not find either on the 1880 census in Alabama.

- **Eliza[1.1.4.1.4] Nutt** likely died as a child for reasons previously mentioned.

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[375] *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Oglethorpe > Marriage records (white), 1831-1877 > page 13 > image 392.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9XF-F8TZ?i=391&cc=1927197&cat=132707

Andrew[1.1.4.2] Nutt

Andrew[1.1.4.2] was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina, on December 15, 1790. He married Jane Curry circa 1811, likely in South Carolina. Jane[Curry] was born circa 1790, the daughter of William and Jennett[Cunningham] Curry of Lancaster County, South Carolina. Both of their ages were recorded as 61 on the 1850 census. They had 7 children.

On October 14, 1816, Andrew[1.1.4.2] sold Lot No 207 in District 5 formerly Baldwin now Morgan County to Lewis Gaar. [376] I did not find a deed for the acquisition of this lot. Andrew[1.1.4.2] was assessed for this lot in 1812. The tax digest recorded the property as Lot No 307, but District 5 did not have a Lot No 307. Based on the 1816 deed, I suspect the 1812 assessment was really for Lot No 207.

Andrew[1.1.4.2] came into possession of Lot No 96 in some manner between 1813 and when he sold it in 1816. My conclusion is based on the fact that there aren't any extant tax digests for 1813-1816 and Andrew[1.1.4.2] was not assessed for this land in 1812 nor 1817. He sold the lot to Travis Hammock on November 25, 1816. [377] I have not found any deeds that documented when Andrew[1.1.4.2] acquired this lot. Interestingly, Samuel[1.1.4] then purchased Lot No 96 from Travis in 1817.

Andrew[1.1.4.2] was a fortunate drawer in the 1820 land lottery, having won Lot No 324, District 11 in Irwin County. [378] He was living in Captain Campbell's district in Morgan County at the time of the drawing. He did not register for a grant so the lot reverted to the state. [379]

Andrew[1.1.4.2] left Morgan County after 1822, along with his father and surviving siblings, as they moved further west to Henry County. They settled in a part of Henry County that later came to be in Butts County. On April 6, 1823, Andrew[1.1.4.2] sold Lot No 73 in District 7 to Elisha Brooks. [380] The deed indicates that Andrew[1.1.4.2] was living in Jasper County when the deed was executed. Jasper County was "on the way" from Morgan County to Henry County. I didn't find a deed for the acquisition of this property.

Census records placed Andrew[1.1.4.2] in Pike County by 1830 and Marion County in 1840 and 1850. Tax digest records trace Andrew[1.1.4.2] through Morgan County (1812, 1817, 1818, 1820, 1822), Butts County (1828), Pike County (1831) [381], and finally Marion County (1848, 1850, 1852, 1853). Andrew's[1.1.4.2] sons also appeared on digest records at various times between 1848 and 1858.

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376 Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Book E, Page 299. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-LP8R

377 Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds*, Book F, Page 404. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-LPGX

378 Georgia. Surveyor General. *Index to 1820 Land Lottery of Georgia*. Volume 2, page 27, image 346. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-VQ89-J?i=345&cat=157526

379 Georgia State Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 286, box 44. Entry for Andrew[1.1.4.2] Nutt.

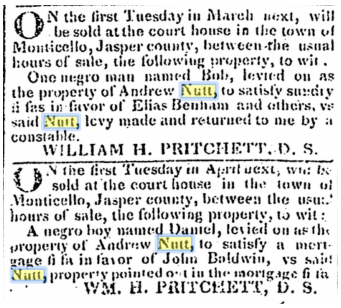
380 Georgia. Superior Court (Henry County). *Deeds and mortgages, 1822-1934.* Book A, pages 447-448. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4F-49VY-H

381 *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Pike County. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-T93Q-J?i=197&cc=4130006&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:681Q-HPQM

Marion County tax digests [382]

Tax digests	Andrew[1.1.4.2]	William[1.1.4.2.1] C.	Samuel[1.1.4.2.2] M.	John[1.1.4.2.3] C.
1848	personal poll	Lot #22 - 101 ¼ acres	202 ½ acres	personal poll
1850	202 ½ acres	Lot #162 - 202 ½ acres	50 acres 101 ¼ acres as agent for heirs	personal poll
1852		Lot #162 - 202 ½ acres	202 ½ acres Samuel M. as agent for heirs - 50 acres	
1853		Lot #62 - 300 acres	202 ½ acres S. M. Nutt as agent for heirs - 50 acres	
1854	deceased	Lot #16 - 300 acres	202 ½ acres	
1855		Lot #161 - 303 ¾ acres	302 ½ acres	
1856			200 acres	
1857		deceased	202 ½ acres	
1858			202 ½ acres	

[382] *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Marion County.



ON the first Tuesday in March next, will be sold at the court house in the town of Monticello, Jasper county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit: One negro man named Bob, levied on as the property of Andrew Nutt, to satisfy sundry fi fas in favor of Elias Benham and others, vs said Nutt, levy made and returned to me by a constable.
WILLIAM H. PRITCHETT, D. S.

ON the first Tuesday in April next, will be sold at the court house in the town of Monticello, Jasper county, between the usual hours of sale, the following property, to wit: A negro boy named Daniel, levied on as the property of Andrew Nutt, to satisfy a mortgage fi fa in favor of John Baldwin, vs said Nutt, property pointed out in the mortgage fi fa
WM. H. PRITCHETT, D. S.

As previously mentioned, it would seem that Andrew[1.1.4.2] was somewhat less than a responsible adult. On February 28, 1826, an advertisement for the sale of 2 negro slaves, property of Andrew Nutt, appeared in the Milledgeville Georgia Journal on page 5. The ad indicated that the proceeds were to satisfy 2 liens levied against Andrew. [383]

Several deeds executed for the benefit of Andrew's[1.1.4.2] children suggest that the children's grandparents were aware of his unreliability. In 1827, their paternal grandfather Samuel[1.1.4] gifted all 4 of his granddaughters some livestock. In 1841, their maternal grandmother Jennett Curry executed a gift deed for her grandchildren, the children of her daughter Jane[Curry] Nutt (and Andrew[1.1.4.2]). The deed conveyed 2 slaves and the proceeds of the sale of Jennett's ⅓ share of land owned by her deceased husband William Curry to be shared equally among her grandchildren. She assigned the responsibility of carrying out her instructions to her grandson Samuel[1.1.4.2.2] M. Nutt. [384] Another interesting name appeared in the deed. Ambrose Chapman was a witness. Ambrose's daughter, Sarah Ann Chapman, would later marry James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt, the son of Andrew's[1.1.4.2] cousin, Jonathan[1.1.4.4].

In 1843, Samuel[1.1.4] described his son Andrew[1.1.4.2] as having "unthrifty and intemperate habits" when he gifted a slave to be held in trust by Andrew's[1.1.4.2] sons William[1.1.4.2.1] C. and Samuel[1.1.4.2.2] M. for the support of their father but made it clear in the deed that under no circumstances was the slave ever to become the property of Andrew[1.1.4.2]. The 1848, 1850, 1852, and 1853 tax digests all list Samuel[1.1.4.2.2] M. Nutt as the agent for his father Andrew's[1.1.4.2] heirs even though Andrew[1.1.4.2] was still living. Samuel[1.1.4.2.2] M. Nutt may have acted as an agent to protect his and his siblings' interests from Andrew[1.1.4.2].

Andrew[1.1.4.2] died on December 5, 1854, in Marion County, Georgia. Jane[Curry] died on May 20, 1857. They are buried at Ramah Cemetery, Marion County, Georgia. Andrew's[1.1.4.2] son William[1.1.4.2.1] C. Nutt was appointed administrator of his estate on February 13, 1855. [385] The estate was inventoried and appraised on March 17, 1855, for $9. [386] William[1.1.4.2.1] sold the entirety of Andrew's[1.1.4.2] estate (saddle, bridle, and saddlebags) on that same day for $10.50. [387]

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383 *Georgia Journal* (Milledgeville, GA) 28 February 1826, page 5, GenealogyBank.

384 Lancaster County (South Carolina). Register of Mesne Conveyance. *Conveyance books, 1787-1910.* South Carolina. Department of Archives and History. Book O, page 9. Entry for Jennett "Jane" Curry. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSR8-NSX3-2?i=256&cat=472451

385 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Letters of administration, guardianship and testamentary 1858-1896 vol A > page 38 > image 60. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-993B-R4LS?i=59&wc=9SBX-3TR:267696001,267720201&cc=1999178

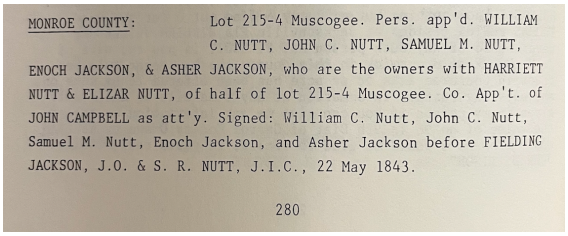
386 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Inventories and appraisements 1852-1904 > page 110 > image 81. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893B-RX23?i=80&wc=9SB6-T3X:267696001,267710301&cc=1999178

387 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Sales 1852-1904 >vol B > page 90 > image 74. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893B-P32?i=73&cc=1999178

Children

Andrew[1.1.4.2] and Jane[Curry] had 7 children all of whom were named in the aforementioned gift deed, executed in 1841 by Jennett Curry, their maternal grandmother. I presume that the order listed in the deed is the children's birth order:

- **William[1.1.4.2.1] Christopher Nutt** (1811—1857) married Desdemona Newberry in 1832 in Marion County, Georgia. They had at least 11 children. He is buried at Ramah Church Cemetery in Marion County, Georgia.
- **Samuel[1.1.4.2.2] M. Nutt** (c.1815—aft.1860) married Damarus Jackson circa 1840 in Marion County, Georgia. They had at least 4 children.
- **John[1.1.4.2.3] C. Nutt** (c.1817) married Mary Ann Strickland in 1849. [388] They had 2 children as recorded in a gift deed of 2 slaves, Mary and Tom, to Margaret E. J. Nutt and Andrew S. Nutt. [389]
- **Caroline[1.1.4.2.4] Jane Nutt** (1819—aft.1880) married Enoch Jackson. They had at least 7 children.
- **Mary[1.1.4.2.5] Ann Nutt** (1823—1858) married Asher Jackson. They had at least 7 children.
- **Elizabeth[1.1.4.2.6] "Eliza" J. Nutt** (c.1824—aft.1870) married James Bosworth on December 28, 1845, in Marion County, Georgia. [390] Census records don't agree on her birthdate, but 1824 seems to be a reasonable estimate. They had at least 5 children.
- **Harriet[1.1.4.2.7] M. Nutt** (1827—1876) married Cicero Epps on November 20, 1849, in Marion County. [391] They had 13 children. They are buried at Ramah Church Cemetery in Marion County, Georgia.



MONROE COUNTY: Lot 215-4 Muscogee. Pers. app'd. WILLIAM C. NUTT, JOHN C. NUTT, SAMUEL M. NUTT, ENOCH JACKSON, & ASHER JACKSON, who are the owners with HARRIETT NUTT & ELIZAR NUTT, of half of lot 215-4 Muscogee. Co. App't. of JOHN CAMPBELL as att'y. Signed: William C. Nutt, John C. Nutt, Samuel M. Nutt, Enoch Jackson, and Asher Jackson before FIELDING JACKSON, J.O. & S. R. NUTT, J.I.C., 22 May 1843.

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The children of Andrew[1.1.4.2] and Jane[Curry], William[1.1.4.2.1], Samuel[1.1.4.2.2], John[1.1.4.2.3], Caroline[1.1.4.2.4] Jane (married to Enoch Jackson), Mary[1.1.4.2.5] Ann (married to Asher Jackson), Eliza[1.1.4.2.6], and Harriet[1.1.4.2.7], were the owners of half of Lot No 215, District 4, in Muscogee County, Georgia. The record was for the appointment of John Campbell as their attorney. It was dated May 22, 1843. Perhaps they were preparing to sell the property. [392]

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[388] *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Butts > Marriages "white" 1826-1882 > page 122 > image 130.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FWWV-16X?lang=en

[389] Georgia. Superior Court (Henry County). *Deeds and mortgages, 1822-1934.* Book N, pages 478-479.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-89H4

[390] *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Marion > Marriages > Book A > page 11 > image 35.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KXVF-BFQ

[391] *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950,* Marion > Marriages > Book A > page 80 > image 70.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KXVF-TXZ

[392] Lucas, Silas Emmett, Jr. and Robert S. Davis, Jr. *The Georgia Land Lottery Papers 1805-1914*, Southern Historical Press, Easley, South Carolina. (c) 1979. Page 280.

Jennifer Jane[1.1.4.3] Nutt

Jennifer Jane[1.1.4.3] was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina. Narrowing down a birth date is a little difficult as her age on various censuses is inconsistent. Based on the 5 censuses she appeared on between 1820 and 1870, the intersection of her ages indicates she was likely born about 1794. The 1850 census seems to be an outlier.

Jane[1.1.4.3] married John Barkley on September 20, 1814. [393] His FamilySearch profile page has an unsourced date of 1790, which fits in the age range reported on the 1820 census. John was the older brother of Agnes Barkley who married Jane's[1.1.4.3] younger brother Samuel[1.1.4.5], Jr. Thus, Nutt siblings married Barkley siblings. Jane[1.1.4.3] appeared without John on the 1830 census, his death having occurred in September 1829. Her oldest son was also missing from the 1830 census.

Tax digests (1817, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1826) are extant for John Barkley in Morgan County. [394] None of his entries listed a lot number. John and Jane[1.1.4.3] left Morgan County for Butts County sometime between 1826 and 1829.

John Barkley died in Butts County in 1829. Jane[1.1.4.3], her father Samuel[1.1.4], her brother Samuel[1.1.4.5] R., and Andrew Barkley filed an administration bond for the estate of John Barkley, Jane's[1.1.4.3] deceased husband, on September 7, 1829. Jane[1.1.4.3] and her brother Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt were appointed as administrators for John Barkley's estate. [395] The estate was inventoried and appraised on October 12, 1829, in Butts County, Georgia, likely placing his death a few days prior. Additional probates records for John Barkley included an estate sale on November 20, 1829, and the required annual returns filed by Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt. [396]

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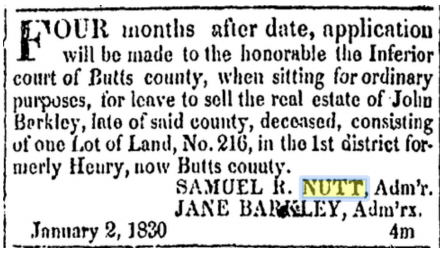
393 Georgia. Court of Ordinary (Morgan County). Records of Wills and Marriages, 1808-1908. Database with images, Morgan > Wills and Marriages 1808-1818. FamilySearch. Georgia Department of Archives and History, Morrow. Vol A > image 69 of 167
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9PPD-6D9?i=68&cc=1927197

394 *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Morgan County.

395 Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County). *Deeds, 1826-1916*. Book B, Pages 107-108, Image 311.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-5SQR-Y?i=310&cat=284760

396 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Butts > Inventories and appraisements 1826-1841, Volume A
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93L-59J1?wc=9SYT-YWR:267654701,267692601&cc=1999178&cc=1999178&i=2
Inventory of estate > pages 64-66 > images 56-57.
Estate sale > pages 108-111 > images 78-80.
1829 annual return > pages 111-112 > image 80.
1830 annual return > pages 140-141 > images 95-96.
1831 annual return > pages 182-183 > images 155-116.
1832 annual return > page 224 > image 136.
1833 annual return > page 288 > image 169.
1832-1833 Supplemental return > page 289 > image 170.
1834 annual return > pages 335-336 > image 194.
1835 annual return > page 356 > image 204.

Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt and Jane[1.1.4.3] Barkley, as administrators of John Barkley's estate, announced the sale of Lot No 216, District 1, in Butts County on January 2, 1830. [397] A deed for the sale of this lot was drawn up on February 7, 1831, between William Brooks of Pike County and the heirs of John Barkley. [398] John had paid William Brooks the purchase price of $500 *during his lifetime*, but apparently, a deed had not been drawn up before John's death. A deed would have been required to provide proof to any future buyer that the heirs of John Barkley were the lawful owners of Lot No 216. This deed provided that assurance. Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. and Jane[1.1.4.3] Barkley sold the lot to Willis Holyfield on January 21, 1833. Samuel[1.1.4] Sr. witnessed the deed. [399]


FOUR months after date, application will be made to the honorable the Inferior court of Butts county, when sitting for ordinary purposes, for leave to sell the real estate of John Barkley, late of said county, deceased, consisting of one Lot of Land, No. 216, in the 1st district formerly Henry, now Butts county.
SAMUEL R. NUTT, Adm'r.
JANE BARKLEY, Adm'rx.
January 2, 1830 4m

As a widow, Jane[1.1.4.3] was eligible for future land lotteries. She won Lot No 75, District 28, Section 3 in the 1832 Cherokee land lottery while a resident of Butts County. [400] Her grant was issued on August 24, 1837. [401]

Jane[1.1.4.3] Barkley was "head of family" on the 1830 census in Butts County. The census included herself, 3 daughters, and 1 son. I did not find an 1840 census record for Jane[1.1.4.3]. She was counted in the household of her son John[1.1.4.3.5] N. Barkley in Butts County on the 1850 census and the 1860 census. She was counted on the 1870 census in Morgan County in the household of John and Jennett (Jane[1.1.4.3.2]) Robertson. [402] She must have returned to Morgan County to live out her remaining years with her daughter's family after her son John[1.1.4.3.5] N. Barkley died in Butts County.

On September 6, 1842, Jane[1.1.4.3] conveyed to her brother William[1.1.4.7] B. Nutt a negro girl in trust for the benefit of her afflicted daughter Elizabeth Ann Barkley should Elizabeth outlive her. The deed was not to take effect during Jane's[1.1.4.3] lifetime. [403]

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397 *Southern Recorder*. (Milledgeville, GA) 30 January 1830, page 4. GenealogyBank.

398 Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County). *Deeds, 1826-1916*. Book C, Page 2, Image 9. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-GQ8T-S?i=8&cat=284760

399 Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County). *Deeds, 1826-1916*. Book C, Page 210, Image 112. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-GQDZ-J

400 McMichael, Lois. *History of Butts County Georgia 1825-1976*. Page 24, Image 46. https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/867351-history-of-butts-county-georgia-1825-1976

401 Georgia State Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 53, box 57, page 153. Entry for Jane[1.1.4.3] (Nutt) Barkley.

402 *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Morgan > Marriages, 1833-1854 > page 63 > image 385. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KXJC-7J5?lang=en

403 Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County). *Deeds, 1826-1916*. Book F, Page 156, Image 422. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C3Q5-WS36-P?i=421&cat=284760

Jane[1.1.4.3] purchased 101 ¼ acres from the south half of Lot No 155, District 1, Butts County from her brother David[1.1.4.8] M. Nutt on September 13, 1842. [404] She sold the property to William Cornell on November 14, 1850. [405]

Jane[1.1.4.3] was appointed guardian of her surviving children on January 22, 1834. [406] This record is additional circumstantial evidence that George had died likely before the 1830 census was taken.

Jane[1.1.4.3] was mentioned in Samuel's[1.1.4] will. Whatever share of Samuel's[1.1.4] estate Jane[1.1.4.3] received was for her use during her lifetime. Upon her death, her share was to be the property of her son John[1.1.4.3.5] N. Barkley. Samuel[1.1.4] was very specific in his instructions. The portion of his estate not given to his wife Jane[Mackey] was to be

> *divided among my children that are living and the lawful heirs of such as are dead to receive the share of the deceased parent except the share that is going to my daughter Jane Barkley which share I give to my said daughter Jane Barkley during her natural life and at her death that share shall be the property of John Barkley the son of my said daughter Jane.*

I can only guess that since Jane lived with her son for several years during the mid-1800s, Samuel[1.1.4] may have expected that his grandson John[1.1.4.3.5] would provide for his mother Jane[1.1.4.3] until she died and intended that John[1.1.4.3.5] receive anything that was left to Jane[1.1.4.3] without having to share with his siblings. However, Jane[1.1.4.3] outlived John[1.1.4.3.5,] who died in 1862 from smallpox during the Civil War, so who knows what happened to anything Jane[1.1.4.3] may have owned after his death.

I did not find a will or any probate records to indicate when Jane[1.1.4.3] died. It appears that she sold her property in 1850. She likely died in Morgan County, where she lived with her daughter Jane[1.1.4.3.2] and son-in-law John Robertson in 1870.

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404 Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County). *Deeds, 1826-1916*. Book F, Page 163, Image 426. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C3Q5-WS7N-8?i=425&cat=284760

405 Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County). *Deeds, 1826-1916*. Book G, Page 64, Image 40. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSBY-W3SC-V?i=39&cat=284760

406 Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County). *Deeds, 1831-1835*. Book C, Pages 350-351, Images 193-194. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-GQDS-9?cat=284760&i=192

Children

An analysis of the annual estate returns filed for John Barkley's estate provided some clues as to the makeup of Jane[1.1.4.3] and John Barkley's family. The 1830 annual return showed that James Edwards received payment for tuition for Jane Arbeline. Jane[1.1.4.3] received payment for room and board for Elizabeth, Jennet, Nancy, and John. That seemed to be one too many daughters, as recorded on census records. Subsequent annual returns listed payments on behalf of Elizabeth, Jane, Nancy, John, and George, but not Jennett. After reviewing census records in combination with the estate records, I believe that Jane A. and Jennett A. were the same person.

Jane seems to have been a common nickname for Jennett. In fact, Jennett "Jane" Curry Nutt (Andrew[1.1.4.2] Nutt's wife) was Jane's[1.1.4.3.2] aunt, and Jennett "Jane" Mackey Nutt was Jane's[1.1.4.3.2] grandmother. This also explains why her 1850 census and 1860 census listed her as Jane[1.1.4.3.2] and the 1870 census listed her as Jennett. There is only 1 marriage record for John Robertson, and it was for his marriage to Jane Avaline Barkley.

Determining the order of the children has proved impossible (except for their son John[1.1.4.3.5]). The 1820 census counted 3 children, 1 boy and 2 girls. The 1830 census counted 4 children, 1 boy and 3 girls. John Nutt Barkley was the male under 5 in 1830 based on his FindAGrave memorial. That led me to the conclusion that George was the male under 10 in 1820 who wasn't counted in 1830. The only mention of George was in the 1834 annual return when Jane[1.1.4.3] was reimbursed for medical expenses for George. Could it be that the medical expenses were for an illness that caused George's death before 1830?

Based on census records and Jane[1.1.4.3] and John's marriage date on September 20, 1814, the 3 oldest children would have been born between 1815 and 1820. Another daughter was born between 1821 and 1825, and John[1.1.4.3.5] was born in 1829. William Barkley included *the children of my son John Barkley, dec.* in his will dated May 7, 1846, [407] but the children were not named. I have chosen to list George first and then the other children in the order in which they appeared in the guardianship record when Jane[1.1.4.3] was appointed guardian.

- **George[1.1.4.3.1] Barkley** was likely the son who was counted on the 1820 census but not counted in 1830. I did not find any records for George[1.1.4.3.5] other than his mention in his father's estate records. He probably died before the 1830 census.

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[407] *Georgia, Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Entry for William Barkley, 7 May 1846. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:685M-X1NR

- **Jane[1.1.4.3.2] Avaline Barkley** married John Robertson in 1837 in Morgan County, Georgia. [408] Various spellings for her middle name included Arbeline and Arvaline. Jane[1.1.4.3.2] may very well have attended a boarding school as a tuition payment was made on her behalf to James Edwards in 1830. There was such a school in the city of Jackson called Butts County Academy. At the end of 1826, "the laws of Georgia provided for the support of a county academy in each county. The county academy provided was not intended to be used for the education of the mass of the people, but for the children of the wealthier classes. The academy was used mainly by those who lived near the county site, by those who could afford the expenses of boarding their children, and by those who could furnish transportation to school for their children. The first classes were held in January 1828." [409]

  Jane[1.1.4.3.2] was counted on census records in Morgan County through 1870. Based on the 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses, she was born between 1818 and 1820. She would have been one of the females under 10 in 1820 and aged 10-14 in 1830. None of the census records indicated they had any children. I did not find any death or cemetery records for Jane[1.1.4.3.2] or John.

- **Elizabeth[1.1.4.3.3] Ann Barkley** was described as being "afflicted" in a deed between Jane[1.1.4.3] and her brother William[1.1.4.7] B. Nutt in 1842 when he received a slave for the care of Elizabeth[1.1.4.3.3] should Elizabeth[1.1.4.3.3] outlive Jane[1.1.4.3]. I have not found another mention of Elizabeth[1.1.4.3.1] that might provide insight into when she died. She was not counted with Jane[1.1.4.3] on the 1850 census when Jane[1.1.4.3] was living with her son John[1.1.4.3.5] in Butts County, Georgia. Nor was she counted on the 1850 census in William's[1.1.4.7] household. Because of Elizabeth's[1.1.4.3.1] "affliction", I would have expected her to have lived with Jane[1.1.4.3] for as long as Jane[1.1.4.3] was living. Perhaps she died before the 1850 census since she was not counted in either household.

- **Nancy[1.1.4.3.4] G. Barkley** — I didn't find any records for Nancy other than her mentions in her father's estate records.

- **John[1.1.4.3.5] Nutt Barkley** was born in 1829 according to his FamilySearch memorial. John[1.1.4.3.5] enlisted in the 30th infantry in Georgia in 1862. [410] He married Mary Moore on January 10, 1850, in Butts County, Georgia. [411] They had 5 children. John[1.1.4.3.5] died on December 31, 1862, from smallpox during his service in the Civil War. His burial details are unknown.

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[408] *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Morgan > Marriages, 1833-1854 > page 63 > image 385. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KXJC-7J5

[409] McMichael, Lois. *History of Butts County Georgia 1825-1976*. Page 226, Image 248. https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/867351-history-of-butts-county-georgia-1825-1976

[410] *Georgia, Civil War Service Records of Confederate Soldiers, 1861-1865*, *FamilySearch.* 1862. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XFZ8-YWK

[411] *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Butts > Marriages "white" 1826-1882 > page 123 > image 130. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FWWV-165

Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt

Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was the 4th child of Samuel and Jane[Mackey] born in South Carolina circa 1798.

Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt

Samuel[1.1.4.5] Jr. was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina. His age of 60 on the 1860 census and his fortunate draw in the 1820 land lottery (had to be 21 to be eligible) established his birth date as circa 1799. Samuel[1.1.4.5] married Agnes Barkley on October 30, 1823, in Morgan County, Georgia. [412] They had 3 children.

Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt was a fortunate drawer in the 1820 land lottery, having won Lot No 357 in District 7 in Appling County. [413] He was living in Captain Campbell's district in Morgan County at the time of the drawing. He did not register for a grant, so the lot reverted to the state. [414]

Samuel[1.1.4.5] Jr. left Morgan County with his father Samuel[1.1.4] circa 1823. He appeared on a list of grand jurors in Butts County for the September Term in 1827 (McMichael, History of Butts County, Georgia). [415] Samuel[1.1.4.5] Jr. and Agnes[Barkley] appeared on the 1830 census in Butts County, Georgia. Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt was assessed personally and as the administrator for the estate of his brother-in-law John Barkley on the 1831 Butts County tax digest. [416] John was the brother of Samuel's[1.1.4.5] wife, Agnes. The digest entry doesn't record whether Samuel's[1.1.4.5] assessment included any land.

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412 *Georgia, Probate Records, 1742-1990,* Morgan > Records of Wills and Marriage 1808-1908 > pages 26-27 > image 198.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9PPD-FHR?cc=1927197

413 Georgia. Surveyor General. *Index to 1820 Land Lottery of Georgia*, Volume 2, page 27, image 346.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-VQ89-J?i=345&cat=157526

414 Georgia State Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 286, box 43. Entry for Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt.

415 McMichael, Lois. *History of Butts County Georgia 1825-1976*. Page 95, Image 117.
https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/viewer/867351/?offset=0#page=117&viewer=picture&o=info&n=0&q=

416 *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Butts County.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-V9MV-9?cc=4130006

His first land acquisition in Henry/Butts County was one-half of Lot No 136, District 1, purchased from his father on February 25, 1824. He sold the property to John McMichael on January 2, 1827. [417] He next purchased one-half (101 ¼ acres) of Lot No 76, District 1, from Samuel Clay on September 7, 1827. [418] Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. sold the property to Stephen Blissett on October 23, 1830. [419]

At some point, Samuel[1.1.4.5] Jr. acquired Lot No 80 in the first district of Butts County. I have not yet found a deed reflecting the acquisition. On December 9, 1839, he sold Lot No 80 to his brother William[1.1.4.7] and brother-in-law, Robert W. Harness, his sister Elizabeth's[1.1.4.8] husband. [420]

Records for Samuel[1.1.4.5] Jr. in Monroe County seem to indicate that he left Butts County several years before his father. He was assessed in Monroe County in 1834 for 2 polls. [421] He purchased the south half of Lot No 227 in the 4th district of Monroe County from Michael Garr on October 10, 1834. [422] This lot was not assessed in 1834 so it's likely the tax assessment occurred before the purchase. Samuel[1.1.4.5] Jr. sold this property to Agnes's[Barkley] brother, Andrew Barkley, on February 9, 1836. [423] On August 12, 1837, Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. purchased 191 ⅜ acres from Lot No 197 and Lot No 220 in the 7th district in Monroe County from Edward Swearingen. [424] I did not find a deed for the disposition of this property.

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417 Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County), *Deeds, 1826-1916,* Book A, Page 181. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-5SQ8-M

418 Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County), *Deeds, 1826-1916,* Book A, Page 273. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-5SQZ-L

419 Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County), *Deeds, 1826-1916,* Book B, Page 298.

420 Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County), *Deeds, 1826-1916,* Book E, Page 75. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C3Q5-WSQY-J

421 *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Monroe County. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-JZVP?cc=4130006&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:68LQ-TSGH

422 Georgia. Superior Court (Monroe County), *Deeds, 1822-1901,* Volume I, page 111. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C3QP-Y3RD?i=354&cat=320305

423 Georgia. Superior Court (Monroe County), *Deeds, 1822-1901,* Volume K, page 55. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS42-WQB2-H?i=77&cat=320305

424 Georgia. Superior Court (Monroe County), *Deeds, 1822-1901*, Volume J, page 90. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C3QP-YQ1L?i=615&cat=320305

On November 10, 1837, Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt, of Monroe County, acquired most of Lot No 145, District 3, in Henry County from Charles Wilder. [425] He sold the property to William Fears on November 13, 1838. [426] By 1840, Samuel[1.1.4.5] Jr. and his family had settled in Marion County, where he was a Justice of the Inferior Court in 1843. [427]

In consideration of the natural love and affection . . . [for his] *2 sons William B. Nutt and Andrew S. Nutt, as well as the sum of $5,* Samuel[1.1.4.5] conveyed 4 slaves to William[1.1.4.5.1] and Andrew[1.1.4.5.3] on May 28, 1855. Samuel[1.1.4.5] retained *possession, use, and control of the aforesaid negroes during* [his] *natural lifetime.* After his death, the slaves were to be divided equally between William[1.1.4.5.1] and Andrew[1.1.4.5.3] or returned to his estate should William[1.1.4.5.1] or Andrew[1.1.4.5.3] die without children. [428] The significance of this deed became quite apparent as I had already determined that Samuel's[1.1.4.5] wife Agnes[Barkley] had died before the 1860 census. This deed surely narrows the date of Anges's[Barkley] death to 1850-1855. As was customary at the time, Samuel[1.1.4.5] most certainly would have included his wife's natural life as one of the conditions of the sale. Although their son Stephen[1.1.4.5.2] witnessed the deed, I found it puzzling that Stephen[1.1.4.5.2] did not receive an equal share, but he was not married at the time, didn't yet own any land, and may have still been living with William[1.1.4.5.1]. Perhaps he didn't have a need for any slaves at that point in his life.

Census records (1840, 1850, 1860, 1870) placed Samuel[1.1.4.5] Jr. in Marion County until his death sometime after 1870. In 1860, Samuel's[1.1.4.5] household included himself, his mother Jane[Mackey], his brother David[1.1.4.8], and David's wife Mildred. Samuel's[1.1.4.5] wife Agnes[Barkley] had died before the 1860 census. His brother David[1.1.4.8] died in July 1860. Sometime between 1860 and 1866, Samuel[1.1.4.5] married David's[1.1.4.8] widow, Mildred. Samuel[1.1.4.5] and Mildred were counted as a couple in 1870. I have not found a record of Samuel's[1.1.4.5] death, but it was after February 1873, based on the last land deed I found for Samuel[1.1.4.5].

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[425] Georgia. Superior Court (Henry County). *Deeds and mortgages, 1822-1934.* Book H, pages 442-443. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS42-GSXJ-C

[426] Georgia. Superior Court (Henry County). *Deeds and mortgages, 1822-1934.* Book J, page 165. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS42-8QZQ-X

[427] Lucas, Silas Emmett, Jr. and Robert S. Davis, Jr. *The Georgia Land Lottery Papers 1805-1914*, Southern Historical Press, Easley, South Carolina. (c) 1979. Page 299.

[428] Marion County (Georgia). Clerk of the Superior Court. *Deed and mortgage records and index (Marion County, Georgia), 1845-1965*. Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah : Salt Lake City, Utah, 1965. Book D, Pages 61-62.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKJ-YSDJ-B?i=406&cat=278609

Samuel[1.1.4.5] bought and sold several lots of land in District 4, Marion County, formerly Muscogee County.

- September 23, 1846 — purchased Lot No 8 (202 ½ acres) from Henry Yarborough. [429]
- September 3, 1850 — purchased Lot No 45 (202 ½ acres) from Seaborn Martin. [430] He sold this lot to his son William[1.1.4.5.1] B. Nutt on November 26, 1855. [431]
- November 25, 1856 — purchased Lot No 137 (202 ½ acres) from Benjamin Story. [432]
- October 20, 1858 — purchased 264 acres in total, all of Lot No 138 and 64 acres of Lot No 139, from William Wells. [433] He sold this property to Charles McCall on December 12, 1866. [434]
- September 20, 1859 — purchased 101 ¼ acres from Lot No 70 from James Green. [435] He sold this acreage to Malcom [illegible] on July 20, 1863. [436]
- August 17, 1860 — deed with William Harvey which exchanged a small amount of land involving Lot No 137 and Lot No 138. [437] Two more deeds involved the same land on February 11, 1861. [438]
- December 1, 1866 — purchased Lot No 52, District 4 from Elijah Sharp which he acquired *in trust for the use and benefit and advantage of Mildred Nutt wife of said Samuel R. Nutt.* [439] Samuel[1.1.4.5] and Mildred sold this lot to Mary J. Nutt, executrix for William[1.1.4.5.1] B. Nutt, on February 6, 1873. Mary was William's[1.1.4.5.1] wife. [440]

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[429] Marion County (Georgia), *Deed and mortgage records,* Book A, Page 71.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKJ-B368-S?i=67&cat=278609

[430] Marion County (Georgia), *Deed and mortgage records*, Book B, Page 326.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKJ-B36J-S?i=427&cat=278609

[431] Marion County (Georgia), *Deed and mortgage records*, Book D, Page 61.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKJ-YSDJ-B?i=406&cat=278609

[432] Marion County (Georgia), *Deed and mortgage records*, Book D, Pages 146-147.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKJ-YSDN-D?i=449&cat=278609

[433] Marion County (Georgia), *Deed and mortgage records*, Book D, Pages 468-469.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKJ-YSDZ-1?i=574&cat=278609

[434] Marion County (Georgia), *Deed and mortgage records*, Book E, Pages 486.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLX-PTXN?cat=278609

[435] Marion County (Georgia), *Deed and mortgage records*, Book E, Page 30.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLX-PTWB?i=70&cat=278609

[436] Marion County (Georgia), *Deed and mortgage records,* Book E, Page 285.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLX-PT81?cat=278609

[437] Marion County (Georgia), *Deed and mortgage records,* Book E, Pages 119-123.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLX-PT4F?i=115&cat=278609

[438] Marion County (Georgia), *Deed and mortgage records,* Book E, Pages 194-196.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLX-PTX9?cat=278609&i=152

[439] Marion County (Georgia), *Deed and mortgage records,* Book E, Page 472.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLX-PTH9?i=292&cat=278609

[440] Marion County (Georgia), *Deed and mortgage records,* Book R, Page 201.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C3QP-593F-G?i=140&cat=278609

Marion County tax digests [441] — some entries reflected the lot number that was assessed . . . others did not.

	Samuel[1.1.4.5] R.	William[1.1.4.5.1] B.	Stephen[1.1.4.5.2] M.	Andrew[1.1.4.5.3] S.
1848	Lot #8 - 202 ½ acres	101 ¼ acres		
1850	personal poll/slaves	101 ¼ acres	personal poll	
1852	Lot #45 - 101 ¼ acres	Lot #20 - 202 ½ acres	personal poll	
1853	101 ¼ acres	Lot #45 - 101 ¼ acres	personal poll	
1854	101 ¼ acres	202 ½ acres	personal poll	
1855	101 ¼ acres	202 ½ acres	personal poll	
1856	personal poll	300 acres	personal poll	personal poll
1857	Lot #137 - 202 ½ acres	300 acres	200 acres	personal poll
1858	Lots 137/138/139 - 464 acres	300 acres	202 ½ acres	personal poll
1859	464 acres	300 acres	moved to Texas	personal poll
1860	264 acres	300 acres		personal poll
1861	314 acres	385 acres		personal poll
1863	314 acres	385 acres		personal poll
1864	214 acres	385 acres		personal poll
1866	214 acres	385 acres		personal poll
1868	Lot #52 - 202 ½ acres as trustee for Mildred	Lot #45 - 202 ½ acres Lot #20 - 101 ¼ acres Lot #51 - 85 acres		personal poll
1871	Lot #52 - 202 ½ acres as trustee for Mildred	Lot #45 - 202 ½ acres Lot #20 - 101 ¼ acres Lot #51 - 85 acres		moved to Texas

[441] *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Marion County.

Children

- **William[1.1.4.5.1] Barkley Nutt** (1824–1872) was born on December 2, 1824, in Butts County, Georgia. He was the 5-9-year-old male on the 1830 census and the 15-19-year-old male on the 1840 census. As head of family, he was counted on Marion County censuses in 1850, 1860, and 1870. He served in the Civil War as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Fifth Georgia Infantry. He died in Marion County on November 28, 1872. His wife, Mary Jane[Newberry] Nutt, was his executrix. She filed his will [442] with the court on December 2, 1872. [443] As executrix for her husband William[1.1.4.5.1], she purchased Lot No 52, District 4, from Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. and Mildred (Samuel's[1.1.4.5] second wife and widow of his brother David[1.1.4.8]) Nutt. William[1.1.4.5.1] and Mary Jane[Newberry] are buried at Ramah Church Cemetery in Marion County, Georgia.

- **Stephen[1.1.4.5.2] Martin Nutt** (1827–1903) was born in 1827 in Butts County, Georgia. For some reason, he was not counted in his father Samuel's[1.1.4.5] household on the 1830 census or the 1840 census. He was counted in his brother William's[1.1.4.5.1] household in 1850. He married Mrs. Sarah Belk Duke, the daughter of Joseph Belk, on December 9, 1856. Joseph's will noted that Sarah was first married to Anderson W. Duke, and after his death, Sarah[Belk] married Martin Nutt. The will referred to both Martin Nutt and Stephen M. Nutt as the husband of Sarah. [444] This provided the proof that Stephen M. Nutt and Martin Nutt were the same person and that the 2 Marion County tax assessments under the name of Martin Nutt in 1852 and 1853 belonged to Stephen[1.1.4.5.2] M. Nutt. Stephen[1.1.4.5.2] and Sarah[Belk] had moved to Panola County, Texas by 1860 where they counted along with their daughter Eulalia and Sarah's[Belk] children from her first marriage. He appeared on census records in 1870, 1880, and 1900. He died in Panola County, Texas, in 1903. Stephen[1.1.4.5.2] and Sarah[Belk] are buried at Bethlehem Cemetery in Carthage, Texas.

- **Andrew[1.1.4.5.3] Samuel Nutt** (1834–1891) was born on June 22, 1834, in Butts County, Georgia. He married Harriet Young on January 21, 1858, in Marion County, Georgia. He was a private in Company G of the 2nd Georgia Cavalry during the Civil War. Andrew[1.1.4.5.3] was last assessed in Marion County in 1868, which might be indicative of when he moved to Texas. He was counted on census records in Panola County, Texas in 1870 and 1880. He died in Panola County, Texas, in 1891. Andrew[1.1.4.5.3] and Sarah are buried at Mount Bethel Cemetery in Panola County, Texas.

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442 *Georgia, Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Wills 1846-1940 > pages 168-169 > image 117. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93B-P9NZ?i=116&wc=9SB6-82C:267696001,267840101&cc=1999178

443 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Minutes 1864-1892 > vol A-C, 1864-1892 > page 243 > image 159. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-99QM-VL9D?i=158&wc=9SBN-K6F:267696001,267742201&cc=1999178

444 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Wills 1846-1940, Book A > pages 127-134 > images 96-99. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93B-P94S?i=95&wc=9SB6-82C:267696001,267840101&cc=1999178

Thomas[1.1.4.6] Nutt

Based on anecdotal evidence, Thomas[1.1.4.6] was probably the 16-25 year-old male in Samuel's[1.1.4] household on the 1820 census. I have not found any records for Thomas[1.1.4.6] in Georgia. Irene Amato mentioned a Thomas Nutt who appeared on an 1850 census in Blount County, Alabama, with a birth state of Georgia. His birth date was recorded as 1806, which is about 4 years later than other anecdotal evidence that shows 1802 for Samuel's[1.1.4] son Thomas. A birthdate of 1806 would have put him in the 10-15 age category on the 1820 census rather than the 16-25 category.

If he lived beyond his teenage years, I would have expected to find Thomas[1.1.4.6] assessed in Georgia for his poll. I would also have expected that he or his issue would have received a share of Samuel's[1.1.4] estate in 1854. If the 1802 birthdate is correct, he would have turned 21 in 1823 and presumably been assessed as were some of Samuel[1.1.4] and Jane's[Mackey] other sons. That said, Samuel[1.1.4] left Morgan County (which had the best set of tax records) in the fall of 1822. If Thomas[1.1.4.6] left Morgan County with the rest of the family, it's understandable that he wouldn't have been assessed in Morgan County. The next tax assessment for Samuel[1.1.4] and his sons who were still with him was in Butts County in 1828 and 1831. Thomas[1.1.4.6] does not appear on either of these tax records.

Several possible conclusions can be drawn about Thomas. Thomas was not a child of Samuel[1.1.4] and Jane[Mackey], did not live to adulthood, or left Georgia altogether around the time his family left Morgan County. If he did not live to adulthood, then the Alabama 1850 census record is not the son of Samuel[1.1.4] and Jane[Mackey]. If he left Georgia entirely, he could be the Thomas who showed up in Blount County, Alabama, in 1850. Unfortunately, I have not been able to locate this census record, nor did I find a census record for any other year for a Thomas Nutt born in Georgia. I also searched various censuses for the children mentioned by Ms. Amato, but came up empty.

The information included below is from Irene Amato's research. I am not advocating that this is Samuel's[1.1.4] son. The fact that this Thomas did not have a son named Samuel or William or John or Andrew or a daughter named Jane is cause for skepticism on my part. I only include it here for the purpose of potential future research.

Irene Amato identified the Blount County, Alabama, Thomas Nutt family as follows:

- Thomas L. Nutt (b: 1806)
- Prudence (b: 1815), presumably his wife
- Martha Nutt (b: 1833)
- Thomas Nutt (b: 1836)
- Mary Nutt (b: 1838)
- Catherine Nutt (b: 1840)
- Louiza Nutt (b: 1842)
- Joanna Nutt (b: 1844)
- Charles Nutt (b: 1845)
- Knelle Nutt (b: 1848)

William[1.1.4.7] B. Nutt and Rosanna Harkness

William[1.1.4.7] was born in Lancaster County, South Carolina. His age of 45 on the 1850 census and 55 on the 1860 census establishes a birth date of 1805. While his FindAGrave Memorial shows a grave marker with a birth date of 1800, a birthdate of 1805 is more likely. William[1.1.4.7] married Rosanna Harkness on May 5, 1826. They may have had as many as 13 children. Ten children are listed in Lois McMichael's compilation of the History of Butts County, Georgia, on pages 589-593. William's[1.1.4.7] FindAGrave memorial includes additional names. All of their children were born in Butts County. Other lineal descendants of William B. Nutt are included in Lois McMichael's book. William[1.1.4.7] and Eliza[1.1.4.8] married Harkness siblings.

William[1.1.4.7] was most likely the male aged 10-15 in Samuel's[1.1.4] household on the 1820 census in Morgan County. Samuel[1.1.4] did not have another son who would fit in the 10-15 age range. William[1.1.4.7] left Morgan County with his father circa 1823. Census records (1830, 1840, 1850, 1860) and the 1831 Butts County tax digest [445] place William[1.1.4.7] in Butts County between 1823 and his death in 1863. (The tax digests and probate records in Marion County were for William[1.1.4.5.1] Barkley Nutt, Samuel[1.1.4.5] Jr.'s son.)

In the 1832 Georgia Gold Lottery, William[1.1.4.7] won Lot No 321, District 5, Section 1 in the northwest part of the state while a resident of Butts County. (Lucas, *1832 Gold Lottery of Georgia)* His grant was issued on December 20, 1837. [446]

William[1.1.4.7] served as an Inferior Court juror in Butts County for the January 1842 term. [447] He was appointed guardian for his grandson Samuel[1.1.4.7.5.1] Slaton (Nancy[1.1.4.7.5] G. Nutt Slaton) in Butts County. He filed the final return as guardian on February 1, 1858. [448]

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[445] *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Butts County. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-V9MN-G?cc=4130006&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:685X-R93S&i=13

[446] Georgia State Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 53, box 25-26, page 330. Entry for William[1.1.4.7] B. Nutt.

[447] McMichael, Lois. *History of Butts County Georgia 1825-1976*. Page 98, Image 120. https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/867351-history-of-butts-county-georgia-1825-1976

[448] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Butts > Returns and vouchers 1858-1887 > page 1 > image 51. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93L-YDQD?i=50&wc=9SYY-RMH:267654701,267727701&cc=1999178

There are a few land deeds for William[1.1.4.7] in Butts County. Two of the deeds are between Ephraim Strickland and William[1.1.4.7]. Ephraim sold Willam[1.1.4.7] Lot No 142 in District 2 for $1945. [449] William[1.1.4.7] then executed a mortgage deed with Ephraim for that same amount payable over 3 years with annual payments commencing on December 25, 1844. [450] William's[1.1.4.7] daughter Mary[1.1.4.7.2] Jane married William Strickland. There was probably a family connection between Ephraim and William Strickland.

William[1.1.4.7] and his brother-in-law, Robert W. Harkness, purchased Lot No 80, District 1, from his brother Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt on December 9, 1839. He sold the north half of Lot No 57 in District 1 to John Riggs on December 7, 1844. [451] He sold Lot Not 154 to H. N. Byars on December 11, 1830. The deed doesn't indicate which district this lot was in. [452] William's[1.1.4.7] daughter, Elizabeth[1.1.4.7.1] "Ann", married Harold N. Byers in 1843. If this was the same person, he was a good bit older than she was. I have not yet found deeds documenting when William[1.1.4.7] acquired Lot No 57 and Lot No 154 nor when he disposed of Lot No 80.

William's[1.1.4.7] estate was inventoried and appraised on March 4, 1864. [453] The volume I expected to contain probate records for the administration of his estate does not have an index. William[1.1.4.7] (1805-1863) and Rosanna[Harkness] (1809 - 1879) Nutt are buried at Jackson City Cemetery, Butts County, Georgia.

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449 Georgia. Superior Court (Henry County). *Deeds and mortgages, 1822-1934.* Book K, pages 283-284. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-8SNL

450 Georgia. Superior Court (Henry County). *Deeds and mortgages, 1822-1934.* Book K, pages 266-267. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-8SKM

451 Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County), *Deeds, 1826-1916,* Book F, Page 256. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C3Q5-WS7Y-2

452 Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County), *Deeds, 1826-1916,* Book G, Page 138. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSBY-W3SH-8

453 *Georgia, Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Butts > Appraisements and sales 1852-1874 vol A > pages 547-548 > image 323. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G93G-WBX?i=322&wc=9SYB-SPF:267654701,267668801&cc=1999178

Children

From Lois McMichael's book, the 1850 and 1860 censuses, and William's[1.1.4.7] FindAGrave memorial, the following are known or suspected children of William[1.1.4.7] and Rosanna[Harkness]:

- **Elizabeth**[1.1.4.7.1] **"Ann" Nutt** (1827–bet. 1860-1865) married Harold N. Byars on November 23, 1843. They did not have any children. She died sometime between 1860 and 1865 when Harold married Mary Isabella Moore Nutt in 1865, the widow of James B. Nutt, Ann's brother.
- **Mary**[1.1.4.7.2] **Jane Nutt** (1828–1901) first married William Strickland in 1847. They had 1 son. After William died, Mary Jane married Col. John Louis Moore. They had 6 children. Mary Jane's birthdate cannot be nailed down as various census records and her tombstone disagree about her age. Dates include 1828, 1830, 1832, and 1835. She is buried at Jackson City Cemetery in Butts County, Georgia.
- **James**[1.1.4.7.3] **B. Nutt** (1829–1862) married Mary Isabella Moore in 1850. They had 3 children. James was killed during the Civil War at the Battle of Richmond (Virginia) on June 30, 1862.
- **William**[1.1.4.7.4] **C. Nutt** (1831–1900) married Charlotte Elizabeth Moore in 1852. They had 10 children. FamilySearch has a profile for William's[1.1.4.7] son William[1.1.4.7.4] C. Nutt as published in *Biographical Souvenir of the States of Georgia and Florida* by F. A. Battey & Company in 1889, copyright © 1889, pages 621-622. William[1.1.4.7.4] and Charlotte are buried at Greenwood Cemetery in Orange County, Florida.
- **Nancy**[1.1.4.7.5] **G. Nutt** (1833–1910) married Samuel Jones Slaton in 1854. They had 5 children. Nancy and Samuel are buried at Shiloh Cemetery in Union Parish, Louisiana.
- **Samuel**[1.1.4.7.6] **David Nutt** (1835—1916) first married Chloe Woodward in 1859. They had a daughter. After Chloe's death, he married Pamelia Ann Breed in 1868. Samuel[1.1.4.7.6] had at least 6 children. Samuel served as a 2nd Lieutenant during the Civil War in the 30th Georgia Infantry. Samuel and Pamelia are buried at Pine Grove Cemetery in Union Parish, Louisiana.
- **Rosanna**[1.1.4.7.7] **Ellen Nutt** (1838–1922) first married W. B. Lewis. They had 2 sons. Second, she married Harrison Turner Glass. They had 3 children. Rosanna and Harrison are buried at Shiloh Cemetery in Union Parish, Louisiana.
- **Martha**[1.1.4.7.8] **Ann Nutt** (b: 1839) married Thomas Breed. They had 3 children.
- **R.**[1.1.4.7.9] **W. Nutt** (b: 1842)
- **M.**[1.1.4.7.10] **S. Nutt** (1847—bef. 1850) likely died before the 1850 census was taken as he was not counted in the household.
- **Jason**[1.1.4.7.11] **T. Nutt** (1849—1893)
- **John**[1.1.4.7.12] **Harkness Nutt** (1850—1893) first married Samantha Hodges in 1867. They did not have any children. After Samantha died, John married Emma Duke in 1872. They had 2 children. After Emma died in 1878, John married Sarah Barfield. They had 3 children.
- **Thomas**[1.1.4.7.13] **Richard Nutt** (1851—1926) first married Annie Crawford in 1870. They had 5 children. After Annie died, Thomas married Mrs. Sarah Frances Wise (nee Patrick), widow of John M. Wise. They had 3 children. Thomas and Sarah are buried at Ringgold Baptist Church Cemetery in Spalding County, Georgia.

Elizabeth[1.1.4.8] "Eliza" Nutt and Robert Harkness

When I started my research on Samuel[1.1.4], I only knew of one daughter born to Samuel[1.1.4] and Jane[Mackey], Jennifer Jane[1.1.4.3]. I even completed my research on Samuel[1.1.4] without uncovering another daughter. Then while looking for something else, I inadvertently discovered Robert and Elizabeth Harkness on an 1850 census record in Chambers County, Alabama. Well, my eyes got big, and bells and whistles started going off. I had remembered a distribution from Samuel's[1.1.4] estate to Robert Harkness. At the time, I had no idea who Robert was, and I couldn't figure out why he would have received the same share as Samuel's[1.1.4] children.

Further research uncovered a marriage between Robert Harkness and Eliza Nutt on August 4, 1825, in Henry County, Georgia, where the family was living at the time. [454] Furthermore, a birth date of 1810 put Elizabeth between William[1.1.4.7] and David[1.1.4.9] and born in Morgan County. I was always curious about the 9-year age gap between William and David. I had just concluded that David had been an "oops" baby. And to top it all off, their first child was named . . . wait for it . . . Samuel. In light of these records, the mystery of who Robert Harkness was and why he received an equal share from Samuel's[1.1.4] estate was solved. Once I verified that Eliza[1.1.4.8] was married to Robert Harkness, other records came to light, including their FindAGrave memorial pages and FamilySearch profiles. Eliza[1.1.4.8] was probably born circa 1810 in Morgan County, Georgia. She would have been the female 10-15 on the 1820 census. Eliza's[1.1.4.8] brother William[1.1.4.5] married Rosanna Harkness, Robert's sister. Thus, Nutt siblings married Harkness siblings, birthing a lot of double first-cousins.

Robert was a fortunate drawer in the 1827 land lottery winning Lot No 312, District 8, Section 5 in Henry County. The grant was issued on January 22, 1838. [455] Robert Harkness appeared on an 1831 tax digest in Butts County. [456] Butts County was formed from Henry County in December 1825 after he and Eliza[1.1.4.8] were married. Robert and Eliza[1.1.4.8] were counted on the 1830 and the 1840 censuses in Butts County, Georgia. They moved to Chambers County, Alabama, between 1843 and 1847, where they were counted in 1850.

Interestingly, Eliza's[1.1.4.8] nephew Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] A. Nutt and niece Sarah[1.1.4.1.2] Ann Greer, children of her deceased older brother John[1.1.4.1] and Dinah[English], also lived in Chambers County, Alabama. And her brother Jonathan[1.1.4.4] lived in Alabama during the same time.

Robert died on September 22, 1856. Eliza[1.1.4.8] died on August 11, 1857. They are buried at Concord Baptist Church Cemetery in Lee County, Alabama. Robert's estate was probated in Russell County, Alabama. His son-in-law Jason Meadows was the administrator (daughter Mary's husband). The heirs of the estate were his wife Eliza[1.1.4.8] and their children: Margaret Sherard, Emily Barnes, Eliza A. Cone, Mary Meadows, Samuel (of full age), and Martha, James, Robert, and Aurora, all minors. [457]

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[454] *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Henry > Court of Ordinary, Marriages (white) > page 16. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FW7W-VQ1

[455] Georgia. Surveyor General. *Index to Carroll County land lottery 1827*. State Department of Archives, Atlanta Georgia. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLX-K9PT-8?i=77&cat=74234

[456] *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Butts County. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:685F-MHL2

[457] *Alabama, Estate Files, 1830-1976*, *FamilySearch*, images 263-403. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VNTV-9FS

Children

Census records, marriage records, and Robert's will provided insight into the composition of Robert and Eliza's[1.1.4.8] family. Eliza[1.1.4.8] and Robert's children were all born in Butts County, Georgia, except Aurora, who was born in Chambers County, Alabama. FamilySearch has a fairly accurate user-submitted family tree for Eliza[1.1.4.8] and Robert and their children with several source records attached.

- **Margaret[1.1.4.8.1] J. Harkness** was born on July 9, 1827. She married William Sherard on September 17, 1849, in Chambers County, Alabama. [458] They had 2 children. Margaret died on November 6, 1918. William died 1906. They are buried at Arcadia Cemetery in Bienville Parish, Louisiana.

- **Emily[1.1.4.8.2] A. Harkness** was born on December 23, 1828. She married John Henry Barnes on December 17, 1846, in Chambers County. [459] They had 12 children. Emily died on July 28, 1907. John died in 1894. They are buried at Emory Chapel Cemetery in Chambers County, Alabama.

- **Eliza[1.1.4.8.3] A. Harkness** was born after the 1830 census. Her recorded age on various censuses was very inconsistent. Based on the order Robert and Eliza's[1.1.4.8] children were listed in Robert's will, she was born between Emily[1.1.4.8.2] and Mary[1.1.4.8.4]. She married Robert R. Cone on December 2, 1847, in Chambers County. [460] Eliza[1.1.4.8.3] was still alive in 1910 when she appeared on a census record in Jackson County, Oklahoma.

- **Mary[1.1.4.8.4] R. Harkness** was born circa 1832. She married Jason S. Meadors on September 19, 1849, in Chambers County. [461] Census records recorded the surname as Meadows in 1850 and 1860 while using Meadors in 1870 and 1900. Their marriage record used Meadors. Robert's will and death records for some of their children used Meadows. Jason and Mary[1.1.4.8.4] had as many as 10 children. Mary's[1.1.4.8.4] brothers, James[1.1.4.8.7] and Robert[1.1.4.8.8], were counted in their household in 1860. Mary[1.1.4.8.4] appeared as head of household on the 1870 census, indicating Jason had died. Their youngest child was born in 1864, so his death would have been between 1864 and 1870. Mary[1.1.4.8.4] was still living in Chambers County in 1900. I did not find any death or burial records.

- **Samuel[1.1.4.8.5] William Harkness** was born on November 27, 1834. Samuel[1.1.4.8.5] married North Carolina Frederick on October 29, 1858, in Chambers County, Alabama. [462] They had 7 children. The spouse listed on his FindAGrave memorial was probably a 2nd marriage. Samuel[1.1.4.8.5] died on July 4, 1913, and was buried at Bistineau Cemetery, Webster Parish, Louisiana.

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458 *Alabama, Marriages, 1816-1957*, *FamilySearch*.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKMY-TK3Z

459 *Alabama, Marriages, 1816-1957.*
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FQFF-244

460 *Alabama County Marriages*, *1711-1992*, *FamilySearch.*
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKMY-TCH6

461 *Alabama County Marriages, 1711-1992*.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKMY-TWPW

462 *Alabama County Marriages, 1711-1992.*
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKMB-Q8DH

- **Martha**[1.1.4.8.6] **F. Harkness** was born August 1, 1836. She married Walter Scott Dawkins on November 18, 1856, in Russell County, Alabama. [463] Walter died on March 2, 1863, from war injuries during the Civil War. A memorial was placed in the Dawkins Family Cemetery in Lee County, Alabama. Martha[1.1.4.8.6] died on May 16, 1920, and is buried at Girard Cemetery in Russell County, Alabama.

- **James**[1.1.4.8.7] **M. Harkness** was born circa 1839, based on the 1850 census. He was living with his sister Mary[1.1.4.8.4] and her husband in 1860. No other information has been found.

- **Robert**[1.1.4.8.8] **J. Harkness** was born circa 1841, based on the 1850 census. He was living with his sister Mary[1.1.4.8.4] and her husband in 1860. No other information has been found.

- **William**[1.1.4.8.9] **Harkness** was born circa 1843, based on the 1850 census. William[1.1.4.8.9] was not mentioned as an heir of Robert, so he probably died before the date of Robert's will in 1856.

- **Aurora**[1.1.4.8.10] **Clarantine Harkness** was born on March 4, 1847. She married John Willis Sanders on January 7, 1869, in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana. [464] Aurora[1.1.4.8.10] died on December 25, 1929. John died in 1913. They are buried at Macedonia Cemetery in Claiborne Parish.

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[463] *Alabama County Marriages, 1711-1992.*
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKZS-FDQJ

[464] *Louisiana, Parish Marriages, 1787-1958.*
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QG1Y-M3W2

David[1.1.4.9] M. Nutt

David[1.1.4.9] was born about 1814 in Georgia based on his reported age of 46 on the 1860 census. David[1.1.4.9] M. Nutt and Elizabeth Morris were married in Monroe County, Georgia, on April 4, 1839. [465] Elizabeth was born about 1820-1822. They were living in Butts County, Georgia, for the 1840 census with a male child under the age of 5.

In the 1832 Georgia Gold Lottery, David[1.1.4.9] won fractional Lot No 555 in District 16 Section 4 in the northwest part of the state while a resident of Butts County. (Lucas, *1832 Gold Lottery of Georgia)* I have not found any evidence that he took up the grant.

David[1.1.4.9] was a justice for the Inferior Court of Butts County from February 24, 1840, to January 24, 1841. [466] He sold half of Lot No 155, District 1, in Butts County to his sister Jane[1.1.4.3] Nutt Barkley on September 13, 1842.

David[1.1.4.9] purchased 100 acres, more or less, of Lot No 146 in the second district of Henry County from Richard Manby on December 29, 1843. [467] On April 9, 1847, David M. Nutt executed a mortgage deed for a loan from Timothy Barham for $299.58, secured by Lot No 146, where he currently lived. Repayment of the loan was due on the 25th of December next, presumably 1847. [468] David[1.1.4.9] subsequently sold Timothy the lot for $350 on February 5, 1848. [469] Perhaps rather than repay His brother William[1.1.4.7] witnessed both deeds.

Tax records were an invaluable tool in tracking the Nutt family through Georgia, particularly Morgan County. Unfortunately, tax digest records for Butts County and Marion County before 1850 paled in comparison to those available for Morgan County. I did not find David[1.1.4.9] on an 1850 census anywhere in Georgia. Without tax records or land records, it's impossible to narrow down his departure from Henry/Butts County. The one record for David[1.1.4.9] between 1842 and 1857 was for his distribution from Samuel's[1.1.4] estate in 1854, but there is no indication where he was living at the time.

By 1850, it would seem David[1.1.4.9] and Elizabeth[Morris] were no longer together. Elizabeth[Morris] Nutt was counted in her father's household on the 1850 census in Monroe County along with 3 children. Elizabeth[Morris] Nutt was counted in her own household on the 1860 census in Butts County with the same 3 children. By 1870, only Elizabeth and her daughter were in the household.

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[465] *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Monroe > Court of Ordinary, Marriages > Book A > page 153 > image 120.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KXJ8-DVL

[466] McMichael, Lois. *History of Butts County Georgia 1825-1976*. Page 111, Image 133.
https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/867351-history-of-butts-county-georgia-1825-1976

[467] Georgia. Superior Court (Henry County). *Deeds and mortgages, 1822-1934.* Book K, pages 295-296.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-8SK8

[468] Georgia. Superior Court (Henry County). *Deeds and mortgages, 1822-1934.* Book L, page 156.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-89NJ

[469] Georgia. Superior Court (Henry County). *Deeds and mortgages, 1822-1934.* Book N, pages 136-137.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKK-89BH

David[1.1.4.9] eventually joined his brothers Andrew[1.1.4.2] and Samuel[1.1.4.5] Jr. in Marion County. His first documented presence in Marion County was in 1857. He was assessed for his poll on the 1857, 1859, and 1860 tax digests. [470] He was not assessed for any land. David[1.1.4.9] and his second wife, Mildred, appeared on the 1860 census in Marion County in his brother Samuel's[1.1.4.5] household, indicating that David and Elizabeth had divorced.

A court record for the Marion County Court of Ordinary dated July 6, 1860, indicated David[1.1.4.9] M. Nutt had died intestate (without a will) and his estate was valued at $50. The estate . . . *was wasting for want of a representative . . . which no one applied for . . . calling upon all persons concerned to show cause why the administration of said estate should not be vested in the clerk of the Superior Court . . . it is therefore ordered Isaac H. Peebles . . . is hereby appointed administrator of the estate of David M. Nutt . . . and further ordered that* [appraisers] *are hereby appointed to appraise the said estate and it is further ordered that Isaac H. Peebles have leave to sell all the personal property of said deceased . . .* [471]

David's estate was officially inventoried and appraised on September 17, 1860, for $40.90. Samuel[1.1.4.5] Jr.'s son William[1.1.4.5.1] B. Nutt signed off on the appraisal. [472] The sale of David's[1.1.4.9] personal property occurred on September 27, 1860, for $12.30. [473] Following David's[1.1.4.9] death, Mildred married David's[1.1.4.9] older brother Samuel[1.1.4.5], Jr.

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[470] *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Marion County.

[471] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Minutes 1859-1865 > vol A > pages 67-68 > image 290.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893B-PS9Q?i=289&wc=9SB6-82Z:267696001,267734401&cc=1999178

[472] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Inventories and appraisements 1852-1904 > page 179 > image 166.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G93B-RXFT?i=165&wc=9SB6-T3X:267696001,267710301&cc=1999178

[473] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Sales 1852-1904 > vol B > page 247 > image 153.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-993B-PP9?i=152&wc=9SB6-DPD:267696001,267832701&cc=1999178

Children

The 1850 census provided the names of David[1.1.4.9] and Elizabeth's[Morris] children. I presume they were David's[1.1.4.9] children because they all had the surname Nutt. Additionally, all 3 children carried the first names of 3 of David's[1.1.4.9] siblings. I do not know where David was in 1850.

- **John[1.1.4.9.1] M. Nutt** was most likely the male child under 5 on the 1840 census. I suspect his age of 9 was incorrectly recorded on the 1850 census. John[1.1.4.9.1] served in Company I of the Georgia 45th Infantry during the Civil War. [474]
- **Ann[1.1.4.9.2] Eliza Nutt** was still in the same household as her mother on the 1870 census. She married J. P. Parker on December 24, 1872, in Butts County, Georgia. [475]
- **William[1.1.4.9.3] J. Nutt** was counted in Elizabeth's[Morris] household in 1850 and 1860.

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[474] *Georgia, Confederate Pension Rolls, 1861-1921*, *FamilySearch,* Entry for John M Nutt. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:7MYK-QT6Z

[475] *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Butts > Marriages "white" 1826-1882 > page 319 > image 242.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FWWK-4Q7

Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt

I started my search for Jonathan[1.1.4.4] with the supposition that information I had accumulated over the years was accurate — that Samuel's[1.1.4] son, Jonathan[1.1.4.4], was married to Martha Martin, and that they were the parents of James Martin Nutt. Well right away, my research took an unexpected turn. It became apparent pretty quickly that things weren't adding up. I was going to have to untangle the parentage of our gg-grandfather, James Martin Nutt. The journey took many twists and turns and eventually made a U-turn.

During research efforts some years earlier, I discovered that a Martha Nutt from Morgan County was widowed, which obviously meant that her husband had died. I also found that Martha Nutt was appointed as one of the administrators for the estate of John Nutt in March 1823. I wondered . . . was John's name just a shortened version of Jonathan? Yet I also knew that Samuel[1.1.4] had sons named John and Jonathan.

At issue was the fact that I started finding records for Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt after 1822, the approximate date of the death of Martha's husband John Nutt. Having left Morgan County with his father Samuel[1.1.4] circa 1823, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was a party on 3 deeds in Butts County in 1825, 1826, and 1827. He later moved to Coweta County having purchased Lot No 257, District 2, on June 2, 1829. The Butts County land deed from 1826 mentioned his wife, Eleanor, by name. Furthermore, Mrs. Martha Nutt had stayed in Morgan County where she married a second time to Benjamin Brown in 1826. I concluded that it was not possible that Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was married to Martha. But if Martha Martin was James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin's mother, I then had to consider who the John Nutt was who ***was*** married to Martha in my quest to confirm the parents of James Martin Nutt. I started looking for other possibilities amongst the Nutt family named John who I knew about.

I ruled out William[1.1.1] Nutt's son, John[1.1.1.2], because he lived in Clarke County and was married to Polly East. I considered Samuel's[1.1.4] oldest son, John[1.1.4.1], but he didn't work either. John[1.1.4.1] was married to Dinah English and they lived in Oglethorpe County. Consequently, I called a timeout and began to explore what seemed to be the only other option . . . a son of Andrew[1.1.2] Nutt or Matthew[1.1.3] Nutt who was heretofore unidentified.

I had to return to South Carolina records and start with fresh eyes to unravel this mystery. Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane[Thomson] appeared on the 1800 census in Kershaw County, South Carolina, with 3 males under the age of 10. Post-1800 tax and probate records in Georgia finally revealed the names of Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane's[Thomson] 3 sons: John[1.1.2.1], James[1.1.2.2], and Andrew[1.1.2.3]. Go figure. Could these people not come up with more diverse names for their kids???

Having established that Andrew[1.1.2] and Jane[Thomson] had a son named John, I proceeded to determine if it was reasonable to assert that this was the John who was married to Martha. I believe that Martha's appointment as one of John's[1.1.2.1] administrators supports the fact that they were married. As an administrator, she appeared on various tax records for John's[1.1.2.1] estate and was eventually assessed in her own right for the land John[1.1.2.1] had acquired. Additionally, John's[1.1.2.1] death in 1822 fits the timeline for Martha registering as a widow for the 1827 land lottery and a marriage record for Mrs. Martha Nutt to Benjamin Brown in 1826. I still had not found any evidence that Martha's maiden name was Martin.

I searched probate records for John[1.1.2.1] hoping to find some mention of James Martin to prove whether John[1.1.2.1] and Martha Nutt were his parents. The first record I found was a tax record for Benjamin Brown who was assessed in his capacity as guardian for John Nutt's orphan. With the orphan not named in that record, I couldn't prove nor disprove that John[1.1.2.1] Nutt's orphan was James Martin Nutt. But how else could Martha Nutt, who married Benjamin Brown after John[1.1.2.1] died, be James Martin Nutt's mother? Then I found the answer in another tax record and a probate record. James Martin was **not** the orphan of John[1.1.2.1] and Martha Nutt. John[1.1.2.1] and Martha's son was explicitly named in an 1830 Morgan County tax digest [476] and 1827 - 1828 probate records for the estate of John Nutt, deceased. [477] His name was John[1.1.2.1.1] Nutt, not James Martin Nutt.

Now what? I had previously found evidence that Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was not married to Martha "anybody". He was married to Eleanor "somebody". John[1.1.2.1] was married to Martha "maybe Martin, maybe not". That left me with the obvious conclusion that either Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt was James Martin's father or Martha "maybe Martin, maybe not" was his mother, but together, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt and Martha "maybe Martin, maybe not" were **not** the parents of James Martin Nutt.

Where to now? I made a u-turn back to Jonathan[1.1.4.4] to see if I could find any information that would provide Eleanor's maiden name. Hours of research uncovered an online query that was submitted by Martyn Martin in 2000 looking for information about a Coweta County Superior Court record that named the children of Nancy Langdon Martin. [478] The information provided in the query stated that one of her daughters was Eleanor Martin who married Jonathan Nutt. Eureka!!! After much browsing page by page through Coweta County Superior Court minutes, I finally found the original court record referenced in that online query that confirmed the marriage between Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt and Eleanor Martin. As suspected, the middle name of James Martin Nutt was a reference to his mother's maiden name, but her name was Eleanor Martin, not Martha Martin.

An 1820 Morgan County tax digest entry provides the estimation for Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] birth. He did not appear on the 1818 tax digest, and since there isn't an extant digest for 1819, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] could have turned 21 in either 1819 or 1820 establishing a birth date circa 1798-1799. The 1860 census corroborates a birth year of circa 1798 and the location of his birth as South Carolina.

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476 *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Morgan County. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS42-7S4W-R?i=451&cc=4130006&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:6DMZ-JWXJ

477 *Georgia, Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Morgan > Administration and guardian records, appraisements, citations and sales 1834-1842 vol J-K > page 252 > image 156. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93L-J31J?i=155&wc=9SYT-JWG:267727201,267774601&cc=1999178

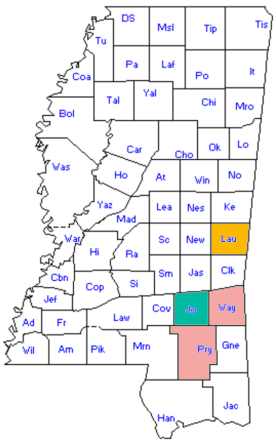
478 *Jan - Mar 2000 Queries for Coweta County, Georgia.* http://www.usgenweb.info/gacoweta/queries/janmar00.htm

Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor[Martin] were married by 1820, but where exactly is undocumented. Their marriage likely occurred in either Oglethorpe County (highlighted in gold), where Eleanor[Martin] was from, or in Morgan County where Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was from. Extant Georgia marriage records do not have a record of their marriage. They had 5 children, all boys, born between 1819 and 1830. The oldest was an infant son as recorded on the 1820 census. Other records indicate to me that this son was James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt. They had 4 more sons before the 1830 census commenced on June 1, 1830. Names of the other sons remain a mystery, although I have found some possibilities.

Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor[Martin] lived in Morgan County during the early part of the decade of the 1820s. They were counted on the 1820 census in Morgan County. By mid-decade, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] had purchased 2 tracts of land in the part of Henry County which came to be in Butts County by the time he sold the parcels. From 1829 to 1832, they lived in Coweta County where they appeared on the 1830 census. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was a fortunate drawer in the 1832 Cherokee Lottery winning a lot in what would become Cass County (in green). He also won a lot in the 1832 Gold Lottery in what would become Lumpkin County (in green).

The volume of online records in Georgia is quite impressive. I am certain that Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor left Georgia; otherwise, there would be records that documented their presence somewhere in Georgia after 1832. Based on the considerable number of records for residents with the surname of Nutt, at times it seemed to me that the 4 sons of Andrew[1.1] Nutt (William[1.1.1], Andrew[1.1.2], Matthew[1.1.3], and Samuel[1.1.4]) populated quite a large part of the state of Georgia. The difficult part was figuring out which Nutt family member the records belonged to.

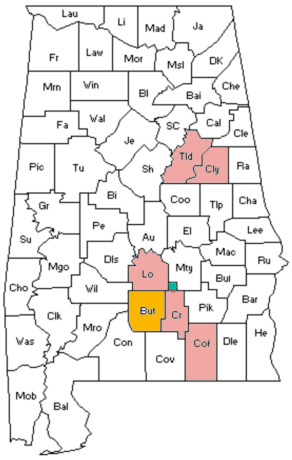
There are records for a Jonathan Nutt in Mississippi during the 1840s and in Alabama during the 1850s that I am convinced belong to our ggg-grandfather Jonathan[1.1.4.4]. I believe that the tax records and land purchases are strong circumstantial evidence that Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and his family settled for a time in Mississippi after they left Georgia. Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] land patent in Mississippi was a "preemption certificate". "Preemption was a method of protecting squatters who had settled on land in advance of its being opened for claims by allowing them formally to enter their lands without competition at the time of such an opening." [479] Wayne County tax records strongly suggest that Jonathan[1.1.4.4] arrived in Mississippi and informally claimed the Wayne County property for settlement in 1833 and lived there for 2 years before he was able to finalize the purchase in 1835. They left Wayne County sometime between 1838 and 1840.



[479] Baker, Marene. *Common Terms used by the General Land Office*. December 4, 2019. https://historyhub.history.gov/land-records/b/land-records-blog/posts/common-terms-used-by-the-general-land-office

A tax record for John Nutt in Jones County, Mississippi, in 1839, fits the timeline for Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] move from Wayne County to Perry County and possible proof of residence when James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt may have married a local girl named Nansey. By 1840, the family was in Perry County, Mississippi.

Federal land purchases in Talladega County, Alabama, and Coffee County, Alabama, indicate Jonathan[1.1.4.4] moved to Alabama sometime between 1840 and 1855. There is not an extant 1850 federal census record for Jonathan[1.1.4.4].



The 1860 census in Lowndes County, Alabama, showed a second marriage for Jonathan[1.1.4.4] to Lucinda and their 3 children born between 1852 and 1858. Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] location in Lowndes County became part of Crenshaw County (tiny green dot) after Crenshaw was created in 1866, and he appeared on a voter registration there in 1867. That is the last record I found for him. I have located records for whom I presume to be the first daughter of Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Lucinda. Butler County (highlighted in gold), immediately to the south of Lowndes County and to the West of Crenshaw County, is where Lonely Anna Nutt Olive is buried.

One interesting thing I found during my research is that the name Jonathan Nutt was rather unique for the times. It appears very few times in search results, unlike the names John and Samuel and William and Andrew, which show up repeatedly. Quite a number of the lineal descendants of Andrew[1.1] Nutt left Georgia and headed west to Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas. I found a few Jonathans from the Midwest and Northeast, but they were easily ruled out based on location. None of Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] records in Georgia, Alabama, or Mississippi are contradictory. They don't overlap each other. None put him in more than one place at the same time. Short of any indisputable evidence to the contrary, I contend that the handful of records for Jonathan Nutt in Mississippi and Alabama belong to our ancestor Jonathan[1.1.4.4]. I will gladly stand corrected if any evidence exists that would contradict me.

Eleanor Martin

Eleanor Martin was the daughter of Joseph Martin and Nancy "Anne" Langdon. Eleanor's[Martin] family was from Oglethorpe County. Eleanor was at least conceived, if not born, before her father Joseph Martin died in late 1796 or early 1797 and after her sister Catherine was born circa 1794. The 1820 census put Eleanor[Martin] in the 16-25 age category which correlates to birth years of 1795-1804. A birth year of 1796-1797 fits with her father's death, guardianship records from her father's estate, and the 1820 census. I suspect the 1830 census and the 1840 census have her in the wrong age category. Those censuses put her birth year between 1801 and 1810, but that isn't possible since her father died no later than the spring of 1797 and her guardianship would have continued long past 1814.

Eleanor married Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt circa 1818. A lawsuit was filed by John L. Martin in March 1842, some years after his mother Anne[Langdon] Martin Buckley died. The lawsuit was filed by John on behalf of all of Anne[Langdon] Martin's children against her second husband, Hiram Buckley, over the ownership of a slave loaned to Anne[Langdon] by her father John Langdon. [480] The lawsuit confirms the children of Joseph and Anne[Langdon] Martin: John L. Martin, Catherine Martin who married Henry English, **Eleanor Martin who married Jonathan Nutt,** Maurice Martin, and Mary [Martin] who married Joseph Frost. This lawsuit and Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] 1826 Butts County, Georgia, deed were the only records I found proving the marriage between Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor[Martin].

Eleanor[Martin] received $128.80 on or about April 6, 1813, as her share from her father's estate after the sale of some of Joseph Martin's real estate holdings. [481] The property was in Morgan County.

Gleaned from brief research into the Joseph Martin family, there was an apparent connection between the Joseph Martin family and the English family in Oglethorpe County and the Samuel Nutt family in Morgan County. Catherine Martin married Henry English, who was the brother of Dinah English. Dinah English married John[1.1.4.1] C. Nutt, older brother of Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] married Eleanor Martin, sister of Catherine. Since Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was living in Morgan County at this time, it seems reasonable to conclude that Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor[Martin] became acquainted through this connection.

Extant records would suggest that Eleanor died as early as the fall of 1840 (after the 1840 census) and as late as 1851 in either Mississippi or Alabama. The lawsuit filed by her brother John in 1842 might suggest that Eleanor was still alive at that time, or it might just mean that John didn't know if she was still living or not. Sadly, an 1850 census record for Jonathan[1.1.4.4] is nonextant. It could have provided so many answers such as the names of their children, where he was living, and whether Eleanor was still alive in 1850.

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[480] Georgia. Superior Court (Coweta County). *Minutes, 1828-1908*. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1966. Newman, Georgia : Georgia Department of Archives and History. Pages 215-226, images 125-130.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLX-R18D?i=124&cat=231041

[481] Georgia. Probate Court (Oglethorpe County). Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah. Salt Lake City, Utah; 1993. Image 617.
https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9YP-DW5Y?i=616&cat=275618

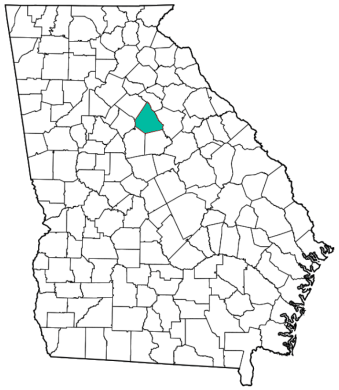
Timeline

1798	Birth date based on 1860 census
1800	**1800 Census** — Lancaster District, SC
1818	**1/17/1818** — Jonathan[1.1.4.4] witnessed a deed between his father Samuel[1.1.4] Nutt and Jesse M. Robertson
Circa 1818	Jonathan[1.1.4.4] married Eleanor Martin
1819	Birth of James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt based on 1860 census
1820	**1820 Census** — Captain Campbell's District, Morgan County, GA begun on August 7, 1820
1820, 1822	**Tax digests** — Morgan County, GA
Circa 1820	Jonathan[1.1.4.4] purchased 53 ½ acres from Lot No 79 and Lot No 95 in Morgan County, GA
1820-1830	Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor had 4 more children, all sons
1822	**11/19/1822** — Jonathan[1.1.4.4] sold the 53 ½ acres in Morgan County to Peter Caldwell
1825	**12/20/1825** — Jonathan[1.1.4.4] purchased 202 ½ acres (Lot 115) in Henry County, GA from William Parker
	Jonathan[1.1.4.4] purchased 202 ½ acres from Lot No 97 in Henry County, GA
1826	**11/20/1826** — Jonathan[1.1.4.4] sold 202 ½ acres (Lot 115) in Butts County, formerly Henry County, to William Hamilton
	11/20/1826 — Eleanor relinquished her right of dower to Lot 115 in Butts County
1827	**1/25/1827** — Jonathan[1.1.4.4] sold 202 ½ acres (Lot No 97) in Butts County, formerly Henry County, to Hugh McLin
1829	**6/2/1829** — Jonathan[1.1.4.4] bought 202 ½ acres (Lot No 257) at public auction in Coweta County, GA
1830	**1830 Census** — Coweta County, GA begun on June 1, 1830
1832	**3/26/1832** — Jonathan[1.1.4.4] sold 202 ½ acres (Lot No 97) in Coweta County, GA to Dennis Hill
	10/22/1832 — Jonathan[1.1.4.4] won Lot No 81, District 5, Section 3 in the 1832 Georgia Cherokee Land Lottery
	10/28/1832 — Jonathan[1.1.4.4] won Lot No 545, District 4, Section 1 in the 1832 Georgia Gold Lottery
1833-1837	**Tax rolls** — Wayne County, MS
1835	**12/9/1835** — Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin purchased 160 acres in Wayne County, MS

1835	12/13/1835 — Jonathan[1.1.4.4] purchased 80 acres in Lauderdale County, MS
1839	Tax roll — Jones County, MS
1840	1840 Census — Perry County, MS begun on June 1, 1840
	1840 tax roll — Perry County, MS
1841	1841 Census Substitute — Perry County, MS
1845	1845 Census Substitute — Perry County, MS
1846	9/1/1846 — Patent #2935 issued for Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] Wayne County, MS land purchase
	9/1/1846 — Patent #2937 issued for Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] Launderdale County, MS land purchase
1840-1850	Death of Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] wife Eleanor[Martin] Nutt
Circa 1851	Jonathan[1.1.4.4] married Lucinda
1851	4/17/1851 — Jonathan[1.1.4.4] purchased 40 acres in Talladega County, AL
	12/1/1851 — Patent #13520 issued for 40-acre purchase in Talladega County, AL
1852	12/25/1852 — Birth of daughter Lonely Anna Nutt, first child of Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Lucinda
1854	10/24/1854 — Received a distribution from his father Samuel's[1.1.4] estate
Circa 1855	Birth of daughter N G Nutt, second child of Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Lucinda
1855	1855 State Census, Coffey County, Alabama
	10/31/1855 — Jonathan[1.1.4.4] puchased 80 acres in Coffee County, AL
Circa 1858	Birth of son R B Nutt, third child of Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Lucinda
1858	11/1/1858 — Patent #48344 issued for 80-acre purchase in Coffee County, AL
1860	1860 Census — Lowndes County, AL
1866	1866 State Census - Lowndes County, AL
1867	1867 Voter Registration — Crenshaw County, AL

Morgan County, Georgia

Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor[Martin] lived in Morgan County during the early part of the decade of the 1820s. They were on the 1820 census in Morgan County. Their first child, presumably James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt, was born in Morgan County. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] acquired 53 ½ acres from Lot 95 and Lot No 97 in some manner around 1820 when he was first assessed for the acreage. [482] I did not find a deed for the acquisition.



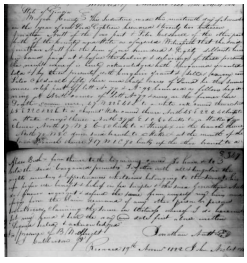
Courtesy of the Georgia Archives

Land Records

11/19/1822 - Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt to Peter Caldwell, 53 ½ acres from Lot No 79 and Lot No 95 [483]

November 19, 1822 - Jonathan[1.1.4.4] sold 53 ½ acres, part of Lot No 79 and Lot No 95, to Peter Caldwell. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was first assessed for the acreage in 1820 and again in 1822 in Morgan County. I can't tell from reading the deed how many acres were from Lot No 79 and how many were from Lot No 95.

This indenture made . . . between Jonathan Nutt of the one part & Peter Caldwell of the other part . . . the said Jonathan Nutt for the sum of one hundred & eighty dollars . . . doth bargain grant & sell & convey unto Peter Caldwell fifty three and half acres of land more or less part of Lot No 79 & No 95 . . . Jonathan Nutt, seal.



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[482] Map of Morgan County, Georgia, 1897. County Maps, Surveyor General, RG 3-9-66. Held by Georgia Archives, 5800 Jonesboro Road, Morrow, GA 30260. https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/cmf/id/372/rec/1

[483] Georgia. Superior Court (Morgan County). *Deeds,* Book GG, Pages 346-347. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-2WG6-S?i=377&cat=137130

Tax Records

1820 Morgan County, Captain Campbell District

Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] first assessment was in 1820. As mentioned earlier, he did not appear on the 1818 tax digest, and since there isn't an extant digest for 1819, he could have turned 21 in either 1819 or 1820 establishing a birth date circa 1798-1799. He was assessed for the 53 ½ acres he had purchased from Lot No 79 and Lot No 95.

1822 Morgan County, Captain Campbell District

This was the last tax digest on which Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was assessed in Morgan County.

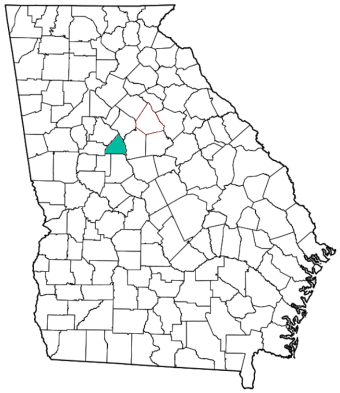
Census Records

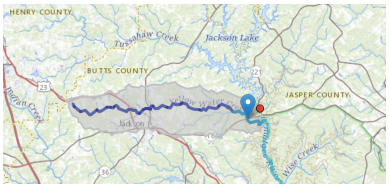
1820 United States Federal Census, Captain Campbell's District, Morgan County, Georgia

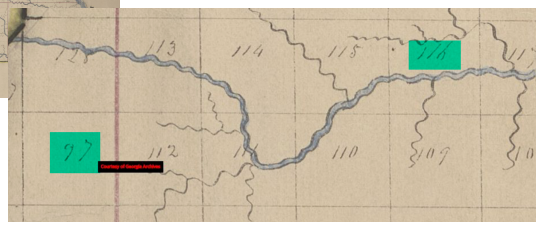
Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt was counted for the 1820 census in Morgan County with Eleanor and 1 son under the age of 5. I presume this son to be James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt, as he was born circa 1819, based on his 1850 census and 1860 census.

Henry/Butts County, Georgia

By the mid-1820s, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] had purchased land in a part of Henry County, which would soon become Butts County. He purchased Lot No 97 and Lot No 116 in District 1 on the waters of Yellow Water Creek. [484]





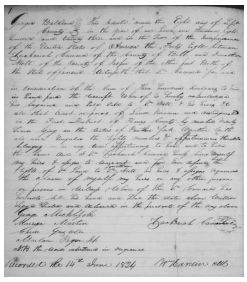


Courtesy of the Georgia Archives Morrow, Georgia

9/8/1823 - Zachariah Coward to Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt, 202 ½ acres, Lot No 97, District 1 [485]

On September 8, 1923, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] purchased Lot No 97, District 1, containing 202 ½ acres on the waters of Panther Fork in Henry County. The deed was witnessed by his brother Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt.

This indenture made . . . between Zachariah Coward of the County of Bibb and Jonathan Nutt of the County of Jasper . . . for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars . . . hereby acknowledged has bargained and sold to [Jonathan] Nutt and his heirs all that tract or parcel of land knowing and distinguished in the first district of Henry County by number ninety seven lying on the waters of Panther Fork . . . Zachariah Coward, seal.



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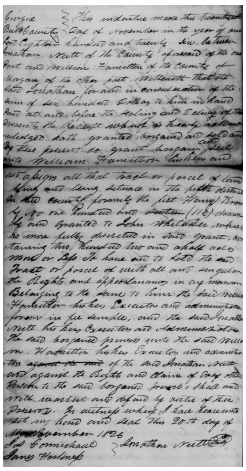
[484] Map of Butts County, Georgia, 1869. County Maps, Surveyor General, RG 3-9-66. Held by Georgia Archives, 5800 Jonesboro Road, Morrow, GA 30260. https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/cmf/id/47/rec/1

[485] Georgia. Superior Court (Henry County). *Deeds and mortgages, 1822-1934.* Book C&D, page 1. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSYD-Z377-Y

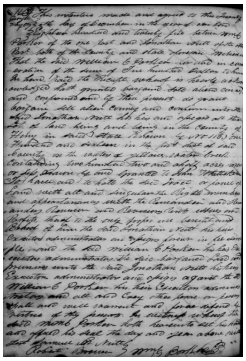
12/20/1825 - William C. Parker to Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt, 202 ½ acres, Lot No 116, District 1 [486]



On December 20, 1825, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] purchased Lot No 116, District 1, containing 202 ½ acres on the waters of Yellow Water Creek in Henry County. The deed was witnessed by his brother Samuel[1.1.4.5] R. Nutt.

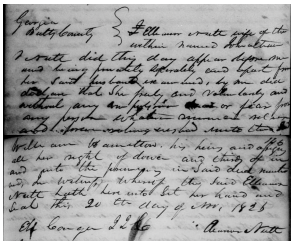
This indenture made . . . between William C. Parker of the one part and Jonathan Nutt of the other part . . . the said William C. Parker for and in consideration of the sum of five hundred dollars . . . do grant bargain sell alien convey and confirm unto the said Jonathan Nutt . . . all that lot of land lying and being in the county of Henry known by No 116 in the first district on the waters of Yellow Water Creek containing two hundred two and a half acres more of less . . . Wm C. Parker, seal.

11/20/1826 - Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt to William Hamilton, 202 ½ acres, Lot No 116, District 1 [487]



Jonathan[1.1.4.4] sold the property to William Hamilton on November 20, 1826. By the time of the sale, the property was located in Butts County. Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] wife Eleanor[Martin] released her dower claim on the property in an accompanying deed.

This indenture made . . . between Jonathan Nutt of [Butts County] *and William Hamilton of the County of Morgan . . . the said Jonathan Nutt for and in consideration of the sum of six hundred dollars . . . do grant bargain and sell unto William Hamilton . . . all that tract or parcel of land lying being and situate in the fifth district . . . known by No one hundred and sixteen (116) . . . containing two hundred two and a half acres more or less . . . Jonathan Nutt, seal.*



Eleanor Nutt wife of the within named Jonathan Nutt . . . and being privately separately and apart from her husband . . . did declare that she freely and voluntarily and without any compulsion or fear from any person whatever renounce release and forever relinquish unto William Hamilton . . . all her right of dower . . . of in and unto the property in said deed mentioned . . . Eleanor Nutt.

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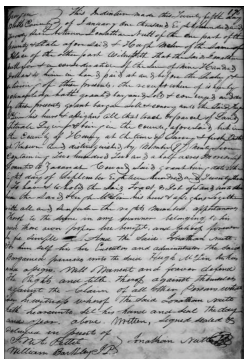
[486] Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County), *Deeds, 1826-1916,* Book A, Pages 143-144. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-5SQJ-N?cat=284760

[487] Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County), *Deeds, 1826-1916,* Book A, Pages 144-146. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-5SQJ-N?i=81&cat=284760

1/25/1827 - Jonathan[1.1.4.4] to Hugh McLin, 202 ½ acres, Lot No 97 [488]

Sometime before January 25, 1827, Jonathan had purchased Lot No 97, District 1, containing 202 ½ acres originally in Henry County, but now in Butts County. I have not found a deed that documented Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] purchase. The purchase would have had to have been made before December 14, 1825, since Butts County wasn't created until December 24, 1825. He sold the property to Hugh McLin on January 25, 1827.



This indenture made . . . between Jonathan Nutt of the one part and Hugh McLin of the other part . . . the said Jonathan Nutt for & in consideration of the sum of nine hundred dollars . . . do grant bargain sell & convey unto the said Hugh McLin . . . all that tract or parcel of land situate lying and being . . . in the county of Henry at the time of survey . . . known and distinguished by number (97) ninty seven containing two hundred two and a half acres more or less . . . Jonathan Nutt, seal.

A gift deed was executed on December 20, 1827, whereby Jonathan[1.1.4.4] gave his niece, Mary[1.1.4.2.5] Ann, daughter of Andrew[1.1.4.2] Nutt, a black sow. This deed was executed at the same time as with Samuel's[1.1.4] gift deeds to his granddaughters to keep personal property out of the hands of Andrew[1.1.4.2] due to his "unthrifty and intemperate habits". [489]

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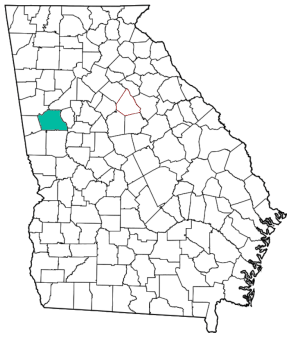
[488] Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County). *Deeds, 1826-1916*, Book A, Page 196. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-5S31-K?i=107&cat=284760

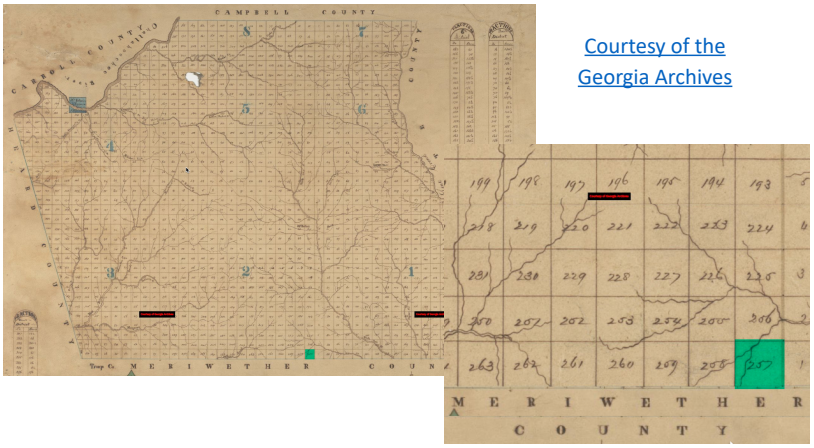
[489] Georgia. Superior Court (Butts County). *Deeds, 1826-1916*, Book B, Page 338. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-5SQC-X

Coweta County, Georgia

Land Records

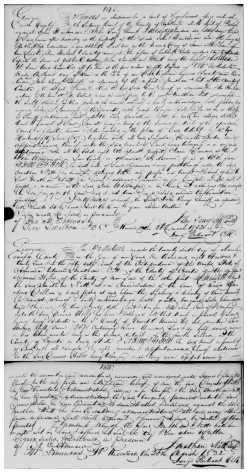
From 1829 to 1832, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor[Martin] lived in Coweta County, where they appeared on the 1830 census. I did not find any evidence that Jonathan[1.1.4.4] remained in Georgia after 1832. I suspect he left Georgia before grants were issued for his land lottery winnings. Had he stayed in Georgia, I do not doubt that I would know much more about the lives of Jonathan and his family than I have been able to uncover. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] purchased Lot No. 257 on the Coweta County / Meriwether County line. [490]





Courtesy of the Georgia Archives

6/2/1829 - Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt, 202 ½ acres, Lot No 257, District 2 [491]



By mid-1829, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and his family were in Coweta County. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was the highest and best bidder on June 2, 1829, for Lot No 257, District 2, Coweta County. The property was sold at public auction as a result of unpaid taxes (writ of Fieri Facias).

In obedience to a writ of Fierifaceas issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Oglethorpe . . . Jonathan Nutt being the highest and best bidder . . . for the sum of fifty dollars . . . this indenture made . . . between John Terry Sheriff of the one part and Jonathan Nutt . . . doth grant bargain & sell so far as the office of Sheriff authorizes . . . Jonathan Nutt . . . all that tract or parcel of land situate lying & being in the second district of the County of Coweta . . . known & distinguished . . . by No two hundred fifty seven . . . John Terry Sheriff, seal.

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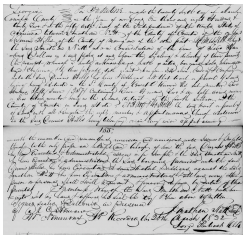
[490] Map of Coweta County, Georgia, 1867. County Maps, Surveyor General, RG 3-9-66. Held by Georgia Archives, 5800 Jonesboro Road, Morrow, GA 30260. https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/cmf/id/66/rec/2

[491] Georgia. Superior County (Coweta County). *Deed records and mortgages, 1827-1932*. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1966. Book C, Pages 154-155. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-MWCW-F?i=394&cat=231375

3/26/1832 - Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt to Dennis Hill, 202 ½ acres, Lot No 257

On March 26, 1832, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] sold the lot to Dennis Hills. [492]



This indenture made . . . between Jonathan Nutt of the County of Coweta and Dennis Hills of the County of Morgan . . . the said Jonathan Nutt for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand dollars . . . doth grant bargain sell . . . unto the said Dennis Hills . . . all that tract or parcel of land lying and being situate in the County of Coweta known as Lot number two hundred fifty seven (257) . . . in the second district of the fourth section . . . Jonathan Nutt, seal.

Jonathan[1.1.4.4] made quite a lot of money on this sale. He bought the acreage for $50 in 1829 and sold it for $2000 in 1832. $50 in 1830 is approximately $1,670 today while $2,000 is approximately $66,670 today . . . a tidy profit of approximately $65,000 in today's equivalency. In addition to the few hundred dollars he made on his previous purchases and sales, he had a nest egg building for his upcoming westward migration.

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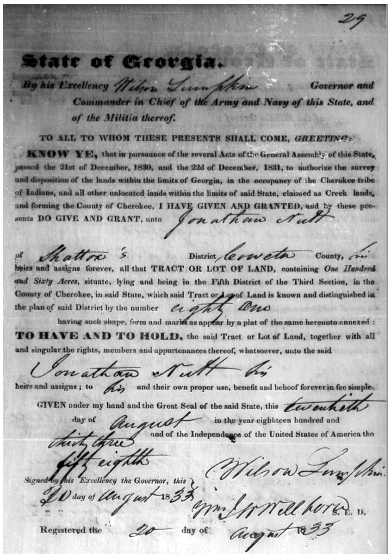
[492] Georgia. Superior Court (Coweta County). *Deed records and mortgages,* Book C, Page 154. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-MWCW-F?i=394&cat=231375

There were 2 lotteries in 1832, the 6th Georgia Land Lottery, sometimes called the Georgia Cherokee Lottery, and the 7th lottery known as the Georgia Gold Lottery. These lotteries have at times been conflated but they were separate drawings. "The major difference between the 6th lottery and the preceding 5 lotteries is that Georgia did not have a claim to the land it was giving away. The Cherokee had never given it up to the state of Georgia." [493] The lots for the Gold Lottery, aptly named because of the reported presence of gold in the area, were much smaller than the lots for the other lotteries. The Gold Lottery lots were only 40 acres and could be claimed for $10 per lot. [494] However, the state did not guarantee that gold existed on the lots given away.

1832 Cherokee Lottery - Jonathan[1.1.4.4] won Lot #81, District 5, Section 3 in the Cherokee Lottery in 1832. The lot lay in what would become Cass County, later renamed to Bartow in 1861. [495] His grant was issued on August 20, 1833. [496]



State of Georgia.

By his Excellency Wilson Lumpkin Governor and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, and of the Militia thereof.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of the several Acts of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 21st of December, 1830, and the 23d of December, 1831, to authorize the survey and disposition of the lands within the limits of Georgia, in the occupancy of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, and all other unlocated lands within the limits of said State, claimed as Creek lands, and forming the County of Cherokee, I HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT, unto Jonathan Nutt

of Shattoe's District, Cherokee County, his heirs and assigns forever, all that TRACT OR LOT OF LAND, containing One Hundred and Sixty Acres, situate, lying and being in the Fifth District of the Third Section, in the County of Cherokee, in said State, which said Tract or Lot of Land is known and distinguished in the plan of said District by the number eighty one

having such shape, form and marks as appear by a plat of the same hereunto annexed:

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said Tract or Lot of Land, together with all and singular the rights, members and appurtenances thereof, whatsoever, unto the said Jonathan Nutt his heirs and assigns; to his and their own proper use, benefit and behoof forever in fee simple.

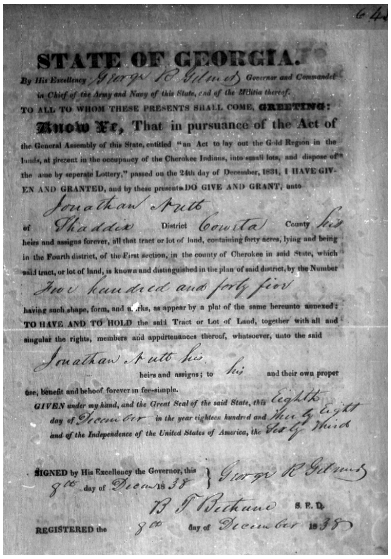
GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the said State, this twentieth day of August in the year eighteen hundred and thirty three and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifty eighth

Signed by His Excellency the Governor, this 20 day of August 1833 Wilson Lumpkin

Wm. J. Wadkins Sec. St.

Registered the 20 day of August 1833

1832 Gold Lottery - Jonathan also won lot #545, District 4, Section 1 in the 1832 Gold Lottery in what would become Lumpkin County. His grant was issued on December 8, 1838. [497]



STATE OF GEORGIA.

By His Excellency George R Gilmer Governor and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, and of the Militia thereof.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Know Ye, That in pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "an Act to lay out the Gold Region in the lands, at present in the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians, into small lots, and dispose of the same by separate Lottery," passed on the 24th day of December, 1831, I HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT, unto

Jonathan Nutt

of Shattoe's District Cousta County his heirs and assigns forever, all that tract or lot of land, containing forty acres, lying and being in the Fourth district, of the First section, in the county of Cherokee in said State, which said tract, or lot of land, is known and distinguished in the plan of said district, by the Number Two hundred and forty four

having such shape, form, and marks, as appear by a plat of the same hereunto annexed: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract or Lot of Land, together with all and singular the rights, members and appurtenances thereof, whatsoever, unto the said Jonathan Nutt his heirs and assigns; to his and their own proper use, benefit and behoof forever in fee-simple.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal of the said State, this eighth day of December in the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Sixty Third

SIGNED by His Excellency the Governor, this 8th day of Decem 1838 George R Gilmer

By the Governor B F Bethune S. P. D.

REGISTERED the 8th day of December 1838

I did not find any deeds for the disposition of either of these lots. There is an 1834 state census for Cherokee County, but Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was not counted. All evidence, or lack thereof, confirms my conclusion that Jonathan and Eleanor[Martin] left Georgia circa 1832.

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493 http://8thgahistory.weebly.com/uploads/1/0/2/4/10245026/georgia_land_lotteries.pdf

494 https://www.georgiaarchives.org/research/1832_gold_lottery

495 AccessGenealogy. https://accessgenealogy.com/georgia/5th-district-3rd-section-cherokee.htm

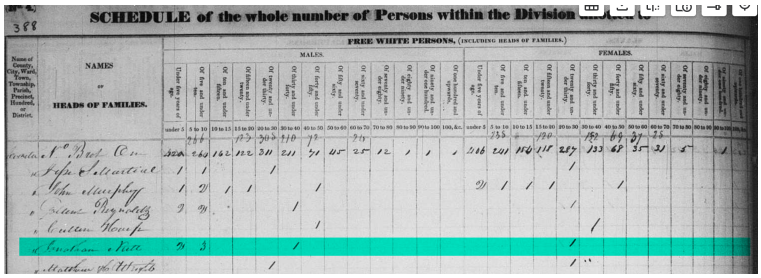
496 Georgia State Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 53, box 48, page 29. Entry for Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt.

497 Georgia State Archives. Morrow, Georgia. Microfilm drawer 53, box 24-25, page 45. Entry for Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt.

Census Records

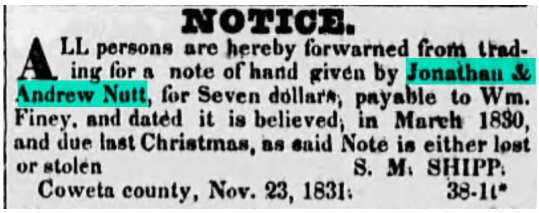
1830 United States Federal Census, Coweta County, Georgia

By 1830, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor's[Martin] family had grown to 5 boys. According to the 1830 census in Coweta County, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor had 5 children, 2 boys under the age of 5 and 3 boys 5-9. I believe that the oldest of the boys aged 5-9 was at least 10 since there was one son counted on the 1820 census. If the oldest was 9 on the 1830 census, then he wouldn't have been included in the 1820 census. I also believe that this oldest son was James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt as he was born in either 1819 or early 1820 (based on his age reported on the 1850 census and 1860 census).


SCHEDULE of the whole number of Persons within the Division

Newspaper Records

11/26/1831 - Georgia Journal and Messenger, November 26, 1831, Page 3


NOTICE.

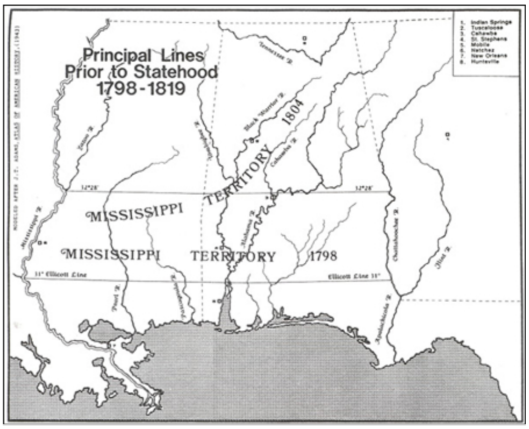
ALL persons are hereby forwarned from trading for a note of hand given by Jonathan & Andrew Nutt, for Seven dollars, payable to Wm. Finey, and dated it is believed, in March 1830, and due last Christmas, as said Note is either lost or stolen

S. M. SHIPP.

Coweta county, Nov. 23, 1831. 38-11*

Mississippi [498]

"Spain was the last of the European powers to control the land that would become the Mississippi Territory. Between the late 1600s and early 1700s France, Great Britain, and Spain each included this land in their respective colonial empires. Each attempted to form alliances with the original inhabitants which included the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes. The Treaty of San Lorenzo in 1795 established the 31st parallel as the boundary between Spanish Florida and the United States. After second thoughts by the Spanish and numerous delays, Spain finally relinquished control in 1798. Less than a month later, Congress created the Mississippi Territory on April 7, 1798. After 2 expansions between 1798 and 1813, the Mississippi Territory eventually contained the present-day boundaries of Mississippi and Alabama. The next couple of decades proved to be difficult as Mississippi moved toward statehood. A flood of immigration and the growth of slavery against a backdrop of indigenous tribes clinging to their way of life influenced much of Mississippi's early years.



Map modeled after J.T. Adams, Atlas of American History, (1943)

"The lives of most residents revolved around agriculture, cotton being the most important crop. Thousands came to the region looking for land and opportunity. The profitability of the cotton industry, unfortunately, encouraged the widespread growth of slavery. Slavery significantly influenced the territory's economic and social development that would dominate Mississippi's history for the next half-century.

"Throughout the fall of 1813 and spring of 1814, the Creek War raged across the Mississippi Territory. On March 27, 1814, General Andrew Jackson won the climactic Battle of Horseshoe Bend which finally destroyed the Red Sticks as a military power. In the chaos, roughly 900 Native Americans were killed, more than in any other battle in American history. The subsequent Treaty of Fort Jackson forced the devastated Creeks to cede over twenty-three million acres of land to the United States and cleared the way for an influx of immigration into the Mississippi Territory.

"Interestingly, early efforts toward statehood pushed for the Mississippi Territory to be added to the Union as a single state. Ultimately, the territory was split so that 2 pro-slavery states and 4 pro-slavery Senate seats, instead of 2 seats, would be added. On March 1, 1817, President James Madison signed an act that granted admission to the western section of the territory. At the same time, the eastern section was organized as the Alabama Territory."

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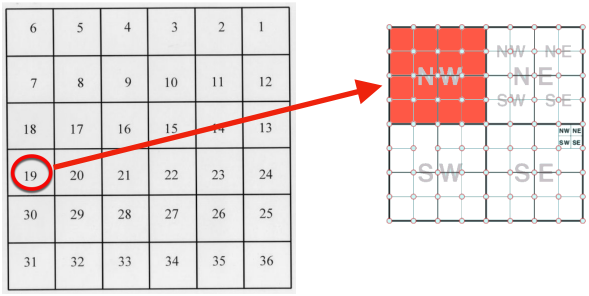
[498] Bunn, J. Michael and Clay Williams. *Mississippi's Territorial Years: A Momentous and Contentious Affair (1798-1817)*. Mississippi History Now. November 2008. https://www.mshistorynow.mdah.ms.gov/issue/mississippis-territorial-years-1798-1817

Mississippi Land and Property

As more and more land west of the west of the Appalachian Mountains opened up for settlement, it became obvious that a plan for selling and settling public lands was needed. The Land Ordinance of 1785 set up a standardized system whereby settlers could purchase farmland in the undeveloped west. The Ordinance determined that federal lands would be organized in square townships that were six miles on each side. Each township was subdivided into one-mile by one-mile squares of 640 acres called sections. Each section was subdivided into 4 quarters, each quarter section was further subdivided into quarters, etc. This system eventually covered three-quarters of the continental United States. [499] Other parts of the grid system are the range and Principal Meridian. Every parcel of land has a unique "address" based on its section number, township number, range number, and principal meridian. For example, Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] first purchase was described as the northwest ¼ of Section 19 (160 acres), Township 10N, Range 5W, St. Stephen's meridian.



Thirty of the 50 states use this section-township-range grid system. These states are called federal-land states. That means that all land ownership that came via land grants was distributed by the federal government. The original 13 colonies/states plus Maine, Vermont, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, and Hawaii are called state-land states. They granted their own land using various surveying systems. Mississippi is a federal-land state. [500] Lands were granted and revenue was collected through land offices. Each land office served a specific district. Each state could have multiple land offices.

In the Mississippi Territory, various land acts governed how public land would be distributed. The Harrison Land Act of 1800, the Mississippi Land Bill of 1803, and the Land Act of 1820 set the requirements for the distribution of land. Initially, land was sold in half sections of 320 acres at $2 per acre and could be purchased on credit. In 1804, Congress reduced the minimum size requirement to a ¼ section of 160 acres. In 1820, Congress banned the use of credit, reduced the minimum purchase to 80 acres, and cut the price to $1.25 per acre. The 1820 Act allowed for the sale of 40 acres as well. [501]

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499 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_Ordinance_of_1785

500 https://wiki.rootsweb.com/wiki/index.php/State-Land_States

501 Fletcher, Ryan L. *Public Land Sales, 1800-1840s*. Center for Study of Southern Culture, October 14, 2017. Mississippi Encyclopedia.
http://mississippiencyclopedia.org/entries/land-sales-public-1800-1840s/

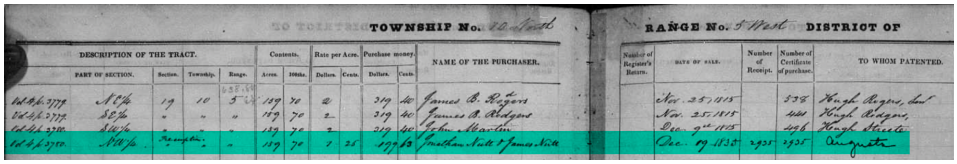
One of the two political arguments that dominated public land policy at the time was preemption rights. Squatters, typically poor settlers who settled on and improved land they did not own, had flooded the Mississippi Territory. When new public lands were opened up for settlement, preemption allowed squatters the first chance to purchase the land they had improved but did not own. In 1841, the Whig Party won the Whitehouse and control of Congress. They passed a bill that included generous preemption rights for poor white farmers against speculators and planters. Sadly, by the time the bill was passed, the speculators and planters had already purchased the best land. Many poor whites had to travel further west for their chance at land ownership. (Fletcher, Ryan L.)

Wayne County, Mississippi

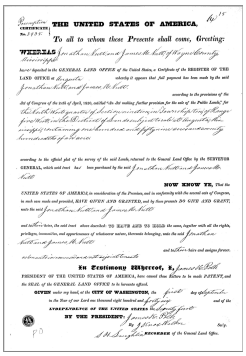
Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor[Martin] were in Mississippi as early as 1833. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] appeared on tax records from 1833 to 1837 in Wayne County. He and James[1.1.4.4.1] M. Nutt purchased 160 acres in Wayne County on December 9, 1835. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] purchased an additional 80 acres in Lauderdale County on December 13, 1835. I found no evidence that Jonathan[1.1.4.4] ever lived in Lauderdale County. To the contrary, he assigned the property to Peter Marsh after purchasing it. Interestingly, Eleanor's[Martin] older sister Mary and her husband Joseph Frost were in Wayne County as early as 1830 when they were recorded on the Wayne County census. I doubt Jonathan and Eleanor[Martin] threw a dart at the map of the United States and just coincidentally ended up in Wayne County. In fact, it was common for family members to follow each other.

Land Records

12/9/1835 - Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and James[1.1.4.4.1] M. Nutt paid $200 ($1.25 per acre) for the northwest ¼ of Section 19 (160 acres), Township 10N, Range 5W, St. Stephen's Meridian, in Wayne County, Mississippi. [502] James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin would only have been about 16 or 17 in 1835 at the time of this purchase.


TOWNSHIP No. 10 South RANGE No. 5 West DISTRICT OF

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRACT. PART OF SECTION.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Containing. Acres.	Rate per Acre. Dollars.	Cents.	Purchase money. Dollars.	Cents.	NAME OF THE PURCHASER.	Number of Register's Return.	DATE OF SALE.	Number of Receipt.	Number of Certificate of purchase.	TO WHOM PATENTED.
W½	19	10	5	319	70	2	319	40	James B. Rogers		Nov. 25/1835		538	Hugh Rogers, Jun
E½	"	"	"	319	70	2	319	40	James B. Rodgers		Nov. 25/1835		441	Hugh Rodgers,
W½	"	"	"	319	70	2	319	40	John Martin		Dec. 9th 1835		446	Hugh Rogers
NW¼	Reuspin	"	"	159	70	1	25	199	65 Jonathan Nutt & James Nutt		Dec. 19 1835	2935	2935	Augusta


THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS

NOW KNOW YE,

In Testimony Whereof, I,

9/1/1846 - Mississippi State Patent, Augusta Land Office, patent #2935 [503]

The patent for the land wasn't issued until September 1, 1846. According to the General Land Office, the property was in Wayne County. This patent was a preemption certificate.

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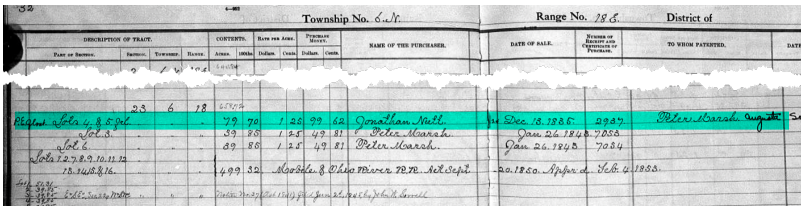
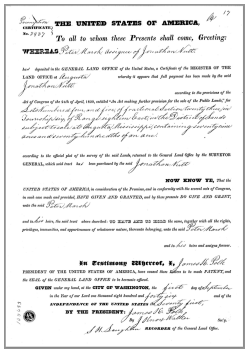
[502] United States Bureau of Land Management, *Tract Books*, 1800-c. 1955, database with images, FamilySearch, Records Improvement, Bureau of Land Management, Washington D.C.

Mississippi > Vol M1 > page 110 > image 112 of 241.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9W3-QFCZ?i=111&wc=M7WQ-4WG:356164701,356270801&cc=2074276

[503] U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management - Eastern States.
https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=MS0750__.015&docClass=STA&sid=ocs0wgqj.dh4

12/13/1835 - Jonathan[1.1.4.4] paid $100 for Tract 4 and Tract 5 in section 23 (80 acres), Township 6N, Range 18E, Choctaw Meridian, in Lauderdale County. Jonathan purchased this property and thereafter assigned it to Peter Marsh. "It wasn't unusual for an individual to begin the process of applying for a land patent and then assign his rights to the land to another person. This might have been done to pay a debt or in return for goods and services." [504] Peter Marsh purchased the adjoining Tract 3 and Tract 6 in 1843 so perhaps he and Jonathan[1.1.4.4] had an arrangement of some kind that involved the transfer of Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] tracts to Marsh. There aren't any other documents that indicate he ever lived in Lauderdale County.




THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS Peter Marsh, assignee of Jonathan Nutt

NOW KNOW YE, That the

9/1/1846 - Mississippi State Patent, Augusta Land Office, patent #2937 [505]

The patent wasn't issued until September 1, 1846. According to the General Land Office, the property was in Lauderdale County.

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[504] Elder, Diana. *Back to the Basics with Land Records: Part 3 – Land Grants & Patents*. April 2, 2019. https://familylocket.com/back-to-the-basics-with-land-records-part-3-land-grants-patents/

[505] U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management - Eastern States. https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=MS0750__.017&docClass=STA&sid=3wiseejp.sjs

Tax Records [506]

From 1835 to 1837, Jonathan's tax liability covered his 160-acre purchase, his personal poll and his 2 slaves. I'm not sure why the 1835 tax roll reflected 200 acres, but perhaps it was just an estimate.

1833 tax roll, Wayne County, Mississippi

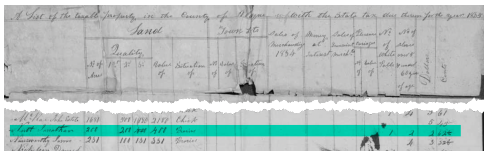
Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was assessed for $1 for his poll and for 1 slave. This is the earliest record for Jonathan[1.1.4.4] after he left Georgia in 1832.

1834 tax roll, Wayne County, Mississippi

Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was taxed $1.66½ for his poll and for 1 slave.

1835 tax roll, Wayne County, Mississippi

Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] tax liability was $2.62½ in 1835.

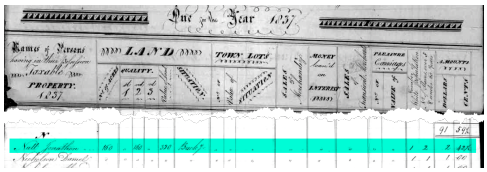


1836 tax roll, Wayne County, Mississippi

Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] tax liability was $2.18¾ in 1836.

1837 tax roll, Wayne County, Mississippi

Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] tax liability was $2.42½ in 1837.



I have not found a deed documenting the disposition of Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] 160 acres in Wayne County. According to the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Wayne County has no surviving land records from the 1830s and 1840s due to a courthouse fire.

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[506] Mississippi, State Archives, *Various Records, 1820-1951*, database with images, FamilySearch, Box 3792; Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson.

Wayne > County tax rolls 1818-1883 >
1833 > image 183; 1834 > image 191; 1835 > image198; 1836 > image 204; 1837 > image 211.

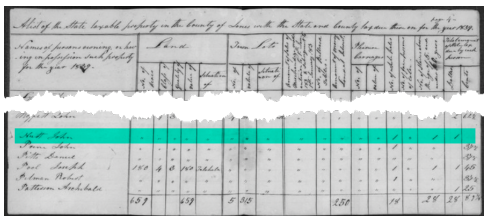
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-95VX-Z9R?wc=9B48-C66:212063901,212099701&cc=1919687&i=0

Jones County, Mississippi

The Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt and James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt connection to Jones County, Mississippi, remains somewhat mysterious. The only known reference to Jones County regards James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt having married a girl named Nansey who had a daughter who died when she was about 3 and that the 3 of them were buried in the Nutt Family Cemetery in Jones County. However, this is unsourced information. See James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin's section for my thoughts on this matter. Somehow and at some time, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and his family must have had some connection to Jones County, but what exactly? Did they ever live there? How did they become acquainted with the family of Nansey? Their property in Wayne County was on the easternmost side of the county on the Alabama border . . . some distance from Jones County.

To construct a timeline around known records in Mississippi and the unverifiable information on FindAGrave, I worked backward from the presumed marriage date for James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt and Sarah Ann Chapman of August 27, 1843. Of course, my timeline presumes that the marriage between James Martin Nutt and Nansey is our ancestor James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt. It seems reasonable to believe that Nansey and daughter would have died in the spring of 1843 at the latest. That would put the birth of their daughter circa 1840 and James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin's marriage to Nansey circa 1839. James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin would have been about 20 in 1839.

As noted in the Wayne County and Perry County sections, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] can be accounted for in 1833-1837 in Wayne County and 1840 in Perry County. But what about the years 1838 and 1839? He did not appear on the tax rolls for those 2 years in either Wayne County or Perry County. Lo and behold, I found a John Nutt in Jones County in 1839 during a visit to the Mississippi Department of Archives.[507] I did not find any other records where Jonathan[1.1.4.4] used "John" instead, but the tax records were recorded by someone who might have shortened his name to John.



And now for a bit of conjecture. I found a few families with the surname Nutt in Mississippi during the 1830s and 1840s. The Rush Nutt family, which included his sons Rittenhouse and Haller, were in Jefferson County and Washington County. They do not appear to be in our ancestral line, as I did not find any common ancestors. I did not find any records for any other families with the surname Nutt in Wayne County, Jones County, or Perry County during this period. "John" Nutt did not appear in Jones County either before or after 1839. If he had been assessed in Jones County in other years, it could certainly prove that Jonathan and John were different people. On the other hand, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was in Wayne County before 1839 and in Perry County in 1840. This Jones County tax record doesn't feel like a coincidence to me. It fits the timeline for a marriage between James[1.1.4.4.1] and Nansey, the birth of a child, the death of Nansey and daughter, and the marriage of James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin and Sarah Ann Chapman in 1843. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] could very easily have traveled from Wayne County to Perry County through Jones County. I am convinced that this 1839 tax record was for our ancestor Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and that it circumstantially provides credibility to the marriage of James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt and Nansey in Jones County.

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[507] Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, Mississippi. Jones County. Combined Assessment, 1839. Seris 1202. File name MISS0088D_County-Tax-Rolls-Box-3675-Jones,-Kemper-Co-1827-1841_00182.jpg
https://da.mdah.ms.gov/series/osa/s1202/jones/1839-combined/detail/333962#dtop

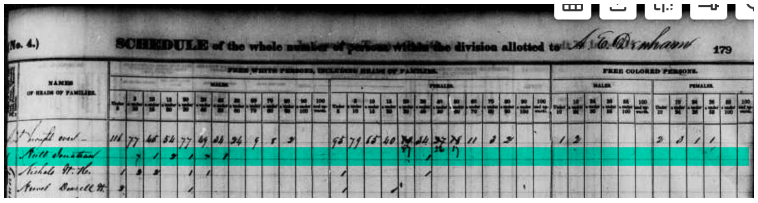
Perry County, Mississippi

Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was living in Perry County at the time of the 1840 census. The one tax roll I found in Perry County does not indicate that he owned any land, at least in 1840. Like Wayne County, a courthouse fire in 1887 destroyed most of the Perry County records to that point, including all land records from the 1830s and 1840s.

Census Records

1840 United States Federal Census, Perry County, Mississippi

The ages of the older adult male and the adult female on the census fit the right time frame for Jonathan (40-49) and Eleanor (30-39). There are what I assume to be 4 children on this census. The ages of the boys fit with the ages on the 1820 and 1830 censuses, assuming that the oldest boy on the 1830 census was actually 10, not 9, and was now 20-29 in 1840. ** Alternatively, the discrepancy in ages could simply have been due to the timing of the census taking. See my comments for the 1830 census.



Jonathan and Eleanor had 5 children on the 1830 census. Since there were 2 boys under 5 in 1830 and only 1 boy 10-14 in 1840, it stands to reason that one of the 2 youngest boys had died. James[1.1.4.4] Martin would have been about 21 in 1840 and was probably the male 20-29 on this census. That said, I would have expected to see another female if James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin had married in Jones County circa 1839. Alternatively, he could have remained in Jones County although I didn't find a separate census record for him. It wasn't uncommon for households to be missed during a census.

1820	1830	1840
1 male under 5	1 male 10-14 **	1 male 20-29
	2 males 5-9	2 males 15-19
	2 males under 5	1 male 10-14

If the male 20-29 wasn't James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin, he might have been a relative. As previously noted, there was other extended family in Mississippi.

See Jonathan's children section for my speculation on who the other 3 boys might have been.

Both of the following records come from an index collection on Ancestry. Census substitutes were often compiled from other known county records such as tax lists, military lists, land ownership maps, voter registrations, and other documents that contained names of residents of a county or state. It doesn't mean that there was an actual census record. These 2 records probably fall into this category. I have not been able to locate any documented census records for either year. Perry County has images for a state census return for 1845, but Jonathan[1.1.4.4] doesn't appear. I have not been able to locate any records that would be the basis for an entry in a census substitute, but there must be some record that accounted for these substitute entries and that might have been lost in a courthouse fire.

1841 Census Substitute, Perry County, Mississippi [508]

Detail | Source

Name	Jonathan Nutt
Residence Place	Perry, Mississippi
Residence Year	1841
Line Number	1945130
Title	Ms 1841 State Census Index

1845 Census Substitute, Perry County Mississippi [509]

Detail | Source

Name	Jonathan Nutt
Residence Place	Perry, Mississippi
Residence Year	1845
Line Number	1945129
Title	Ms 1845 State Census Index

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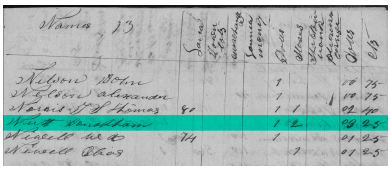
[508] Ancestry.com. Mississippi, U.S., *Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1805-1890*. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 1999. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/15946525:3556?tid=&pid=&queryId=dcc7f02ad49c62f163f3f49b9e12d992&_phsrc=UTf21&_phstart=successSource

[509] Ancestry.com. Mississippi, U.S., *Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1805-1890*. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/15946526:3556?tid=&pid=&queryId=dcc7f02ad49c62f163f3f49b9e12d992&_phsrc=UTf22&_phstart=successSource

1840 tax roll, Perry County, Mississippi [510]

Perry County, Mississippi, has digitized lists of the county tax rolls for multiple years. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] first appeared with taxable property in 1840. That coincided with his appearance on the 1840 census in Perry County. This tax record does not indicate that Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was taxed on any land, only for his personal poll and 2 slaves.



Records of Perry County, Mississippi, Compiled by Ben & Jean Strickland, © 1982, contains tax rolls from 1841-1847 and state censuses for 1845 and 1853. Jonathan Nutt did not appear in any of those records. Since he was assessed in 1840, it stands to reason that had he still been in Perry County from 1841-1847, he would have been assessed. *Mississippi 1845* compiled in part by Ronald Vern Jackson, Senior Archivist, © 1986, contains a complete listing of the 1845 Mississippi census. Jonathan does not appear in this record. I have not found any records in Mississippi after 1840 other than the 2 census substitutes. It remains a mystery where he was from 1840 until he purchased land in Alabama in 1851.

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[510] Mississippi, State Archives, *Various Records*, Box 3747, Perry > County tax rolls > 1840 > image 9. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9PGL-9F8P?i=8&wc=9B4Z-CX9:211908601,211940001&cc=1919687

Alabama

The land that is the current state of Alabama was originally settled by several Native American tribes including the Cherokee, the Choctaw, the Creek, and the Chickasaw tribes. The Spanish were the first European settlers to explore the area in the 1500s. They were not interested in settling the area but rather were looking for gold. It wasn't until the 1700s when the French established Fort Lewis in 1702 that Europeans, mostly from France and Canada, began to settle around Mobile. They left the rest of the land to the Native Americans. The area was under French control until 1754 when the French and Indian War broke out between Britain and France. The local Native Americans were on the side of France, but the British won the war and took control in 1763. [511]

As part of the 1783 Treaty of Paris that ended the American Revolution, the United States took possession of all lands east of the Mississippi River. In April 1798, Congress created the Mississippi Territory out of lands formerly claimed by Georgia. On March 3, 1817, Congress created the Alabama Territory out of the eastern half of the Mississippi Territory. In July 1819, a constitutional convention was held resulting in Alabama becoming the 22nd state on December 14, 1819. [512]

By the time of the Revolutionary War, much of the good agricultural land in the original colonies had been turned into farms. Yet, there was some land on which the British had forbidden settlement. After the war, the federal government needed a plan to open up that land for settlement. The Ordinance of 1785 established some principles for how to arrange the transfer of land in the Old Northwest and the Old Southwest. The most important principle was that land would have to first be ceded by treaties with the Native Americans before the transfer of title and settlement. [513]

The early history of Alabama as a territory and a state was marked by an increasing number of Americans migrating into the region from the north and the east. The chance to own land enticed the migrants from older southern states where land ownership opportunities had dwindled. They came from Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia to the southern part of Alabama looking for cheap land. (*Territorial Period and Early Statehood*) They were well-educated and affluent slave owners who established cotton plantations. In contrast, those who settled in north Alabama were small farmers who came from Tennessee and North Carolina. "The land they settled on was not conducive to growing cotton. It was hilly and less fertile. These folks were not interested in being cotton farmers anyway. They were yeomen hill farmers who were happy to have 40 acres and a mule." [514]

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[511] Ducksters. *Alabama State History for Kids*. Ducksters. https://www.ducksters.com/geography/us_states/alabama_history.php

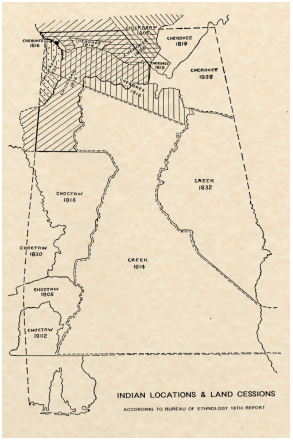
[512] Alabama Humanities Alliance. *Territorial Period and Early Statehood*. Encyclopedia of Alabama. Copyright © 2023. https://encyclopediaofalabama.org/article/territorial-period-and-early-statehood/

[513] WikiSummaries.org. Congress Passes Land Act of 1820 Summary. Copyright © 2022.

[514] Flowers, Steve. T*he first Alabama settlers were diverse in their origins*. Montgomery Advertiser, April 17, 2014. https://www.montgomeryadvertiser.com/story/opinion/contributors/2014/04/17/first-alabama-settlers-diverse-origins/7835429/

As growth expanded in the United States into the lower South, white settlers faced what they considered an obstacle. In their view, the Indian nations were standing in the way of progress. Eager for land to raise cotton, the settlers pressured the federal government to acquire Indian territory. In 1814, U. S. military forces, under the command of Andrew Jackson, defeated a faction of the Creek Nation. The Creeks lost 22 million acres of land in Southern Georgia and central Alabama. From 1814 to 1824, eleven treaties were signed which gave the United States control over three-quarters of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, and North Carolina. [515]

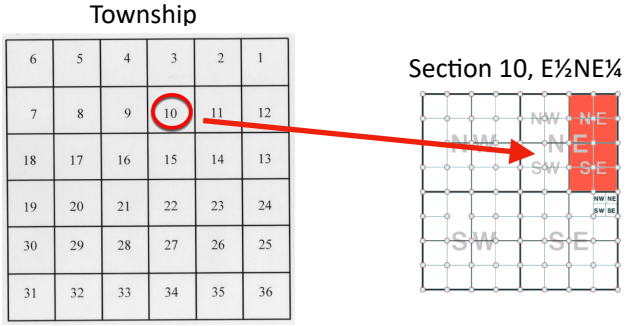
This map shows the locations of Indian lands and the transfer of their lands between 1802 and 1835. [516]



Courtesy of Special Collections and Archives at Auburn University Libraries

Alabama Land and Property

Alabama, like Mississippi, is a federal-land state. Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] Coffee County parcel was described as E½NE¼ - the east half of the northeast quarter - of Section 10 in Township 6 north of Range 20 east, St. Stephen's meridian. All of these pieces together provide a unique "address" for a parcel of land. The probate court in each county in Alabama kept tract books to record the location (section, township, range), purchase price, buyer, and date. Once the parcel was purchased and payment was collected, the patent was issued. The issuance of the patent marked the end of the acquisition process.



[515] pbs.org. Indian removal. PBS Online. https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4p2959.html

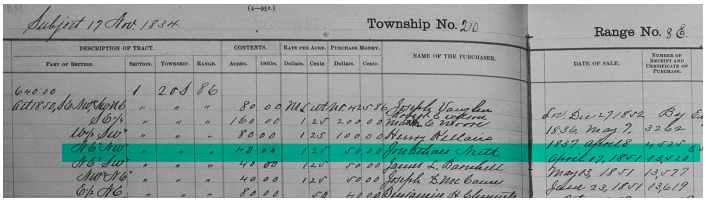
[516] Auburn University Libraries. Indian Locations & Land Cessions. Auburn University Libraries Special Collections & Archives Department, Auburn, Alabama. https://content.lib.auburn.edu/digital/collection/maps/id/46/

Talladega County

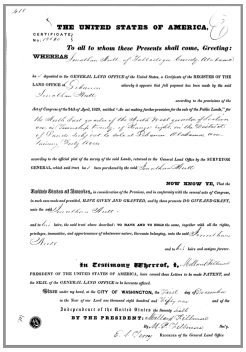
Land Records

I found it somewhat curious that Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] western migration made a U-turn and took him back to Alabama. That said, cheap land was a significant draw for people moving around during this period. They went where the cheap land was, especially if they could turn a profit by selling their previous acquisitions. Whatever the case, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] purchased land in Alabama in1851. And since Mississippi became a state before Alabama, land became available for purchase in Alabama after it was available in Mississippi.

4/17/1851 - Jonathan[1.1.4.4] paid $50 for 40 acres in Section 1, Township 20S, Range 8E in Talladega County, Alabama, for patent #13520. [517]



12/1/1851 - Alabama homestead and cash entry patent #13520 [518]


THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

WHEREAS

NOW KNOW YE, That the

In Testimony Whereof, I,

This land was situated in Talladega County on the edge of the Talladega National Forest at the time of the sale. It fell into Clay County after its creation in 1866. I have not found a deed for the disposition of the land. Without additional information, there is no way to know if Jonathan[1.1.4.4] ever lived on this property or if he just purchased it as an investment to later sell for a profit. This is the only Talladega County record I found.

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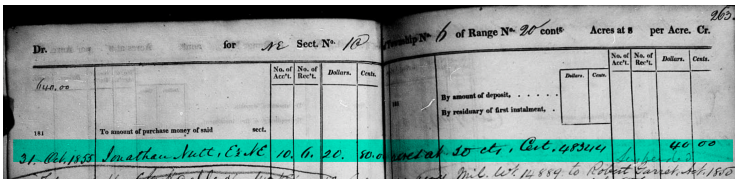
[517] United States Bureau of Land Management, *Tract Books*, Alabama > Vol 2 (Lebanon) > image 35. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-99WS-CCLH?i=34&cc=2074276&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:66NN-64LG

[518] U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management - Eastern States. https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=AL3230__.418&docClass=STA&sid=t2bojptb.ixn

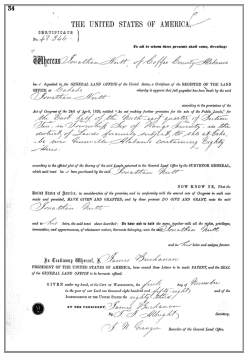
Coffee County

Land Records

10/31/1855 - Jonathan paid $40 for 80 acres in Section 10, Township 6N, Range 20E in Coffee County, Alabama, for patent #48344. [519]



11/1/1858 - Alabama homestead and cash entry patent #48344 [520]



I have not found a deed for the disposition of this property. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was counted on an 1855 state census for Coffee County, Alabama, which suggests he was living on this property at the time of the census.

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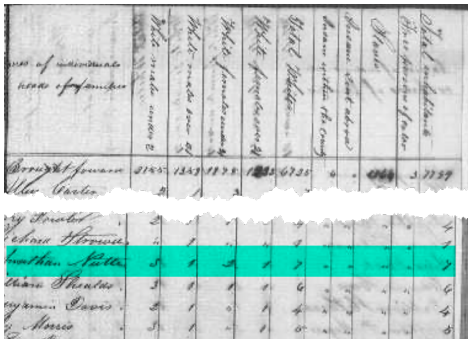
[519] United States Bureau of Land Management, *Tract Books*, Alabama > Vol 76 (Greenville) > image 21. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89WS-C5SZ?i=20&cc=2074276&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:6D8R-R92X

[520] U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management - Eastern States. https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=AL2050__.034&docClass=STA&sid=fas4jfpt.yge

1855 State Census Index, Coffee County, Alabama [521]

While the source record for this census says it was for 1866, the actual book it was contained in clearly states it was the 1855 Coffee County Census.

I can't account for the 3 males under 21 on this record. All of Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] sons with Eleanor[Martin] would have been over 21 in 1855. The 1860 Lowndes County census showed 3 children, but the youngest son wasn't yet born in 1855. I wonder if Lucinda might have had 3 sons from a previous marriage when she married Jonathan who would have dropped out of their household by the time the 1860 census was taken. I suppose another possibility would be 3 other sons born to Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Lucinda who died between 1855 and 1860. Or some other explanation entirely.



From information gleaned from the 1860 census, this is the likely breakdown in 1855:

- 1 male over 21: Jonathan[1.1.4.4]
- 2 females under 21: L. A. and N. G.
- 1 female over 21: Lucinda

While I find the odds that this is a different Jonathan Nutt are extremely small, it can't be completely ruled out. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] has proven to be quite elusive. It's almost like he wanted to live off the grid. Come to think of it, as rural as Alabama was during the 1850s, lots of people might have thought they were living off the grid. I'm certain people were born, got married, had children, and died, leaving very little evidence behind.

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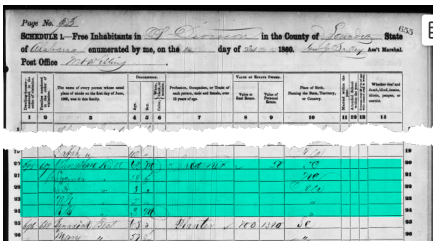
[521] Alabama Department of Archives & History. *Alabama State Census*, 1820, 1850, 1855 and 1866. Montgomery, Alabama. FamilySearch. *Alabama State Census, 1855*. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V6PP-C5F

Lowndes County

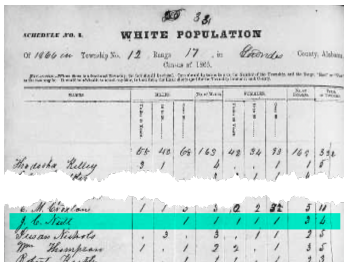
Census Records

1860 United States Federal Census, Lowndes County, Alabama



This census indicated Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was married to Lucinda with 3 young children. Of all the Mississippi and Alabama records, this census record makes the strongest case that this is our ggg-grandfather. His age corroborates a birth date of 1798 and his birth location corroborates his South Carolina birth. In my opinion, it also lends credibility to the other Alabama and Mississippi records. Eleanor must have died before 1850 after which he married Lucinda. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Lucinda's children were born between 1852 and 1858.

1866 Alabama State Census, Lowndes County, Alabama [522]



There is an 1866 Alabama state census record for J. C. Nutt in Lowndes County. Since I only found one other family with the Nutt surname (Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] A. Nutt) in Lowndes County during this period, I am convinced that this record belonged to Jonathan[1.1.4.4]. Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] was Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] nephew.

Additional evidence is that the location for J. C. Nutt on this census was Township 12N, Range 17E. This township and range became part of Crenshaw County when Crenshaw County was formed on November 24, 1866, after the census was taken. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] appeared in Crenshaw County in 1867 on a voter registration which I believe ties J. C. Nutt to Jonathan C. Nutt.

Another version of this census [523] has more age categories that put J. C. Nutt between 60 and 70 and his wife between 40 and 50. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was 68 and Lucinda was 44 in 1866. There is a slight discrepancy in the ages of the children when compared to the 1860 federal census record. In 1866, Jonathan's daughter L. A. would have been about 14 and N. G. would have been about 11. That would put both girls in the 10 to 20 age category as opposed to L. A. in the 10 to 20 category and N. G. in the under 10 category, but age discrepancies were not uncommon on census records. There aren't any male children recorded in 1866 so perhaps R. B. Nutt had died.

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[522] Alabama Department of Archives & History. *Alabama State Census, 1866.* https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V6PT-4H5

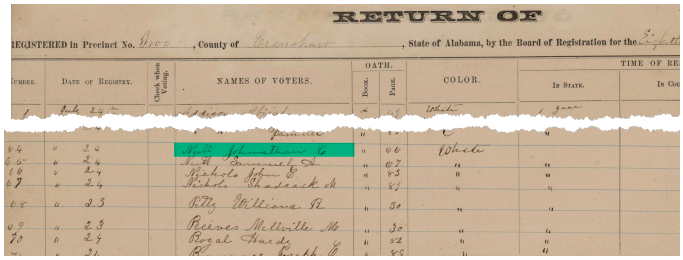
[523] Alabama Department of Archives & History. *Alabama State Census*, 1866. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:V6PT-CQM

Crenshaw County

Census Records

While the following record is not a census record in the literal sense of the word, it does support my contention that J. C. Nutt on the 1866 state census in Lowndes County and Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt in Crenshaw County is the same person. Also note that Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] nephew, Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] A. Nutt, appeared just below his entry.

It is my understanding that all males 21 years and older who were from Confederate states were required to sign an Oath of Allegiance to the United States following the end of the Civil War in order to restore their U. S. citizenship and voting rights. This 1867 voter registration and attached Oath of Allegiance seems to have coincided with the creation of Crenshaw County in 1866, and it established the legal voters of the newly formed county. [524]



RETURN OF

REGISTERED in Precinct No. ____, County of ____, State of Alabama, by the Board of Registration for the ____

Number.	Date of Registry.	Citizen, Native or Naturalized.	NAMES OF VOTERS.	OATH. Book.	OATH. Page.	COLOR.	TIME OF RESIDENCE. In State.	TIME OF RESIDENCE. In County.
1	June 24		Nutt Jonathan C		66	White		
2	"	"	Nutt Samuel A	"	67	"	"	"
3	"	"	Nichols John B	"	83	"	"	"
4	"	"	Nichols Mordecai M	"	84	"	"	"
5	"	"	Pitts Williams R	"	30	"	"	"
6	"	"	Reeves Melville M	"	30	"	"	"
7	"	"	Royal Hardy	"	32	"	"	"

This record suggests that Jonathan, and maybe Lucinda, were still alive in 1867. This is the last record I found for Jonathan[1.1.4.4]. I spent 2 days at the Alabama State Archives scrolling through more than 2 dozen rolls of microfilm looking for estate records, guardianship records, and real estate conveyances in Crenshaw County to no avail. Many county-level records were destroyed in a fire at the courthouse in Crenshaw County in 1898. Courthouse fires certainly make the life of a researcher quite difficult.

I did not find an 1870 census for him anywhere in the south. It wouldn't surprise me if Jonathan[1.1.4.4] died shortly after this 1867 voter registration. Since Lucinda was quite a bit younger than Jonathan, she could easily have remarried and been on the 1870 census under a different name. If Jonathan[1.1.4.4] left Alabama, I have no idea where to look for him. Except for his oldest daughter from his marriage to Lucinda, Lonely Ann, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and the rest of his second family seem to have vanished without a trace.

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524 Crenshaw County, Alabama. Book recording voters registered in Crenshaw County, Alabama, in 1867 and 1868. Alabama Department of Archives and History, 624 Washington Avenue, Montgomery, Alabama. Page 6. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt.
https://digital.archives.alabama.gov/digital/collection/voter1867/id/1228

Children of Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor (Martin) Nutt

Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor[Martin] had 5 sons born in Georgia. Without a will or probate records, it has been impossible to verifiably identify the names of the children except for our gg-grandfather James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt, a very young child on the 1820 census. Based on the 1830 census, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor[Martin] had 4 more sons born between 1820 and 1830. As mentioned, the 1840 census suggests that one of the youngest sons had died by 1840 as only 4 of their 5 sons were counted.

Because there was nothing left to do except embark on a journey to solve the mystery of the names of their other sons, I queried census records for any Nutts in Mississippi and/or Alabama who were born in Georgia between 1820 and 1830. Imagine my excitement when only 2 names appeared on the 1850 census fitting this search criteria. Both were in Wayne County, Mississippi, where the family had lived in the 1830s. Both fit the age range for the 2 males aged 15-19 in Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] household on the 1840 census. Furthermore, they carried the names of 2 of Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] brothers, Samuel[1.1.4.5] and David[1.1.4.9], and, of course, his father, Samuel[1.1.4]. There were other Nutt individuals in Mississippi on the 1850 census, but none were born in Georgia during the 1820-1830 timeframe. They were mostly descendants of Rushworth Nutt (1781-1837) in far western Mississippi who have no common ancestors with our paternal line. While my theory about these 2 men is complete conjecture, the circumstantial evidence seems quite convincing, at least to me . . . their names, birth dates and location, and residence in the same county where the family lived during the 1830s.

Further investigation yielded another possibility for the last surviving son on a Mississippi state census record, Daniel Nutt. The only information available was his name and family makeup. The location in Lauderdale County was the basis for my conjecture that Daniel might have been the last surviving child of Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor[Martin].

Based on the strong circumstantial evidence for Samuel and David and very limited evidence for Daniel, I am going out on a limb to presumptively include them in Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] family. Hopefully, I will be able to confirm one way or the other at some future date.

James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt

James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin was born circa 1819 in Morgan County, Georgia, based on the 1820 census and his recorded age on the 1860 census.

Samuel[1.1.4.4.2] C. Nutt

Samuel C. Nutt appeared on an 1841 state census, [525] an 1844 tax roll, [526] an 1846 tax roll [527] , and an 1853 state census [528] for Wayne County where the family had lived during the 1830s. Perry County bordered Wayne County to the southwest. He was also on the 1850 federal census, married to Elisabeth, and the state census indicates he and Elisabeth had 3 children, 2 boys and 1 girl. The 1850 federal census established his birth date as circa 1823 with a birthplace of Georgia. I did not find any other records for this Samuel after 1853. Samuel's age could have made him one of the 2 males aged 15-19 on the 1840 census.

Another piece of circumstantial evidence comes from the inclusion of a middle initial of C. for Jonathan[1.1.4.4] on an 1866 Alabama state census record and an 1867 voter registration record in Crenshaw County, Alabama.

David[1.1.4.4.3] D. Nutt

David D. Nutt appeared on the 1850 census with his wife Sarah in Wayne County, Mississippi, in household 103. He was also on the 1860 census in Lauderdale County, Mississippi. Three census records (1850, 1860, and 1880) validate a birth in Georgia circa 1825. David's age would have made him the other male age 15-19 on the 1840 census.

David's oldest daughter was named Eleanor. I find it completely plausible that his daughter Eleanor was named after his mother, Eleanor[Martin]. The Nutt family almost without fail passed down the names of parents and grandparents to successive generations. If David was indeed one of Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor's sons, then he lived in the county, at least in 1860, where his older brother James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin was sent in 1862 from Corinth, Mississippi, as a result of injury or illness during the civil war. Interesting thought.

I also found an 1880 census record in Grimes County, Texas, with the same birth year (1825) and birthplace (Georgia). One of his daughters who was recorded in his household in 1880 had the same name as a daughter who was on the 1860 census (Irene/Irena). Her birth year is possibly a year or 2 off, but recording errors were not uncommon. He was widowed on the 1880 census with 3 additional children born after the 1860 census.

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[525] *Mississippi, State Archives, Various Records,* Box 4939, Wayne > County Census, 1841 > image 239. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:WD67-98MM

[526] *Mississippi, State Archives, Various Records,* Box 3792, Wayne > County tax rolls 1818-1883 > image 274. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-95VX-ZGX?i=273&wc=9B48-C66:212063901,212099701&cc=1919687

[527] Mississippi, State Archives, *Various Records*, Box 3792, Wayne > County tax rolls 1818-1883 > image 288. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-95VX-ZQ1?i=287&wc=9B48-C66:212063901,212099701&cc=1919687

[528] *Mississippi, State Archives, Various Records,* Wayne > County Census, 1853 > image 241. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:WDC2-X1N2

Unknown[1.1.4.4.4] Nutt

Unknown[1.1.4.4.5] Nutt

The 2 youngest males (under age 5) who appeared on the 1830 census would have been born between 1826 and 1830. Only 1 of them was counted on the 1840 census, indicating that 1 of the sons had died before 1840. I have not been able to locate anyone with a surname of Nutt who was born in Georgia between 1826 and 1830 on any federal census records. However, I found a Daniel Nutt on an 1853 Mississippi state census in Lauderdale County. [529] This piqued my interest based on his location in Lauderdale County, a couple of counties north of Wayne County, where Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and family lived in the 1830s and where Samuel[1.1.4.4.2] and David[1.1.4.4.3] lived during the 1850s.

If this Daniel Nutt were the surviving son, he would have been in his mid-20s in 1853, making him one of the males under 5 in 1830 and the male 10-14 on the 1840 census. By 1860, the aforementioned David D. Nutt also lived in Lauderdale County, but could have been there earlier. I have no proof. I'm not even sure there is enough anecdotal or circumstantial evidence to support my notion. At this time, I include Daniel only as a possible thread for further research.

[529] Mississippi Secretary of State. Mississippi state census records, 1792-1866, Lauderdale County, 1853. Series 0100. Filename: MISS0088D_State-Census-Returns-Box-2472-1853_00154.tif. Image 17 of 24.
https://da.mdah.ms.gov/series/lauderdale/sos/100/1853/detail/42260#dtop

Children of Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Lucinda (unknown) Nutt

Jonathan had at least 3 children with Lucinda (unknown) based on the 1860 census. I suppose it's possible that when he married her, she had 3 children from a previous marriage, but they were recorded with the Nutt surname. Only initials were recorded: L.[1.1.4.4.6] A. Nutt, N.[1.1.4.4.7] G. Nutt, and R.[1.1.4.4.8] B. Nutt. Online sleuthing offered strong evidence that L. A. Nutt was Lonely Ann Nutt. According to a death certificate for her second husband, she was born on October 7, 1852. [530]

Lonely[1.1.4.4.6] first married Robert P. Greer on January 1, 1868, in Crenshaw County, [531] and they had one son, William Powell Harkness Greer, who died on May 26, 1898. Robert died before 1879. The name on her marriage license for her second marriage was L. A. Greer, corroborating the first marriage. Her marriage to William Madison Olive [532] in Crenshaw County on October 26, 1879, produced 7 children.

The 1900 census recorded William and Lonely Olive and 6 children in Lowndes County, Alabama. Their first child died circa 1884. Interestingly, their youngest child was named Jonathan C. Olive. It seems more than mere coincidence that he carried the name of his maternal grandfather, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt. Lonely died on May 14, 1910. William died in either 1936 or 1937. Both are buried at Wesley Chapel Perpetual Care Cemetery in Butler County, Alabama.

I have not found any information for N.[1.1.4.4.7] G. Nutt nor for R.[1.1.4.4.8] B. Nutt. From the 1860 census, N. G. was a female, age 5 (b: circa 1855), and R. B. was a male, age 2 (b: circa 1858).

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530 *Alabama Deaths, 1908-1974*, *FamilySearch*.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:JDRP-PVG

531 *Alabama County Marriages, 1809-1950*, page 97 > image 322.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939Z-YY72-F?i=321&cc=1743384&cat=1161351

532 *Alabama County Marriages, 1711-1992*, page 411 > image 284.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XT4W-X85

James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt

James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin was born in Morgan County, Georgia, by the time of the census in 1820. His age as recorded on the 1850 census (age of 30) and the 1860 census (age of 41) would put his birth date circa mid-1819. He would have been either 31 in 1850 or 40 in 1860 for the 2 dates to be in complete agreement, but at most he would have been 1 year old at the time of the 1820 census. He was the firstborn of Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor[Martin] Nutt. By the time he was 10, his parents and 4 siblings were living in Coweta County. By 1833, the family had ventured westward and settled in Mississippi. James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin returned to Georgia by mid-1843 and married Sarah Ann Chapman.

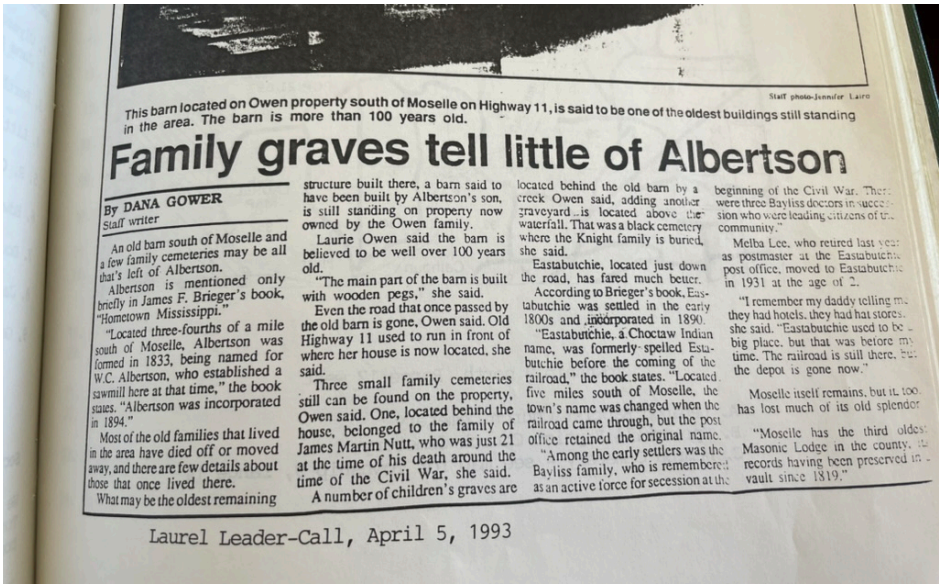
A single record for someone often doesn't lend much credibility if it doesn't seem connected to any other known information about a person. But when records that fit the right date range from possible locations that tie other records together, it's hard to dismiss them as being immaterial. This is the scenario I found with the Mississippi and Alabama records for Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt and James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt. The records provide clues about father and son that initially seemed to suggest they surely belonged to other people.

One bit of unsourced information that adds intrigue to the life of James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt can be found on FindAGrave. I found this information several years ago but had always dismissed it as implausible . . . until I found the Perry County, Mississippi, records for Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and James Martin[1.1.4.4.1]. The memorial indicates that James Martin Nutt was first married to Nansey "somebody", that they had a daughter named Margaret who died when she was 3, and that all 3 are buried in the Nutt family cemetery in Eastabuchie, Jones County, Mississippi, James's[1.1.4.4.1] body having been returned following his death during the Civil War. According to the biographical sketch, there are only 3 burials at that cemetery: James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt, Nansey, and Margret. Jones County borders Perry County, to the north, where Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and his family lived during the early 1840s.

I know parts of the FindAGrave narrative are inaccurate, so it's hard to determine what is true. None of the information is originally sourced. According to a park ranger at the Civil War Interactive Museum in Corinth, Mississippi, James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin's Civil War regiment never participated in the Battle of Shiloh. Neither were bodies of soldiers returned to their families unless the soldier had a very high rank. That said, as close as Jones County was to Lauderdale County, where James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin was sent due to either illness or injury during the Civil War, I suppose it's possible on some level that his body was claimed. But if his wife and daughter had been dead for about 20 years, I don't know what family would have claimed his body. More significantly, why would his body have been returned to a dead family in Mississippi instead of a living family in Arkansas? An interesting caveat is that a possible sibling of James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin, David D. Nutt, lived in Lauderdale County in 1860. Is it possible he claimed the body? Pure conjecture.

Now, none of that negates the fact that James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin could have married Nansey circa 1839 while he was living in Mississippi, and then after Nansey and their daughter died, returned to Georgia circa 1843 to marry Sarah Ann Chapman in August 1843. I had always thought that this information about Nansey was attributed to the wrong James Nutt until I found evidence that Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin were living in Mississippi by 1833. I have not found any documented evidence to confirm a marriage between James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin and Nansey "anybody". The particulars may not all be true, but it's a little hard to believe that the entire story was made up out of thin air.

On a trip to the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in Jackson, Mississippi, I came across a newspaper article that mentioned the cemetery and James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt. The article was published on April 5, 1993, in the Laurel Leader-Call, Laurel, Mississippi. Unless there was another James Martin Nutt in Jones County, the statement that he was 21 at the time of his death is not accurate. He would, however, have been about 21 if and/or when he was married to Nansey.



Staff photo-Jennifer Laird

This barn located on Owen property south of Moselle on Highway 11, is said to be one of the oldest buildings still standing in the area. The barn is more than 100 years old.

Family graves tell little of Albertson

By DANA GOWER
Staff writer

An old barn south of Moselle and a few family cemeteries may be all that's left of Albertson.

Albertson is mentioned only briefly in James F. Brieger's book, "Hometown Mississippi."

"Located three-fourths of a mile south of Moselle, Albertson was formed in 1833, being named for W.C. Albertson, who established a sawmill here at that time," the book states. "Albertson was incorporated in 1894."

Most of the old families that lived in the area have died off or moved away, and there are few details about those that once lived there.

What may be the oldest remaining structure built there, a barn said to have been built by Albertson's son, is still standing on property now owned by the Owen family.

Laurie Owen said the barn is believed to be well over 100 years old.

"The main part of the barn is built with wooden pegs," she said.

Even the road that once passed by the old barn is gone, Owen said. Old Highway 11 used to run in front of where her house is now located, she said.

Three small family cemeteries still can be found on the property, Owen said. One, located behind the house, belonged to the family of James Martin Nutt, who was just 21 at the time of his death around the time of the Civil War, she said.

A number of children's graves are located behind the old barn by a creek Owen said, adding another graveyard is located above the waterfall. That was a black cemetery where the Knight family is buried, she said.

Eastabutchie, located just down the road, has fared much better.

According to Brieger's book, Eastabutchie was settled in the early 1800s and incorporated in 1890.

"Eastabutchie, a Choctaw Indian name, was formerly spelled Estabutchie before the coming of the railroad," the book states. "Located five miles south of Moselle, the town's name was changed when the railroad came through, but the post office retained the original name.

"Among the early settlers was the Bayliss family, who is remembered as an active force for secession at the beginning of the Civil War. There were three Bayliss doctors in succession who were leading citizens of the community."

Melba Lee, who retired last year as postmaster at the Eastabutchie post office, moved to Eastabutchie in 1931 at the age of 2.

"I remember my daddy telling me they had hotels, they had hat stores," she said. "Eastabutchie used to be a big place, but that was before my time. The railroad is still there, but the depot is gone now."

Moselle itself remains, but it, too, has lost much of its old splendor.

"Moselle has the third oldest Masonic Lodge in the county, its records having been preserved in a vault since 1819."

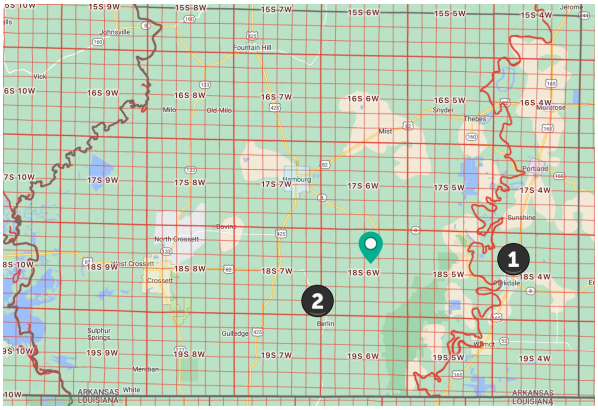
Laurel Leader-Call, April 5, 1993

Cheryl mentioned to me that Aunt Annice once told her that James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin and Sarah Ann lived on the same road and eloped because their parents didn't want them to get married. James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin would have been between 12 and 15 when his family left Georgia. Sarah Ann would have been between 5 and 8. Could he have been so smitten with her that he returned to Georgia to claim her as his bride? Were they childhood sweethearts reunited circa 1843? The Chapmans were living in Coweta County in 1830, as was the Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt family. It seems quite reasonable that they could have known each other. When James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin returned to Georgia, he settled in Marion County, where the Chapmans were then living. Sounds like a romantic plot for a Hallmark Mystery episode.

The circumstances of James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin's presumed return to Georgia remain a mystery. A marriage date of August 27, 1843 for James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt and Sarah Ann Chapman would be reasonable since their first child, Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Martin, was born in 1846. I have not been able to find a marriage record. James[1.1.4.4.1] and Sarah[Chapman] Ann were counted on the 1850 census in Marion County, Georgia, with 3 children, Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Martin (b: 1846), Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] Elizabeth (b: 1848), and Louisa[1.1.4.4.1.3] (b: 1850), all born in Georgia.

Sometime around 1851, James[1.1.4.4.1] and Sarah moved to Arkansas. They had 3 more children after arriving in Arkansas, Arvaline[1.1.4.4.1.4] (b: 1852), Dorthula[1.1.4.4.1.5] (b: 1855), and Ambrose[1.1.4.4.1.6] Chapman (b: 1858). Sadly, only Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] lived to adulthood. Louisa[1.1.4.4.1.3] did not appear on the 1860 census, so she must have died before the start of the census. Arvaline[1.1.4.4.1.4], Dorthula[1.1.4.4.1.5], and Ambrose[1.1.4.4.1.6] did not appear on the 1870 census, so they must have died between 1860 and 1870.

According to Sarah[Chapman] Ann's obituary, they first settled in old Poplar Bluff which is now Parkdale. ❶ After a couple of years, they moved to Berlin in the southern part of the county in Extra Township. ❷ The first documented evidence of their presence in Ashley County that I have found was a mortgage dated 1858 although anecdotal information suggests that they arrived circa 1851.



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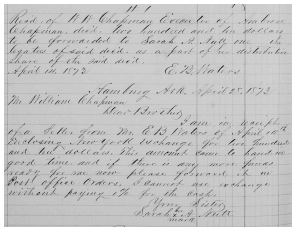
James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin enlisted in Company E of the 2nd Arkansas Cavalry Battalion in Hamburg, Arkansas, on March 24, 1862. Contrary to information available online, James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt was not killed at the Battle of Shiloh. Several years ago, I made a trip to the Shiloh National Military Park, looking for information to substantiate this claim. I found none. The rangers at the park with whom I visited did not have any information indicating his unit participated in any of the battles at Shiloh. I later corroborated that fact during a visit to the Civil War Interactive Museum in Corinth, Mississippi. There, the park ranger, who I must say was extremely knowledgeable, had some interesting things to say. First, the likelihood that his body was returned to his family was essentially nonexistent. Second, James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin's unit did not ever fight at Shiloh. There were some skirmishes between Confederate and Union forces around Corinth, including the Seige of Corinth. If he was injured while fighting, it was likely during one of these skirmishes.

Third, he might have become ill rather than injured. Dysentery was quite common and just as many soldiers, if not more, died from sickness as died from battle injuries. Either way, James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin was put on a train for a Confederate hospital in Meridian, Mississippi, in May 1862. I also visited the library in Corinth, Mississippi, which employed a historian who had a good grasp of the relevant Civil War records for the area. He scoured several resources but could not find any indication that James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin had been treated in the hospital or buried at any of the known burial locations. He surmised that James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin likely died en route and was buried along the way. General Sherman burned Meridian so any records that might have shed light on his demise were probably destroyed. Sarah[Chapman] Ann's pension record recorded his death as July 7, 1862.

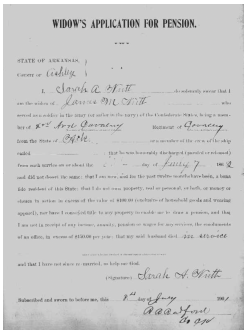
Sarah Ann Chapman

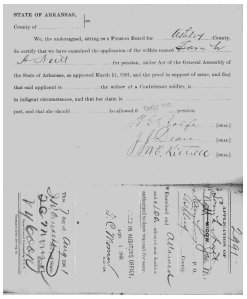
Sarah Ann Chapman was born August 22, 1826, the daughter of Ambrose Chapman and Elizabeth Sarah Griggs. Her family lived in Coweta County, Georgia, when the 1830 census was taken. By 1840, the family had moved to Marion County, Georgia. Although the 1850 census records her birthplace as Georgia, Ambrose and Elizabeth[Griggs] Chapman were living in Darlington County, South Carolina, at least as late as October 1827. If the birthdate on her tombstone is correct, it seems more likely that she was born in South Carolina. The 1870 census recorded South Carolina as her birthplace. The 1880 census recorded that Sarah[Chapman] Ann and both of her parents were born in Georgia, but I know that that is erroneous information at least for her parents. The 1900 census reported South Carolina as her birthplace and the birthplace of her parents.

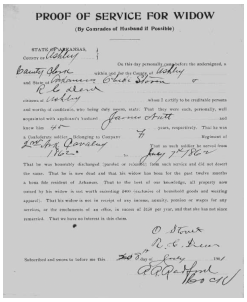
In April 1873, Sarah[Chapman] A. Nutt, received a distribution of $210 as one of the legatees of her father Ambrose Chapman. Her distribution was forwarded to her in Hamburg, Arkansas. Interestingly, she acknowledged receipt of the funds and requested that her brother William Chapman send any future distributions via a post office order so she could avoid having to pay a 1% fee to cash a New York Exchange order. [533]



When James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin left Beech Creek for service in the Civil War in the spring of 1862, he would not return. Sarah[Chapman] Ann was awarded annual pension payments from the Arkansas State Pension Board due to James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin's service in the Civil War. Her application was submitted July 8, 1901. [534]


WIDOW'S APPLICATION FOR PENSION.




PROOF OF SERVICE FOR WIDOW

(By Comrades of Husband if Possible)

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[533] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Returns and vouchers 1863-1875 > vol L-M > page 446 > image 568.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G93B-RXZ5?i=567&wc=9SB6-T38:267696001,267796401&cc=1999178

[534] *Arkansas Confederate Pensions, 1901-1929*, FamilySearch.
https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1837922

Her application was approved on August 6, 1901, with payments of up to $100. [535] The payments were recorded in *Arkansas Ex-Confederate Pension Records, 1891-1939,* and are viewable on FamilySearch. [536]

- 1901 - Allowed $100, Paid $18.75
- 1902 - Allowed $100, Paid $48
- 1903 - Allowed $100, Paid $46
- 1904 - Allowed $100, Paid $48
- 1905 - Allowed $100, Paid $51
- 1906 - Allowed $100, Paid $68
- 1907 - Allowed $100, Paid $46
- 1908 - Allowed $100, Paid $67
- 1909 - Allowed $100, Paid $62
- 1910 - reported as dead

There are a few pension records from 1896-1900 for a Sarah A. Nutt, but the 1896 record indicates she was the widow of William Nutt who served in Company B, 3rd Regiment, [537] and our Sarah[Chapman] Ann didn't submit her application until 1901. I don't know who this William and Sarah Nutt were. I found BLM land patents for 3 other William Nutts in Ouachita, Calhoun, Pope, and Dallas counties, but I have not found any records for a William Nutt in Ashley County. [538]

Besides losing 4 of her 6 children, Sarah[Chapman] Ann's husband was a casualty of the Civil War. She remained in Ashley County, Arkansas, until her death on July 31, 1909. She lived out her remaining years with her daughter Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] Elizabeth Nutt Dew's family in Beech Creek and Hamburg. She is buried at Beech Creek Cemetery in Ashley County.

Notices of her illness and obituary were published in the *Ashley County Eagle* in July and August 1909 [539]:

- **7/29/1909** - "*Grandma Nutt, as she is familiarly known by those who have known and loved her for many years, is very low at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. R. C. Dew; she is the mother of Mr. W. M. Nutt of Beech Creek.*"
- **8/5/1909** - "*Grandma Nutt, whose serious illness we mentioned last week, died at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. R. C. Dew, Hamburg, last Friday night. She was buried at Beech Creek the following day.*"

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[535] State Auditor's Office, Little Rock. *Arkansas Ex-Confederate Pension Records, 1891-1939,* Database with images. FamilySearch.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q2ST-56KL

[536] *Arkansas Ex-Confederate Pension Records, 1891-1939*.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GT48-5KD?view=index&action=view

[537] *Arkansas, Ex-Confederate Pension Records, 1891-1939.*
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q2ST-5H2H

[538] https://glorecords.blm.gov/results/default.aspx?searchCriteria=type=patent|st=AR|cty=|ln=Nutt|sp=true|sw=true|sadv=false#resultsTabIndex=0&page=3&sortField=11&sortDir=0

[539] Lee, Alice Kennedy. *Excerpts from the Ashley County Eagle Arkansas 1889 - 1914*. Copyright © 2000. Pages 163, 164, 166. Obituary for Sarah[Chapman] Ann Nutt.

Her obituary was written by her grandson Ambrose John Dew, son of Reuben Cass and Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] Elizabeth (Nutt) Dew. It was published in the Ashley County Eagle (predecessor of the Ashley County Leader) on September 9, 1909.

- **8/12/1909** - *"Mrs. Sarah A. Nutt (nee Chapman) passed from this earth to Glory July 31st, 1909. In January she was taken with pneumonia, from which it was thought she would never recover. But as she hae never had any serious sickness, her strong constitution enabled her to partially recover, and after being confined to her bed for about two months, she was able to sit up, and it seemed that she would soon be able to exert that active life which was ever more characteristic of her. This could not be, for she soon grew more feeble, and had to return to her bed, growing weaker, until on Saturday, July 31st, 1909, she left this world of pain and woe to enter that home of peace and happiness. She lacked only 20 days of being 83 years old. Only two children survive her: W.M. Nutt and Mrs. R.C. Dew, but she leaves ten grandchildren and twenty great-grandchildren who will miss her influence, which has done so much toward shaping their character.*

  Grandma, as she was called by all who knew her, was born near Charleston, South Carolina, in 1826. From there, she moved to Georgia with her parents, and in 1843 she was married to James Nutt, who later became possessed with the idea of going West and growing up with the country. He came to what is now Ashley Co., in 1851, locating at old Poplar Bluff, now Parkdale. He lived there only two years when he moved to Berlin in the southern part of the county. Here, he and grandmother lived during the heated contests in Congress over slavery and States' Rights, and they were still living there when this bitterness between North and South resulted in the great Civil War. James Nutt was among the first to take up arms in defense of his dear South-land. He continued to fight for what he deemed right and just, until he fell, mortally wounded, at the battle of Shiloh, in Tenessee.

  Grandmother, being left a widow with little children, during the exciting period of the war, then the dark days of "Carpetbag government" and the reconstruction, needed just such a strong will and determination as she pocessed (sic) to keep the "wolf from the door." After her son and daughter married, she moved to Beech Creek where she made her home with her daughter in Beech Creek. Last November, she moved with her daughter to Hamburg, where she was living at the time of her death. She was a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church, joining in 1862. She never let an opportunity for exerting her Christian influence. She was more than benevolent, she was truly beneficient; she did more than wish you well. She ever hailed to the upward and onward movement of all that was good and pure".

  Grandmother, dear, farewell,
  We're loathe to see thee go,
  For thy life we love so well
  We can no longer know.

  But may thy life an example be
  For us who are left below
  To guide along life's rugged sea
  That wandering boat we row.

Aunt Verna's tribute to her great-grandmother Sarah[Chapman] Ann Nutt as recorded in Sarah Mae Dew's book, *The Dew LIne,* page 212: [540]

> *"My grandmother Nutt lived with her daughter, Aunt Mag (Margaret Elizabeth Nutt Dew) just a mile from our house. It was there that we got our mail, and bringing in the mail was my chore. When this story happened, I was five or six years old.*
>
> *Aunt Mag had an old cow, Deeley, which looked upon me with disfavor. So Grandma Nutt always looked for me, met me, and led me to safety past old Deeley. On this particular day, Grandma did not appear and old Deeley stood there looking me over, as if to say, "Now I have you." I hid behind a bush and eventually, Deely walked away.*
>
> *When I reached the house, I found no one there, but a strange noise came from the nearby corn crib. I went there and found Grandma dangling her feet and flaying her arms like a windmill. That was not all . . . Grandma used fiery language when she faced an improbable cause. Those words frightened me no end and I felt that Satan must have something to do with the situation. The entire situation seemed weird to me. I could not understand what she was trying to tell me and to not to not be able to see her head and the swinging feet and flaying arms, plus the language. Well, it was just too much to me. My only weapon usable when faced with a crisis was to cry. Even through my tears and fears, I felt I had to do something, but what?*
>
> *Grandma had stacked a barrel on top of another barrel, climbed on them, thrust her head between two boards in the ceiling of the corn crib, looking for hens nest. The top barrel had slid off, leaving her without a foothold. She finally made me understand that I should replace the barrel on top of the other barrel. That I did and she was able to get down.*
>
> *When I saw that she could manage, I ran with all the speed I could gather because I felt sure she would be unhappy with me for being so stupid. I knew not what action she would take.*
>
> *Then my situation became a crisis. There I was surrounded by two mountains of danger. Old Deeley and Grandma. How was I to get by both alone? After a time, Grandma came out to the mailbox. She was somewhat composed, took me by the hand and led me safely by and through both dilemas. The next Sunday, I saw her and both shin bones had turned black."*

---

[540] Dew, Sarah Mae. *The Dew Line from England to Virginia and the Carolinas to Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana with some Records of other States*, Copyright © 1988.

An interesting recollection from Sarah Mae Dew in 1986 (*The Dew LIne,* page 226):

> *"Grandmother [Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] Elizabeth Nutt Dew] was five years older than Grandpa [Reubin Cass Dew]. Family members say that Sarah Ann Chapman Nutt, [Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] Elizabeth's mother], actively promoted the marriage, which proved to be a very happy and successful one. Since Sarah[Chapman] Ann was a widow at the time of the marriage, she moved into the household of the newlyweds. My dad [Ambrose John Dew] told that Grandma Nutt was the real "boss" of the home. The children of the household soon learned that they were to obey Grandmother implicitly. Family members also told that Grandmother Nutt showed favoritism toward my dad. As a young boy when he worked out in the fields on the farm, Grandmother Nutt would appear with a cold glass of buttermilk and a hot piece of cornbread. My dad would sit under the shade of a tree, rest and eat, while Grandma Nutt would hoe his row as he rested."*

Timeline

Circa 1819	Birth date based on 1860 census
1820	**1820 Census** — Captain Campbell's District, Morgan County, GA begun on August 7, 1820
1830	**1830 Census** — Coweta County, GA begun on June 1, 1830
1835	**12/9/1835** — Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin purchased 160 acres in Wayne County, MS
Circa 1839	Possible marriage to Nansey "unknown" in Mississippi
Circa 1840	Possible birth of a daughter named Margaret
1840	**1840 Census** - Perry County, MS begun on June 1, 1840
Circa 1843	Possible death of wife Nansey and daughter Margaret and their burial in Eustabuchie, Jones County, Mississippi
1843	**8/27/1843** - Marriage to Sarah Ann Chapman (unverified date)
1846	**12/15/1846** - Birth of first child Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Martin Nutt in Marion County, GA
1848	**7/7/1848** - Birth of second child Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] "Maggie" Elizabeth Nutt in Marion County, GA
1850	Birth of third child Louisa[1.1.4.4.1.3] Nutt in Marion County, GA
	1850 census - Marion County, GA begun on 6/1/1850
Circa 1851	James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin and Sarah[Chapman] Ann Nutt left Georgia for Ashley County, AR
1852	Birth of fourth child Arvaline[1.1.4.4.1.4] Nutt in Ashley County, AR
1855	Birth of fifth child Dorthula[1.1.4.4.1.5] "Dorothy" Nutt in Ashley County, AR
1858	Birth of sixth child Ambrose[1.1.4.4.1.6] Chapman Nutt in Ashley County, AR
	5/20/1858 — mortgage between James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin and James Hadly
1859	**11/7/1859** — purchased 80 acres of BLM land in Extra Township, Ashley County, AR
	12/13/1859 — purchased 80 acres of BLM land in Extra Township, Ashley County, AR
1860	**1860 Census** — Extra Township, Ashley County, AR begun on June 1, 1860
	9/1/1860 — Land patents issued for 1859 land purchases
1862	**3/24/1862** - Enlisted in Company E, 2nd Arkansas Cavalry Battalion, at Hamburg, AR
	7/7/1862 - Died in Mississippi of either illness or injury during Civil War

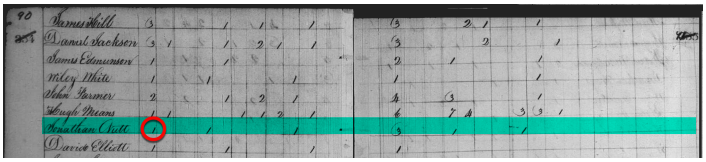
Georgia

James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin was born in Morgan County, Georgia, and was living in Coweta County at the time of the 1830 census. It was after the 1830 census that Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor[Martin] left Georgia for Mississippi where they had arrived by 1833. James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin would have been about 14 when they made the journey westward. He would return to Georgia during the early 1840s where he married Sarah Ann Chapman. I did not find any land acquisitions for James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt in Georgia. The only tax digest entry I found for Jas Nutt was for 1848, without any land assessed. I am assuming that this was an entry for James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt. This was the first extant digest for Marion County. They were counted on the 1850 census in Marion County, so they were still there when the census was taken. It's possible that James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin and Sarah[Chapman] Ann left Marion County for Arkansas before the assessment for his poll would have been recorded.

Census Records

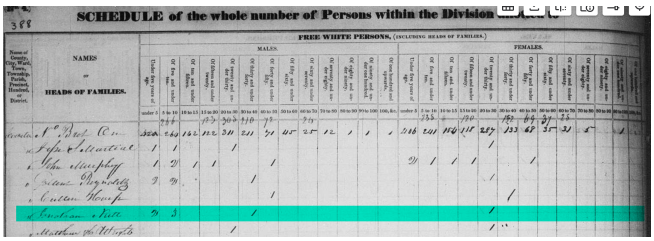
1820 United States Federal Census, Morgan County, Georgia

I believe James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin was the male under 5 on this census.

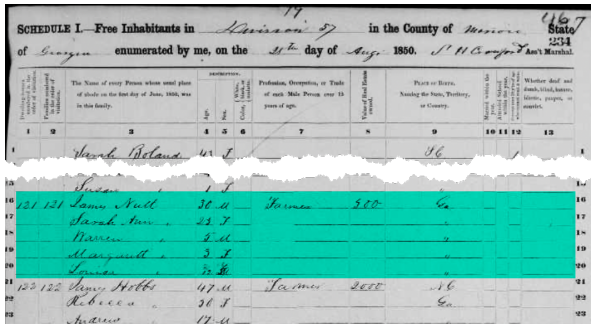


1830 United States Federal Census, Coweta County, Georgia

By 1830, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor's[Martin] family had grown to 5 boys. According to the 1830 census in Coweta County, Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor had 5 children, 2 boys under the age of 5 and 3 boys 5-9. I believe that the oldest of the boys aged 5-9 was at least 10 since there was one son counted on the 1820 census. If the oldest was 9 on the 1830 census, then he wouldn't have been included in the 1820 census. I also believe that this oldest son was James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin as he was born in either 1819 or early 1820 (based on his age reported on the 1850 census and 1860 census).


SCHEDULE of the whole number of Persons within the Division
FREE WHITE PERSONS,
MALES
FEMALES
NAMES of HEADS OF FAMILIES.

1850 United States Federal Census, Marion County, Georgia



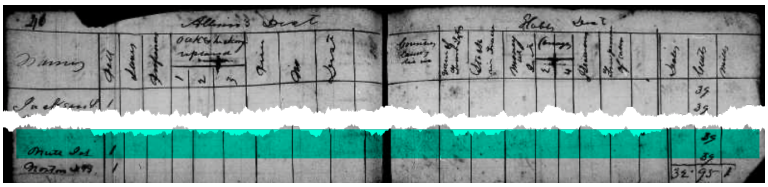
SCHEDULE I.—Free Inhabitants in Allison D^t in the County of Marion State of Georgia enumerated by me, on the 11th day of Aug. 1850. Jno H Crawford Ass't Marshal.

		The Name of every Person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1850, was in this family.	Age.	Sex.	White, Black, or Mulatto.	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each Male Person over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate owned.	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the Year.	Attended School within the Year.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1		Sarah Roland	41	F				Ga			
13		Susan	1	F							
16	121 121	James Nutt	30	M		Farmer	500	Ga			
17		Sarah Ann	23	F							
18		Barrin	2	M							
19		Margarett	3	F							
20		Louisa	7/12	F							
21	123 122	Nancy Hobbs	47	M		Farmer	2000	NC			
22		Rebecca	20	F				Ga			
23		Andrew	17	M							

Tax Records

1848 Marion County, Allison & Hobbs District [541]

I found an entry in the 1848 digest for Marion County for Jas Nutt in the Allison & Hobbs District. Since I know that James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin was in Marion County during this time, and since I did not find any other descendants of Samuel[1.1.4] named James in Marion County, I presume that this entry is for him.



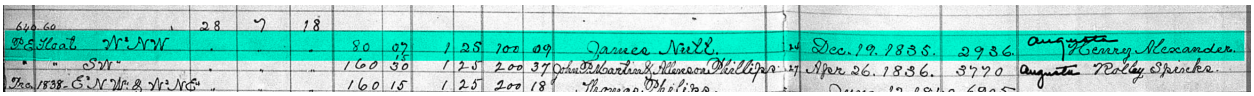
[541] *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Marion County.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKJ-B3DX-Z?i=46&cc=4130006

Mississippi

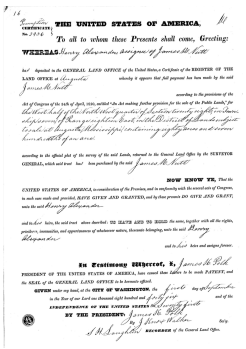
Land Records

12/9/1835 - The first land record for James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin was a joint purchase with his father Jonathan[1.1.4.4] in Wayne County. Together, they purchased 160 acres in Wayne County, Mississippi.

12/19/1835 - James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin paid $100 for the west half of the northwest quarter (W½NW) in section 28 (80 acres), Township 7N, Range 18E, Choctaw Meridian, in Lauderdale County. James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin thereafter assigned it to Henry Alexander. [542]



9/1/1846 - Mississippi State Patent, Augusta Land Office**,** patent #2936 [543]


THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

In addition to patent #2935, James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin also received patent #2936 in Lauderdale County in the township just to the north of Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] patent #2935. He assigned the patent to Henry Alexander. James[1.1.4.4] Martin may have bought the property with the intent of assigning it to Alexander, similar to what Jonathan[1.1.4.4] did when he assigned his patent #2937 in Lauderdale County to Peter Marsh.

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[542] United States Bureau of Land Management, *Tract Books*, Mississippi > Vol M12 > page 150 > image 157.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9W3-7296?i=156&wc=M7WQ-KWG:356164701,356295201&cc=2074276

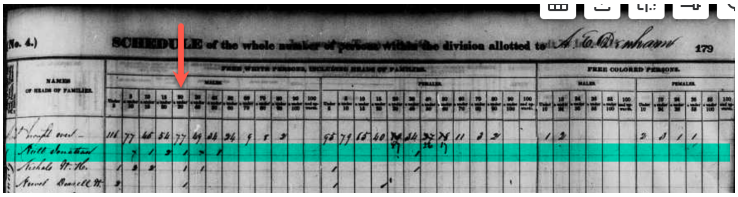
[543] U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management - Eastern States.
https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=MS0750__.016&docClass=STA&sid=f0rgtnr3.r3q

Census Records

Based on James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin's age and the 1840 census, I believe that his family was a nuclear family unit in Wayne County and Perry County, at least until James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin returned to Georgia sometime during the early 1840s.

1840 United States Federal Census, Perry County, Mississippi

I believe that James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin is the male 20-29 on this census. He was most likely born in late 1819 or perhaps in early 1820. See my comments for the Coweta County, Georgia, 1830 census.



(No. 4.) SCHEDULE of the whole number of persons within the division allotted to A. Crenshaw 179

As I considered an alleged marriage to Nansey in Jones County circa 1839, some unanswerable questions emerged. If James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin was the 20-29-year-old male on this census, where was Nansey? If James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin and Nansey remained in Jones County, they did not appear on the 1840 census for Jones County. Perhaps the timeline is a little bit off and they married after the 1840 census. If the 20-29-year-old male wasn't James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin, then who was it? One remote possibility is that it could have been Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] nephew, Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] A. Nutt. He was the son of Jonathan's[1.1.4.4] older brother John[1.1.4.1] C. and Dinah[English]. Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] left Georgia at some point and was buying BLM land in Alabama by 1838. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Samuel[1.1.4.1.1] were both living in Crenshaw County, Alabama, in 1867.

Arkansas

Excerpts from Wikipedia [544]

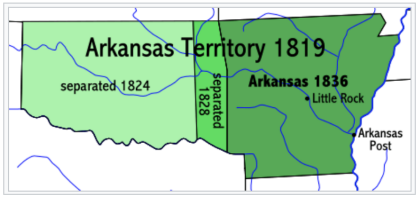
"The history of Arkansas began thousands of years ago when humans first crossed into North America. Many tribes used Arkansas as their hunting lands but the main tribe was the Quapaw, who settled in the Arkansas River delta upon moving south from Illinois. Early French explorers gave the territory its name, a corruption of Akansea, a phonetic spelling from the Illinois language word for the Quapaw.

"What began as a wilderness inhabited by trappers and hunters became incorporated into the United States as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and later became the Arkansas Territory from 1819 to 1836. Upon gaining statehood on June 15, 1836, Arkansas began to prosper under a plantation economy that was heavily reliant on slave labor. After the American Civil War (1861–1865), Arkansas was a poor rural state, whose main economic base revolved around agriculture based chiefly on cotton production.

"The Native American nations that lived in Arkansas prior to the westward movement of peoples from the East were the Quapaw, Caddo, and Osage Nations. While moving westward, the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muscogee (Creek), and Seminole inhabited Arkansas during its territorial period.

"During the Revolutionary War, Arkansas was in Spanish hands. Napoleon Bonaparte's conquest of Spain shortly after the American Revolution returned Louisiana, including Arkansas, to the French in 1800. England declared war on France in 1803, and Napoleon sold his land in the new world to the United States, today known as the Louisiana Purchase. The size of the country doubled with the purchase, and a stream of new White settlers led to a changed dynamic between Native Americans and Arkansans.

"On March 2, 1819, the Arkansaw Territory was authorized by an act of Congress, to take effect on July 4, 1819. It originally encompassed all of what is now Arkansas and Oklahoma, except the panhandle. The westernmost portion of the territory was removed on November 15, 1824, and a second westernmost portion was removed on May 6, 1828, reducing the territory to the present state of Arkansas." [545]



Credit: Wikipedia

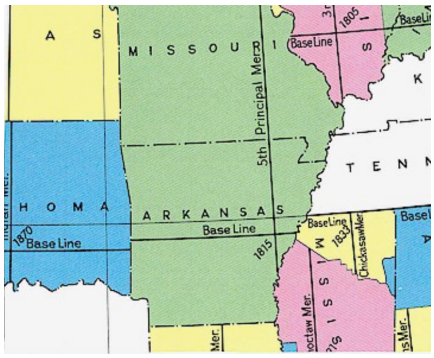
"The territory's first capital was at Arkansas Post ("Poste de Arkansea"). It was moved to Little Rock in 1821. Arkansas was granted statehood on June 16, 1836, as a slave state with Michigan entering as a free state shortly afterward in keeping with the requirements outlined in the Missouri Compromise. It was also at statehood that Arkansaw became Arkansas, but the argument over the correct pronunciation would drag on for years and years."

544 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Arkansas
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arkansas_Territory

545 https://lrculturevulture.com/2017/03/02/little-rock-look-back-creation-of-the-arkansas-territory/

Arkansas Land and Property

"In the United States Public Land Survey System, a principal meridian is the principal north–south line used for survey control in a large region, and which divides townships between east and west. The meridian meets its corresponding baseline at the point of origin for the land survey. The baseline divides townships between north and south. The entire state of Arkansas uses the Fifth principal meridian, often denoted the '5th Meridian' or 'PM 05'. It was first surveyed for use in 1815. The meridian starts at the old mouth of the Arkansas River and runs north. The baseline runs west from the old mouth of the St. Francis River. These survey lines are the starting point for all land surveys in Arkansas." [546]



Credit: Wikipedia

"All the land in Arkansas once belonged to the federal government and it gradually passed from federal ownership into the hands of landowners who began to pay taxes on it at their local county courthouses. About one-fourth of the land in Arkansas was given by the federal government directly to the state as swamp and overflowed lands. Swamp lands were found in all but three Arkansas counties. Swamp lands were sold by the state government for fifty to seventy-five cents per acre. Many tracts of swamp lands went to land speculators, but many more went to ordinary folks who wanted cheap land." [547] "If a settler was physically on the property before the Government Land Office officially sold or even surveyed a tract of land, he was given a pre-emptive right to acquire the land from the United States." [548]

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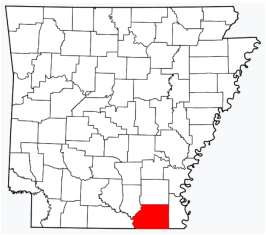
[546] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fifth_principal_meridian

[547] Allen, Desmond Walls. Arkansas Research, Inc., PO Box 303, Conway, AR. Copyright (c) 2018.

[548] Powell, Kimberly. *How US Public Land Is Surveyed and Distributed*, ThoughtCo, Aug. 27, 2020. https://www.thoughtco.com/section-township-and-range-land-records-1420632

Ashley County, Arkansas



The Quapaw ceded what would become Ashley County to the United States government in 1818. [549] "Ashley County, the fifth-largest county in Arkansas in terms of land area, was formed on November 30, 1848, from portions of Drew, Chicot, and Union Counties. It is a rural South Arkansas county with a culture, economy, and history based on timber and agriculture. The first settlement in Ashley County appears to have been made by the French at Longview. Now there is no trace of Longview, a river town that connected the Arkansas Post and Monroe, Louisiana. The county was named for Chester Ashley, a prominent lawyer in the Arkansas Territory and U.S. senator from the state from 1844 to 1848. Hamburg is the county seat. It was named 'Hamburg' in honor of 'fine deer hams' enjoyed by the county commissioners who selected the name." [550]

"According to the 1850 census of Ashley County, Georgia was the native state of more family heads than any other state. Place of birth of family heads was as follows: Georgia 68, Alabama 38, Tennessee 29, South Carolina 27, North Carolina 26, Mississippi 21, Louisiana 13, Virginia 11, Arkansas 10. Ten family heads were born in other states than those here listed and four in foreign countries. In the 1860 census, Georgia was still first and Alabama still second, but the other states had changed their rank in production of immigrants to Ashley County. The list for 1860 was as follows: Georgia 184, Alabama 159, North Carolina 114, Mississippi 108, South Carolina 107, Tennessee 102, Virginia 29, Louisiana 20, Kentucky 17, and Arkansas 10. Eighteen family heads of 1860 were born in other states than those just listed, eleven in foreign countries, and one in place unknown.

"These figures bear out what has been generally assumed but seldom proved for any county that immigrants to the west usually remained in about the same latitude. That they also tended to come in family groups and settle in the same community with kin is indicated by a study of surnames in the township returns of the census. In the case of Ashley County, Alabamians preferred White and Mill Creek townships, Georgians White and Beech Creek townships. Of twenty-six North Carolina families in 1850, eleven were in Mill Creek township. By 1860, Extra township was a favorite with Georgians, no fewer than forty-six families of them being there, when there were only 184 Georgia families in the whole county." [551]

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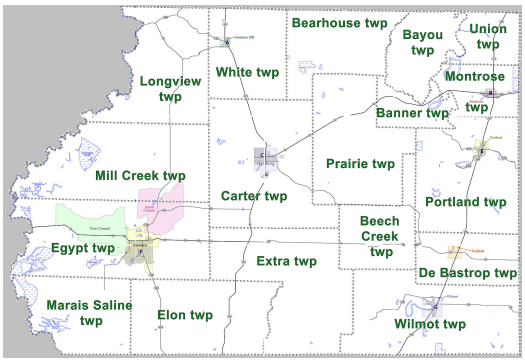
549 https://www.familysearch.org/en/wiki/Ashley_County,_Arkansas_Genealogy

550 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashley_County,_Arkansas

551 Etheridge, Y. W. *Pioneers of Ashley County*. The Arkansas Historical Quarterly, vol. 16, no. 1, 1957, pp. 63–77.
https://www.jstor.org/stable/40018432?read-now=1&seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents



Credit: Wikipedia

James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin and Sarah[Chapman] Ann Nutt first settled in old Poplar Bluff, now Parkdale, in De Bastrop Township. After a couple of years, they moved to Berlin in Extra township where they were living when the 1860 census was taken. The census indicated that their 3 youngest children were born in Arkansas between 1852 and 1858. By 1880, Sarah[Chapman] Ann was living with her daughter Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] Dew in Beech Creek township.

Old Poplar Bluff, now Parkdale, was one of the oldest communities in Ashley County and was located on the Bayou Bartholomew in De Bastrop Township. Poplar Bluff was an important transportation center with a landing along the high bank of the Bayou just west of the present town. [552] Berlin was located on the Hamburg-Bastrop road in Section 6, Township 19 South, Range 6 West, just to the southwest of where James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin purchased 160 acres in 1859. [553]

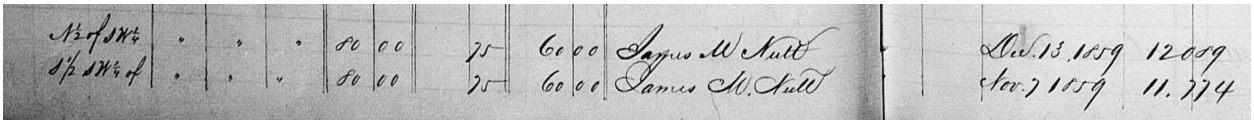
A comment made in a biographical sketch of Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Nutt indicated his father James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt owned at different times several farms, being quite well off at the time of his death. W. M. Nutt had to commence anew, as the land went back to the state. Possible reasons for the reversion included failure to pay taxes or failure to comply with improvement provisions in the BLM patent. Both seem reasonable explanations given James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin did not return from the Civil War.

552 https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/parkdale-ashley-county-6163/

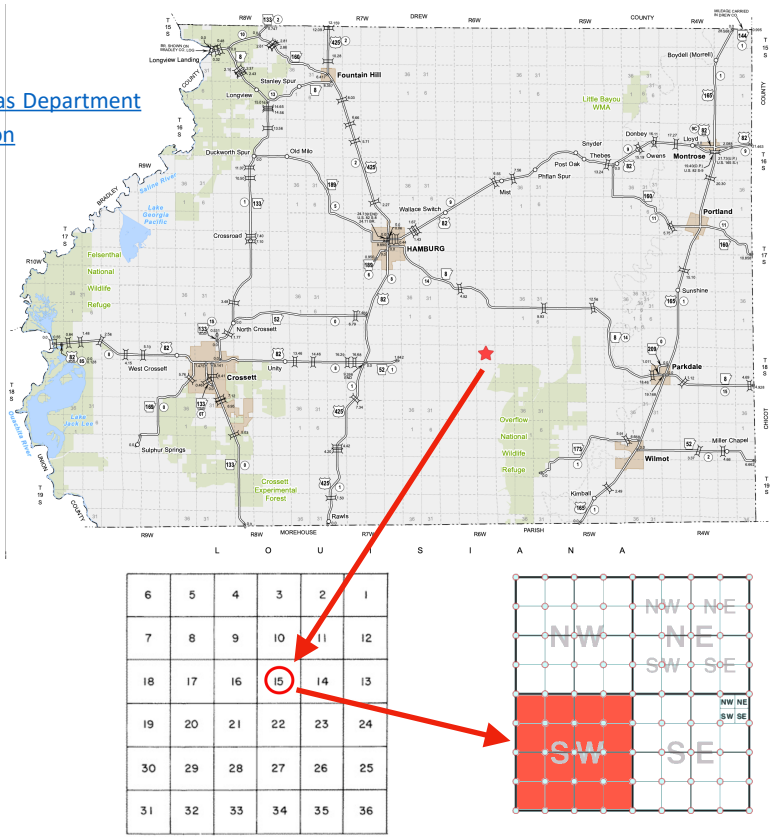
553 http://genealogytrails.com/ark/ashley/deserted_villages.html

11/7/1859 and **12/13/1859 - United States Bureau of Land Management Tract Books** [554]

James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin purchased 80 acres from the south ½ of the southwest ¼ (S½SW¼) on November 7, 1859, for $60 ($.75 per acre) and 80 acres from the north ½ of the southwest ¼ (N½SW¼) on December 13, 1859, for $60. In other words, he owned all of the southwest quadrant of section 15 in township 18 south range 6 west. The land was located in Extra Township in Ashley County, as evidenced by James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin and Sarah[Chapman] Ann's appearance on the 1860 census. Pre-emptive occupation and settlement of land was not uncommon during the early days of land transfer from the federal government to individual ownership. It is possible that James[1.1.4.4.1] settled on this land in the community of Berlin in Extra Township before he purchased the land.

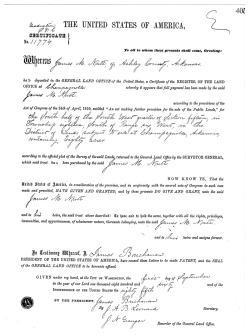


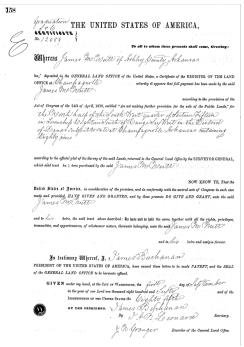
Credit: Arkansas Department of Transportation

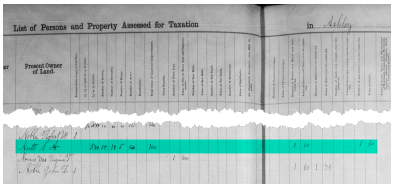


554 United States Bureau of Land Management, *Tract Books*, Arkansas > Vol 64 > image 96. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-99WS-CZR4?i=95&wc=M7WS-KTL:356162401,356162902&cc=2074276

9/1/1860 - James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin was issued 2 patents for the acreage on September 1, 160. [555]

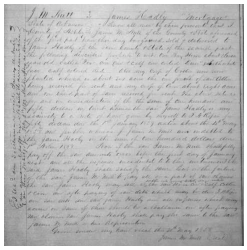






Sarah[Chapman] Ann Nutt was taxed on this property in 1866. [556]

5/20/1858 - James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt to James Hadly [557]



This deed didn't involve the transfer of any land, but it was recorded in a deed book. It was a collateral deed for a personal loan of $150. The collateral was *one bay horse about 11 years old . . . one cow & calf cow . . . also my crop of cotton now planted which is about six acres the one fourth of said cotton being reserved for rent and my crop of corn about eight acres and one third part of same reserved for rent . . .*

As was common for collateral deeds at the time, the collateral could be sold at public auction by the grantee should . . . *the failure of the said James M Nutt to pay all or a part of said claims the said James Hadly may sell at public sale giving twenty days notice the said horse cow and calf cow & corn and after paying of said debts which may be due T A Roper and said debt due said James Hadly and all expenses may accrue on same if there should be a balance over after paying said claims said James Hadly shall pay the same to the said James M Nutt or his representatives.*

The notation on the side of the deed reads: *I received on settlement with James M Nutt an amount sufficient to settle the amount due on this mortgage. February 5th 1859.*

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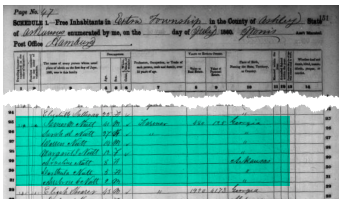
555 U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management - Eastern States. https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=AR2280__.405&docClass=STA&sid=l2vreebs.4cm

https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=AR2290__.158&docClass=STA&sid=l2vreebs.4cm

556 Ashley County (Arkansas) Tax Assessor. *Personal property tax books 1866-1868*. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1975. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-W9DS-H?i=76&cat=223861

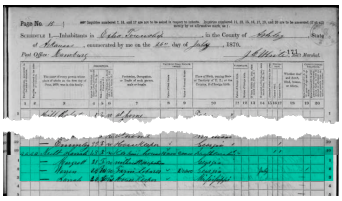
557 Ashley County (Arkansas). County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887,* Volume C, page 451, image 275. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37N-9NWD?i=274&cat=223811

1860 United States Federal Census, Extra Township, Ashley County, Arkansas



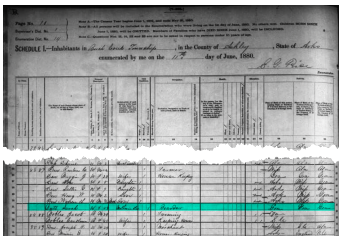
This census is the first census for James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin and Sarah[Chapman] Ann's in Arkansas. It includes their 3 youngest children, Arvaline, Dorthula, and Ambrose. Since Louisa was counted in 1850, but not recorded in 1860, it is reasonable to conclude she had died between 1850 and 1860.

1870 United States Federal Census, Extra Township, Ashley County, Arkansas



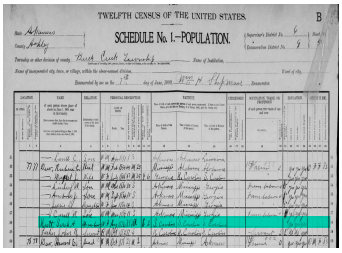
Based on this census, the three youngest children of James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin and Sarah[Chapman] Ann died sometime between 1860 and 1870. Although not out of the question, I don't believe it is likely that Arvaline or Dorthula had married before 1870 and been counted in a different household. I did not find any marriage records for either. They would have been young brides if they had married. Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] married Sarah Elizabeth Dew on July 17, 1870, so they were newlyweds on the census. Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] Elizabeth was still single at this time. This is the last "head of family" census for Sarah[Chapman] Ann.

1880 United States Federal Census, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas



By 1880, Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] "Maggie" Elizabeth Nutt had married Reuben Dew and they had 4 children. Sarah[Chapman] Ann was living with her daughter, son-in-law, and grandchildren in Beech Creek Township. The marriages of both of her children likely explain Sarah[Chapman] Ann's move from Extra Township to Beech Creek Township. While Sarah[Chapman] Ann is no longer the official "head of family", I recounted previously that one memory of her was that she was the real "boss" of the household.

1900 United States Federal Census, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas



The 1900 census was the last census on which Sarah[Chapman] Ann would appear. As in 1880 and no doubt 1890, she lived with her daughter, Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] and her family.

Note: Arkansas does not have an extant 1890 federal census. Most of the 1890 census population schedules were badly damaged by a fire in the Commerce Department Building in January 1921. Only remnants for a few states are in existence.

Military Records

Second Arkansas Cavalry Battalion, CSA [558]

The information on these pages was edited and graciously given to the Edward G. Gerdes Arkansas Civil War page by Bryan R. Howerton.

This battalion was organized at Memphis, Tennessee, in early April 1862, just after the Battle of Shiloh, from five independent cavalry companies from southern Arkansas:

Company A—Calhoun County Troop, organized at Hampton, Arkansas, February 20, 1862.
Company B—Bradley County Troop, organized at Mount Elba, Arkansas, February 22, 1862.
Company C—Dallas County Troop, organized at Tulip, Arkansas, March 1, 1862.
Company D—Jefferson County Troop, organized at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, March 1, 1862.
Company E—Ashley County Troop, organized by Obediah B. Tebbs at Hamburg, Arkansas, March 24, 1862.

Nutt, James Martin

Private—Enlisted in Co. E, 2nd Arkansas Cavalry Battalion, at Hamburg, Arkansas, March 24, 1862; transferred to Co. F, 2nd Arkansas Cavalry Regiment, May 15, 1862; transferred to Co. E, 2nd Arkansas Cavalry Regiment, August 18, 1862; died in Mississippi in 1862; born in Georgia, c 1819; widow Sarah A. Nutt filed Arkansas pension application #2991 from Ashley county, August 7, 1901; listed in Ashley county 1860 census; occupation farmer; bought land in Ashley county in 1860.

From Wikipedia: "The 2nd Arkansas Cavalry Regiment served in the Army of the West, also known as the Trans-Mississippi District, and was a part of the Army of Mississippi. It saw action in the Battles of Iuka, Corinth, and Hatchie Bridge and consisted of about 20,000 personnel. On the retreat from Corinth to Tupelo, Mississippi, the 2nd Arkansas Cavalry served as part of the rear guard of the army. On April 9, 1862, it was transferred from Memphis to a camp near Cornith, Mississippi under difficult conditions. In an April 11, 1862 letter to his wife, Captain Walter Greenfield writes:

> *April 11, 1862. Cornith, Miss. We were ordered day before yesterday to prepare to come from Memphis to this place and had only two hours to get ready in. We had no time to cook rations, and about the time we got to the depot it commenced raining and rained all night and we were compelled to stand in rank and take it. It took us all night to get our horses on the cars, and two days to get to this place without anything to eat except which we picked up on the road and I assure you it was very scarce. None of the men had one full meal for three days and our horses nothing. Your imagination can't picture the suffering and privation of a soldiers life and if any men ought to be well cared for God knows it is the poor soldier.*

It shouldn't be a surprise to consider, then, that perhaps as many men, if not more, died from illness than injuries.

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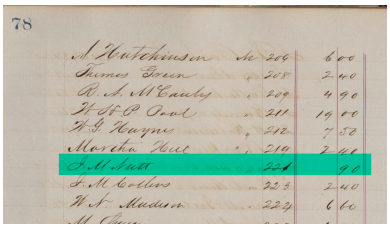
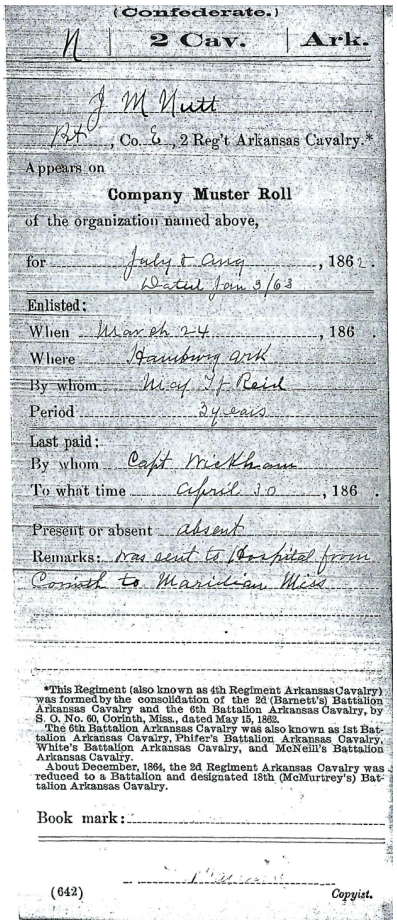
[558] Gerdes, Edward G. Copyright © 2001- The information may be used for non-commercial historical and genealogical purposes only and with the consent of the page owner may be copied for the same purposes so long as this notice remains a part of the copied material.
http://www.couchgenweb.com/civilwar/2batcavs.html
http://www.couchgenweb.com/civilwar/2batcave.html

The *Minutes book of the Military Board of Arkansas, 1862-1865*, includes a record of payments authorized by the Central Clothing Committee of Ashley County for clothing when the Board met on March 27, 1862. James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt was reimbursed $.90. [559]



According to muster rolls from the National Archives, James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin was sent to a hospital in Meridian, Mississippi, in May 1862 and never heard from again. He was reported absent from his unit during the July to August 1862 pay period and during the September to October 1862 pay period. He was last paid on April 30, 1862.


(Confederate.)

N | 2 Cav. | Ark.

J M Nutt

Pvt., Co. E, 2 Reg't Arkansas Cavalry.*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for July & Aug, 1862.
Dated Jan 3/63

Enlisted:
When March 24, 1862.
Where Hamburg Ark
By whom Maj. T. J. Reid
Period 3 years

Last paid:
By whom Capt Nickham
To what time April 30, 1862.

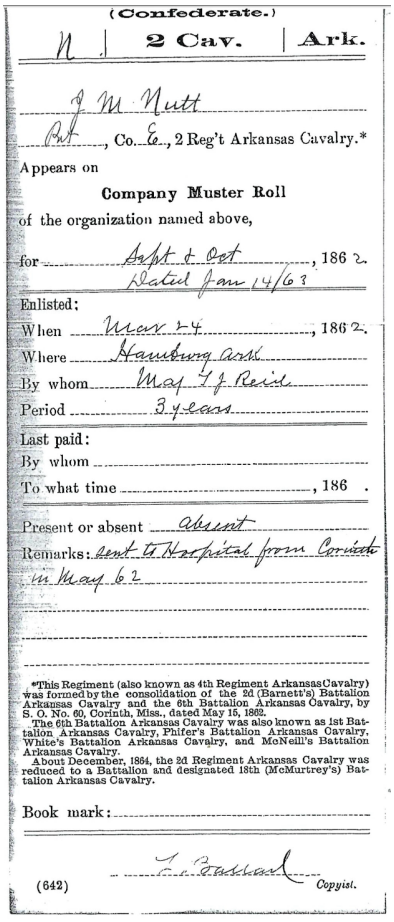
Present or absent absent

Remarks: Was sent to Hospital from Corinth to Meridian Miss

*This Regiment (also known as 4th Regiment Arkansas Cavalry) was formed by the consolidation of the 2d (Barnett's) Battalion Arkansas Cavalry and the 6th Battalion Arkansas Cavalry, by S. O. No. 60, Corinth, Miss., dated May 15, 1862.
The 6th Battalion Arkansas Cavalry was also known as 1st Battalion Arkansas Cavalry, Phifer's Battalion Arkansas Cavalry, White's Battalion Arkansas Cavalry, and McNeill's Battalion Arkansas Cavalry.
About December, 1864, the 2d Regiment Arkansas Cavalry was reduced to a Battalion and designated 18th (McMurtrey's) Battalion Arkansas Cavalry.

Book mark:

(642) Copyist.


(Confederate.)

N | 2 Cav. | Ark.

J M Nutt

Pvt., Co. E, 2 Reg't Arkansas Cavalry.*

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Sept & Oct, 1862.
Dated Jan 14/63

Enlisted:
When Mar 24, 1862.
Where Hamburg Ark
By whom Maj T J Reid
Period 3 years

Last paid:
By whom
To what time , 186 .

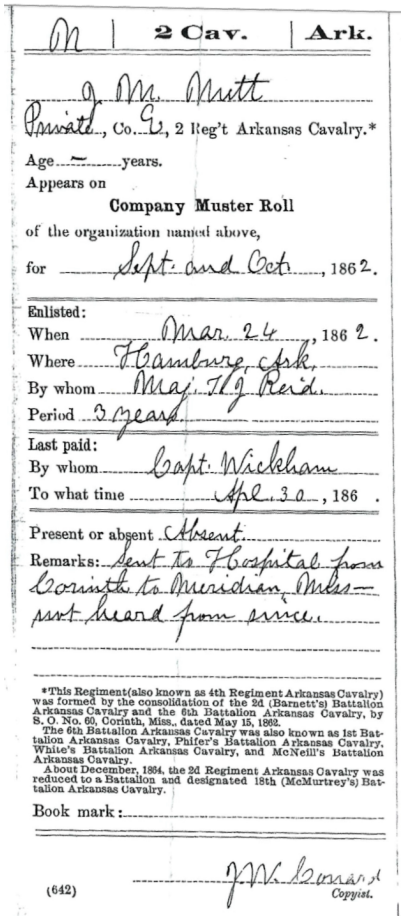
Present or absent Absent

Remarks: Sent to Hospital from Corinth in May 62

*This Regiment (also known as 4th Regiment Arkansas Cavalry) was formed by the consolidation of the 2d (Barnett's) Battalion Arkansas Cavalry and the 6th Battalion Arkansas Cavalry, by S. O. No. 60, Corinth, Miss., dated May 15, 1862.
The 6th Battalion Arkansas Cavalry was also known as 1st Battalion Arkansas Cavalry, Phifer's Battalion Arkansas Cavalry, White's Battalion Arkansas Cavalry, and McNeill's Battalion Arkansas Cavalry.
About December, 1864, the 2d Regiment Arkansas Cavalry was reduced to a Battalion and designated 18th (McMurtrey's) Battalion Arkansas Cavalry.

Book mark:

(642) Copyist.


N | 2 Cav. | Ark.

J. M. Nutt

Private, Co. C, 2 Reg't Arkansas Cavalry.*

Age ~ years.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

of the organization named above,

for Sept. and Oct, 1862.

Enlisted:
When Mar. 24, 1862.
Where Hamburg, Ark.
By whom Maj. T. J. Reid.
Period 3 years

Last paid:
By whom Capt. Nickham
To what time Apl. 30, 1862.

Present or absent Absent.

Remarks: Sent to Hospital from Corinth to Meridian, Miss— not heard from since.

*This Regiment (also known as 4th Regiment Arkansas Cavalry) was formed by the consolidation of the 2d (Barnett's) Battalion Arkansas Cavalry and the 6th Battalion Arkansas Cavalry, by S. O. No. 60, Corinth, Miss., dated May 15, 1862.
The 6th Battalion Arkansas Cavalry was also known as 1st Battalion Arkansas Cavalry, Phifer's Battalion Arkansas Cavalry, White's Battalion Arkansas Cavalry, and McNeill's Battalion Arkansas Cavalry.
About December, 1864, the 2d Regiment Arkansas Cavalry was reduced to a Battalion and designated 18th (McMurtrey's) Battalion Arkansas Cavalry.

Book mark:

(642) Copyist.

[559] Military Board of Arkansas Records, Arkansas State Archives, Little Rock, Arkansas. Page 78.

The following transcription is from an interview I conducted with Tom Parson, a park ranger at the Civil War Interactive Museum in Corinth, Mississippi, on September 30, 2021.

Company formation was a county thing. Somebody who had some influence was given the authority to raise a company. When they had enough of these [companies], whoever gave the authority designated it to be a battalion or a regiment. A battalion, being 4 or 5 companies, was an organization that didn't last very long. They stopped forming battalions and just formed regiments (which were larger).

Arkansas Companies, A, B, C, D, and E were independent up until early April 1862. These 5 companies were all drawn together at Hamburg into the 2nd Battalion Arkansas Cavalry. Undoubtedly they were going through some initial training, they were being given their weapons, their uniforms, their accouterments, and they were awaiting transportation that would take them to Memphis.

War departments were geographically defined. Department Number 2 was also known as The Western Department. Arkansas was included in this department. Before the battle of Shiloh occurred, the commanding officer, who was General Albert Sydney Johnston, was in command of the huge Department Number 2. Johnston called for many of the troops who were on the west side of the Mississippi River to come across. He wanted those troops for the upcoming battle. Those troops were under the overall command of General Earl Van Dorn. Van Dorn's army was known as the Army of the West. They had recently been defeated at the Battle of Pea Ridge.

There was a lot of cavalry within the Army of the West. Much of it had to be dismounted because their horses were worn out from the winter campaign that ended in Pea Ridge, Elkhorn Tavern. However, the 2nd Arkansas Battalion was not one of those. The 2nd Arkansas Battalion did not fight at Pea Ridge, their horses were not worn out, and they were able to bring their horses across the river with them.

Once The 2nd Arkansas Battalion got to Memphis, they were put on a train on the Memphis & Charleston railroad and sent 95 miles east to Corinth, Mississippi, where the army of the Mississippi was licking its wounds after the Shiloh defeat. It took a while to get the transportation the Arkansas companies needed, primarily steamboats, that took them from Des Arc, Arkansas, to Memphis. As a result, they didn't arrive in Corinth, Mississippi, until the middle of April. By that time, the Battle of Shiloh, which was April 6th and 7th, had been fought and lost and the Confederate Army had returned to Corinth. General Johnston was killed at the Battle of Shiloh on April 6, 1862. (Wikipedia, Albert Sidney Johnston)

After the defeat at Shiloh and General Johnston's death, Johnston was replaced by General Beauregard. Command of the Army of the Mississippi passed to General Braxton Bragg. When the 2nd Arkansas Cavalry Battalion arrived, they were put into a cavalry brigade under the overall command of Brigadier General William Beall. There were a number of different cavalry battalions and regiments that made up this large brigade.

The first time that the 2nd Arkansas Cavalry, also known as the 4th Regiment Arkansas Cavalry, was mentioned was in May 1862 in Baldwin, Mississippi. During that month, there was a huge reorganization of the Confederate army in Corinth. A number of officers were dropped, new ones were voted in. That's how you became an officer . . . there was an election. If you were popular, you became somebody important.

As a result of the reorganization, the 2nd Battalion was combined with the 6th Battalion to form the 2nd Regiment Arkansas Cavalry. This regiment was formed by the consolidation of the 2nd Barnett's Battalion Arkansas Calvary and the 6th Battalion Arkansas Cavalry by special order number 60 of Corinth on May 15, 1862. The 6th Battalion Arkansas Cavalry was also known as the 1st Battalion Arkansas Cavalry, Fifer's Battalion, White's Battalion, and McNeal's Battalion Arkansas Cavalry.

James Nutt's regiment was in Corinth for the Siege of Corinth. The siege began on April 29, 1862, and lasted until May 30, 1862. He probably arrived before the siege began but there's no record of his company being engaged. His company isn't mentioned anywhere in any reports. There was no battle, it was strictly a siege. The Confederate troops escaped on trains before Corinth was completely surrounded.

From everything we have available, James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin Nutt never was in action. Sickness was rampant in Corinth. Those who were wounded at Shiloh were filling most of the hospitals. Those who were able to be transported to other hospitals down the railroad south were sent to a number of different cities. That is what happened to Private Nutt. He was sent to a hospital down in Meridian probably before the Seige of Corinth began. Then like many others, was never heard from again. If someone died en route, when the train stopped for water or wood or coal for the engine, they would have buried the men along the way. It was a common tale, unfortunately. James Nutt may have been buried along the way or might have been buried somewhere in Meridian. Bodies were not returned to families during the Civil War.

The first action 2nd Arkansas Cavalry Company E saw was at Britton Lane campaign in August 1862. By then, James Martin Nutt was already dead.

The ranger suggested that there might be information in the records of the 2nd Battalion Arkansas Cavalry at the National Archives regarding James Martin's ultimate fate and whether he was returned to family in Mississippi.

Children of James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin and Sarah Ann (Chapman) Nutt

Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] were siblings who married siblings. Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] married Sarah Elizabeth Dew and Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] married Reuben Cass Dew. Sarah and Reuben were two of the children of John C. Dew and Mary Ann Vaughn. The Dew line is outlined in Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Martin's section.

Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Martin Nutt

Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Martin Nutt was born December 15, 1846, in Marion County, Georgia.

Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] Elizabeth Nutt

Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] "Maggie" Elizabeth Nutt was born July 7, 1848, in Marion County, Georgia. She appeared as a 3-year-old on the 1850 census, a slight discrepancy between that and the date on her headstone. She came to Ashley County, Arkansas, with her parents and 2 siblings about 1851. She would remain in Ashley County until her death. Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] appeared on the 1860 census with her parents and 4 siblings and on the 1870 census with her mother Sarah[Chapman] and her brother Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and his wife Sarah[Dew]. As previously mentioned, all 4 of her younger siblings, Louisa[1.1.4.4.1.3], Arvaline[1.1.4.4.1.4], Dorthula[1.1.4.4.1.5], and Ambrose[1.1.4.4.1.6], had died before 1870.

Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] married Reuben "Cass" Dew on November 27, 1873. [560] Margaret's brother Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] M. Nutt was the Justice of the Peace who performed the marriage. Reuben's middle name was reportedly Casabianca after the French Naval Officer, Louis De Casabianca, who aided America in the Revolutionary War.

Reuben was born on February 5, 1853, in Leake County, Mississippi. He was "one of the sturdy, honest and independent farmers of Ashley County, Arkansas. They were members of the Baptist Church, and in his political views, he was a staunch Democrat. Reuben was one of seven children born to the marriage of John C. Dew and Mary Ann Vaughan." [561] Reuben's father, John C. Dew, was born in South Carolina in 1818 and died in 1871 in Ashley County, Arkansas, from injuries received during the construction of a chimney for his home. Reuben's mother, Mary Ann Vaughan, was born in Alabama in 1825 and died on August 5, 1903, also in Ashley County. John and Mary Ann are buried at Beech Creek Cemetery.

Reuben and Maggie[1.1.4.4.1.2] appeared on several Ashley County censuses. By 1880, they had had 4 children. By 1890, they had added 4 more children. Four of the children (Warren, Ambrose, Jessie, and Carroll) were still at home as shown on the 1900 census. Henry "Hughey" and Alonzo had died as children. They share a grave marker at Beech Creek Cemetery.

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[560] *Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837-1957*, Database with images. FamilySearch. Volume B > page 6 > image 31.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NM1G-PY4

[561] *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas*. Chicago, IL, USA: Goodspeed Publishing, 1890). Reuben Casabianca "Cass" Dew.
https://genealogytrails.com/ark/ashley/bios_d.html

In 1910, Reuben and Maggie are shown with Ambrose, Jessie, and Carroll. By 1920, they finally had an empty nest. That was the last census for Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2]. She died on November 27, 1924, in Hamburg, Ashley County, Arkansas. Reuben died on October 13, 1933, also in Hamburg. They are buried at Hamburg Cemetery.

Children

Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] Elizabeth and Reuben Cass Dew had 8 children born between 1875 and 1889. All of their children were born in Ashley County, Arkansas. The marriage records were found in *Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837-1957,* indexed on FamilySearch.

- **Ida**[1.1.4.4.1.2.1] **Emory Dew** (1874 - 1951) was born at Beech Creek, Ashley County, Arkansas, and died in Dallas, Dallas County, Texas. She married George Thomas Gardner (1873-1962) on March 26, 1893. Both are buried at Arlington Cemetery in El Dorado, Arkansas. They had 11 children as shown on Ida's FamilySearch profile page.
- **Sallie**[1.1.4.4.1.2.2] **Elaine Dew** (1876 - 1960) was born at Beech Creek, Ashley County, Arkansas, and died in Hamburg, Ashley County, Arkansas. She married Thomas Granderson Morgan (1864-1936). Both are buried at Promise Land Cemetery, Ashley County, Arkansas. They had 9 children as shown on Sallie's FamilySearch profile page.
- **Henry**[1.1.4.4.1.2.3] **"Hughey" W. Dew** (1877 - 1884) was born and died at Beech Creek, Ashley County, Arkansas. He was buried at Beech Creek Cemetery, Ashley County, Arkansas. He appeared as Henry on the 1880 census.
- **Lindsey**[1.1.4.4.1.2.4] **Warren Dew** (1880 - 1968) was born at Beech Creek, Ashley County, Arkansas, and died in Hamburg, Ashley County, Arkansas. He married Willie Lee Allen (1884-1951) on February 15, 1903. Both are buried at Hamburg Cemetery, Hamburg, Ashley County, Arkansas. They had 5 children as shown on Lindsey's FamilySearch profile page.
- **Alonzo**[1.1.4.4.1.2.5] **J. Dew** (1882 - 1885) was born and died at Beech Creek, Ashley County, Arkansas. He was buried at Beech Creek Cemetery, Ashley County, Arkansas.
- **Ambrose**[1.1.4.4.1.2.6] **John Dew** (1884 - 1962) was born at Beech Creek, Ashley County, Arkansas, and died in Magnolia, Columbia County, Arkansas. He married Maude Catherine Williams (1889-1976) on August 7, 1917. Both are buried at the Magnolia Memorial Park Cemetery in Magnolia, Arkansas. They had 3 daughters as shown on Ambrose's FamilySearch profile page.
- **Jessie**[1.1.4.4.1.2.7] **Lee Dew** (1886 - 1978) was born at Beech Creek, Ashley County, Arkansas, and died in Denver, Colorado. She married Linton Hutchens Gaar (1886-1966) in 1913 in Little Rock, Arkansas. Both are buried at Crown Hill Cemetery, Wheat Ridge, Jefferson County, Colorado. I did not find that Jessie[1.1.4.4.1.2.7] and Linton had any children.
- **Carroll**[1.1.4.4.1.2.8] **Wood Dew** (1889 - 1939) was born at Beech Creek, Ashley County, Arkansas, and died at Eudora, Chico County, Arkansas. He married Gladys Lawson (1892-1986) on April 19, 1917. Both are buried at Hamburg Cemetery, Hamburg, Ashley County, Arkansas. They had 3 sons as shown on Carroll's FamilySearch profile page.

Mary Louisa[1.1.4.4.1.3] Nutt

Mary Louisa[1.1.4.4.1.3] was born in Marion County, Georgia, in 1850. She was 2 months old when the 1850 census was taken. She died before the 1860 census was taken. I don't know if she died before James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin and Sarah[Chapman] Ann left Georgia or after they arrived in Arkansas.

Arvaline[1.1.4.4.1.4] Nutt

Arvaline[1.1.4.4.1.4] was born in Ashley County, Arkansas, circa 1852. She appeared on the 1860 census but died before the 1870 census was taken.

Dorthula[1.1.4.4.1.5] Nutt

Dorthula[1.1.4.4.1.5] was born in Ashley County, Arkansas, circa 1855. She appeared on the 1860 census but died before the 1870 census was taken.

Ambrose[1.1.4.4.1.6] C. Nutt

Ambrose[1.1.4.4.1.6] was born in Ashley County, Arkansas, circa 1858. He appeared on the 1860 census but died before the 1870 census was taken.

Three, possibly 4, deaths of James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin and Sarah[Chapman] Ann's children during such a short period surely had their origin in some outbreak of disease or illness. I looked for possible epidemics in Arkansas in the 1860s. I learned that there were indeed many deaths from measles, mumps, typhoid, and cholera in various locations across the state. In his article entitled Disease During The Civil War, David Sesser from Henderson State University specifically mentioned that "outbreaks of disease continued throughout the war in southwestern Arkansas after the fall of Little Rock to Union forces in 1863". It seems quite reasonable to assume that the children's deaths were attributable to one of the aforementioned diseases and may have occurred within a few days of each other. The heartache was surely unbearable.

An interesting unanswerable question in my mind is whether James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin was sick himself when he left Ashley County for his Civil War service. He could easily have been sick by the time he arrived in Corinth in mid-April as he was so soon sent to a hospital in Meridian, Mississippi. He died before arriving. Did he leave Ashley County already experiencing symptoms, was he exposed on the train trip from Memphis to Corinth, did he acquire his fatal illness after arriving in Corinth?

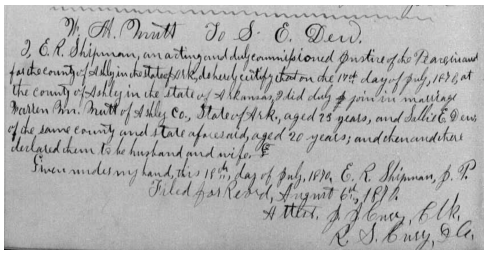
Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Martin Nutt

For years, I had always thought that Warren's[1.1.4.4.1.1] middle name was Madison. I could never prove nor disprove that because he was only ever referred to in print as Warren Nutt, Warren M. Nutt, or W. M. Nutt without his middle name ever being recorded. Then I found Martin on a biographical sketch commissioned by the Arkansas History Commission when I was researching Sarah[Chapman] Ann's pension records. Martin would make much more sense as it was the middle name of his father James[1.1.4.4.1] and the maiden name of his grandmother Eleanor[Martin]. The Nutt family regularly, almost without fail, passed the maiden names of wives on to their children and grandchildren. I have not ever seen the name Madison anywhere in this family's lineage.

Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Martin was born December 15, 1846, in Marion County, Georgia. He was about 6 years old when his family left Georgia for Ashley County, Arkansas, circa 1851. At the time, he had 2 younger sisters, Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] Elizabeth and Mary Louisa[1.1.4.4.1.3].

His family originally settled in old Poplar Bluff, now Parkdale, in De Bastrop Township. After a couple of years, they moved to Berlin in Extra Township. Sadly, Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] witnessed the deaths of 4 of his siblings and essentially became head of his family when his father James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin did not return from the Civil War.

On July 17, 1870, he married Sarah "Sallie" Elizabeth Dew.[562] All of their children were born in Ashley County, either in Extra Township or Beech Creek Township. I don't know exactly when Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sarah moved to Beech Creek so I can't pinpoint where "Willie", John, and Clyde were born. By 1880, they were living in Beech Creek Township where Garland and Florence were born.



W. M. Nutt To S. E. Dew.
I, E. R. Shipman, an acting and duly commissioned Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Ashley in the State of Ark. do hereby certify that on the 17th day of July, 1870 at the county of Ashley in the state of Arkansas, I did duly join in marriage Warren Mar. Nutt of Ashley Co., State of Ark., aged 23 years, and Sallie E. Dew of the same county and state aforesaid, aged 20 years; and them and there declared them to be husband and wife.
Given under my hand, this 18th day of July, 1870. E. R. Shipman, J. P.
Filed for Record, August 6th, 1870.
Attest. J. H. Coney, C. C.
R. S. Coney, D. C.

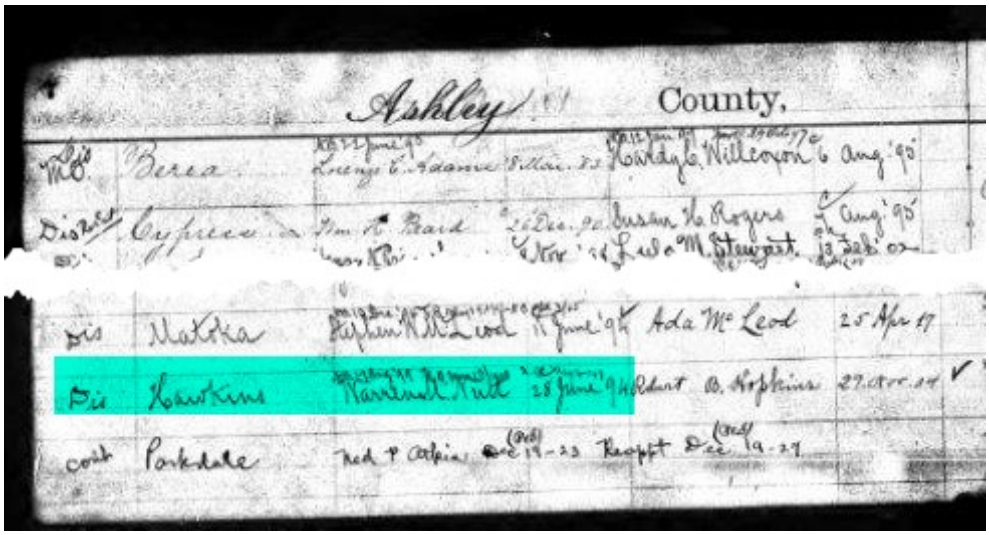
562 *Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume AA > page 339 > image 247. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NM1Y-V65

Warren's[1.1.4.4.1.1] name was included in *Names and P. O. Addresses of Farmers in Arkansas* in 1879. There are several familiar names with ties to the Nutt family in this list: Hogue, Shipman, Hill, Hudgens, and Dew. [563]

The following excerpt is from a biographical sketch published by Goodspeed Publishing in 1890. [564]

> "W. M. Nutt, farmer, Hamburg, Ark. Prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of Ashley County stands the name of Mr. Nutt, who is one of the substantial and progressive men now residing there. He was originally from Georgia, his birth occurring in Marion County on December 15, 1846, and is a son of James M. And Sarah A. (Chapman) Nutt, natives of South Carolina, and grandson of Jonathan Nutt, who came to Georgia at an early day. James M. Nutt was a farmer, and came to Arkansas in 1851. W. M. Nutt came to Arkansas with his father in 1851, and after the latter's death, took charge of the family. The father had purchased a farm in Beech Creek, residing for one year on the bayou, and owned at different times several farms, being quite well off at the time of his death. W. M. Nutt had to commence anew, as the land went back to the state. He rented for several years, and then bought the place where he now lives, consisting of 180 acres, in 1873. In 1870, he was married to Miss Sallie E. Dew. Mr. and Mrs. Nutt are members of the Baptist Church, and politically, he affiliates with the Democrat party. The land makes three-fourths of a bale of cotton to the acre, twenty-five bushels of corn, a good crop of oats, and he raises all kinds of garden vegetables."

Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] was active in his community. He was appointed postmaster in the Hawkins community of Ashley County, a successor of Beech Creek, on June 28, 1894. [565]



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563 *Names and P. O. Addresses of Farmers in Arkansas*. P. P. Mast & Co., Buckeye Agricultural Works, Springfield, Ohio, copyright © 1879. https://ia801305.us.archive.org/cors_get.php?path=/24/items/namespoaddresses00mast/namespoaddresses00mast.pdf

564 *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas*. Goodspeed, 1890. Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] M. Nutt. http://genealogytrails.com/ark/ashley/bios_n.html

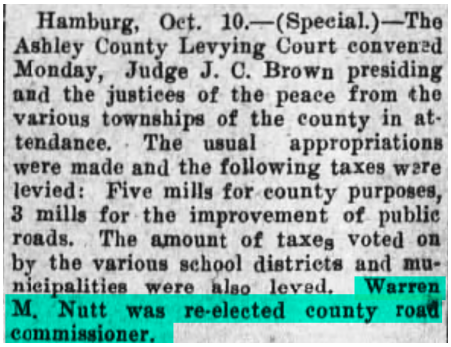
565 http://genealogytrails.com/ark/ashley/postmasters.html

He served as "Justice of the Peace in Carter Township and formerly, while living there, Justice of the Peace for Beech Creek Township for many years. In 1889, he was elected to the County Democratic Central Committee at the Democratic Party's county convention. He was on a committee tasked with soliciting funds for a dinner-on-the-ground-celebration held on September 26, 1889, in Hamburg in honor of the veterans of the late war." [566] He served on the grand jury of Federal Court for the October Term in 1904. [567]

FEDERAL JURY HAS BEEN DRAWN

The federal juries for the fall term of United States district court have been drawn as follows, and will be directed to report for duty Monday morning, October 17:

Grand Jury—Jno. E. Evans, Lono; Geo. Snelling, Carlisle; W. J. Nichols, Traskwood; Warren Nutt, Hawkins; B. H. Hillis, Lanty; J. K. Newland, Dennard; John Rawlins, Houston; W. C. Holley, Holley; H. M. Bush, DeWitt; L. L. Quinn, Benton;; R. J. Owens, Dover; J. M. Barrett, Sherrill; R. L. Cunningham, Wrightsville; Chris Elkins, Little Rock; J. M. Henderson, Moore; R. O. Lynch, Cotton Plant; W. A. Davenport, Belfast; W. R. Woodall, Denmark; Henry Everts, Chandler; Dan Nemasco, Arkadelphia;

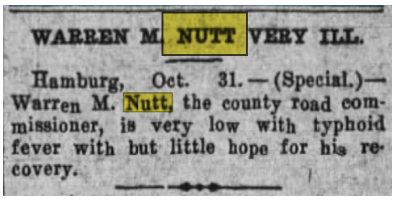


Hamburg, Oct. 10.—(Special.)—The Ashley County Levying Court convened Monday, Judge J. C. Brown presiding and the justices of the peace from the various townships of the county in attendance. The usual appropriations were made and the following taxes were levied: Five mills for county purposes, 3 mills for the improvement of public roads. The amount of taxes voted on by the various school districts and municipalities were also levied. Warren M. Nutt was re-elected county road commissioner.

[568]

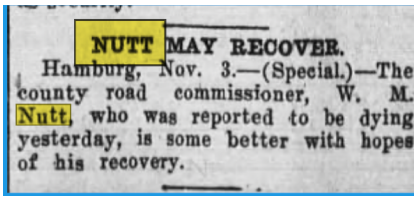
"Warren was one of the first road commissioners the county had, was an excellent road man and as fine a citizen as ever the county produced." As County Road Commissioner, he "recommended the formation of a good road association and authorized counties to issue bonds for road improvement. He called attention to the fact that lack of good roads was holding up the development of rural free delivery of the mail over the county." (Ethridge, Y. W.) He was re-elected county road commissioner on October 10, 1907.

Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] contracted typhoid fever in November 1908. [569] It was a serious brush with death from which he ultimately recovered.



WARREN M. NUTT VERY ILL.

Hamburg, Oct. 31.—(Special.)—Warren M. Nutt, the county road commissioner, is very low with typhoid fever with but little hope for his recovery.



NUTT MAY RECOVER.

Hamburg, Nov. 3.—(Special.)—The county road commissioner, W. M. Nutt, who was reported to be dying yesterday, is some better with hopes of his recovery.

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[566] Etheridge, Y. W. *History of Ashley County Arkansas Arkansas*. The Press-Argus: Van Buren, Arkansas. Number 8, April 1959, images 140, 193, 198, 218, 240, 257. https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/viewer/361684/?offset=&return=1#page=1&viewer=picture&o=search&n=0&q=Nutt

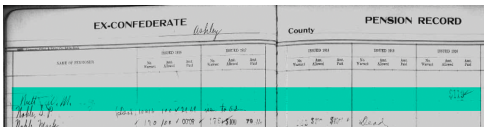
[567] Arkansas Democrat, Thursday, September 8, 1904, page 3. Newspapers.com. Entry for Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Nutt.

[568] Arkansas Democrat, Thursday, October 10, 1907, page 1. Newspapers.com. Entry for Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] M. Nutt.

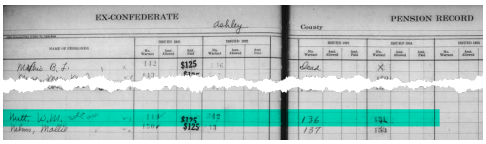
[569] Arkansas Democrat, Sunday, November 1, 1908, page 22. Arkansas Democrat, Tuesday, November 3, 1908, page 6. Newspapers.com. Entry for Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] M. Nutt.

I discovered a puzzling set of pension payments for W. M. Nutt in Ashley County. [570] I found no evidence that Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] served during the Civil War, so I don't know the circumstances by which he would have drawn a Confederate pension. He received payments from 1920 to 1929.

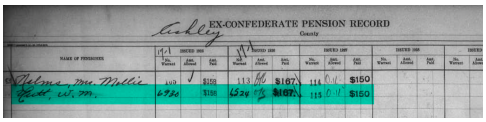
1920



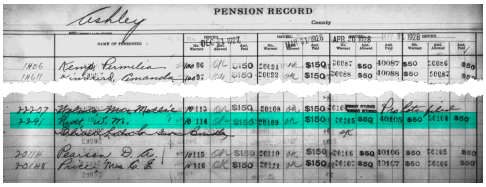
1921-1924



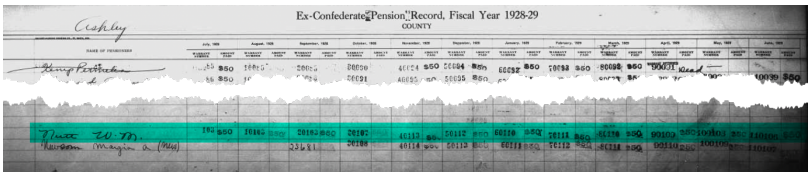
1925-1927



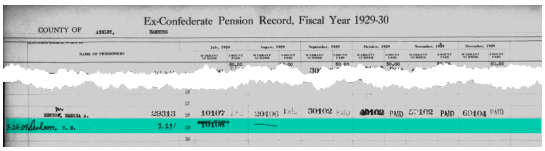
December 31, 1927 - May 31, 1928



July 1928 - June 1929 - the June payment was his last



1929 - the warrant for his July 1929 payment was returned and his date of death recorded



[570] State Auditor's Office, Little Rock. Arkansas Ex-Confederate Pension Records, 1891-1939. Database with images. FamilySearch. Various entries for W M Nutt. https://www.familysearch.org/search/collection/1921864

From the Arkansas Digital Archives, “The twenty-first annual United Confederate Veterans (UCV) reunion was held in Little Rock, May 16-18, 1911, fifty years after the beginning of the Civil War. The reunion brought more than 140,000 people to the city, including approximately 15,000 veterans, making it one of the largest events in Little Rock history. A huge parade was the reunion's centerpiece event. Most of the veterans who attended filled out registration forms, which included personal and service-related information. Along with Confederate veterans who completed forms, numerous others provided their information as well, including some Union veterans, women, and possibly even members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV), since that organization was holding a convention in Little Rock at the same time as the UCV. Approximately 10,000 of these forms are now housed at the Arkansas State Archives.” [571] Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Nutt does not appear in the Registration List of the United Confederate Veterans Reunion. Maybe he completed the biographical form because he was the son of a Confederate Veteran.

Following the reunion, on May 30, 1911, “Act 353 was enacted to "make an enumeration or census of the Confederate soldiers residing in the State of Arkansas, and to provide for the payment thereof." Responsibility for making the enumeration was directed to the county assessor of each county. The enumeration was to show the full name, present address, date and place of birth, date, and state of enlistment, and other biographical data. The blank forms were prepared and supplied by the secretary of the Arkansas State Archives. The completed forms were filed in the office of the probate judge of the county where the enumeration was taken, and ‘a carefully compared copy, duly certified under oath, by the assessor, shall be forwarded to the secretary of the Arkansas State Archives for preservation therein.’ There were two forms included. One, the Biographical Memoranda Form, requested biographical information, such as full name, mailing address, date and place of birth, and family and genealogical information. The other was a Confederate Military Service Memoranda, a supplement to the first form.” [572]

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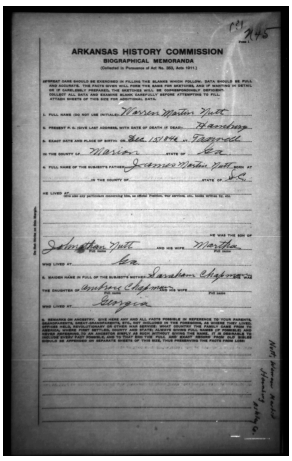
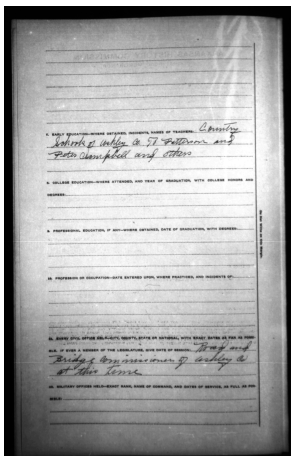
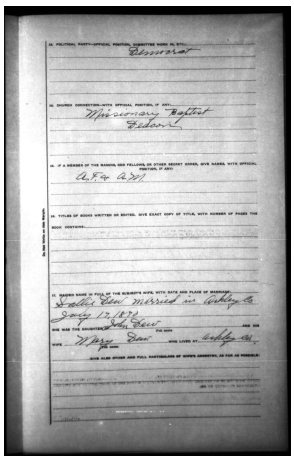
[571] Arkansas State Archives. Digital Collections. United Confederate Veterans Reunion Registrations, 1911.

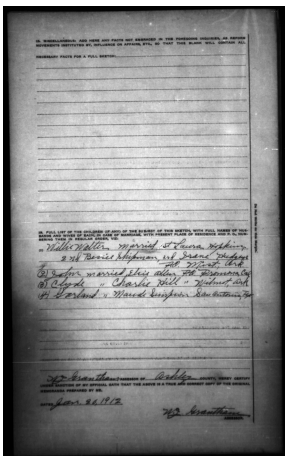
[572] Arkansas State Archives. Digital Collections. Confederate Veterans Questions, 1911. https://ar-digital.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/guides/id/34/rec/1

Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] completed one of these Biographical Memoranda forms, and it is on file at the Arkansas State Archives on microfilm. [573] It should be noted that Warren's[1.1.4.4.1.1] grandmother was incorrectly listed as Martha. I could never figure out why so many online family trees alluded to Martha as being Jonathan's wife without any source cited. Those references surely must have come from this document. It is the only document I found with this information. I strongly suspect that Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] never knew his grandparents Jonathan[1.1.4.4] and Eleanor[Martin]. Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] was born after James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin left his parents behind in Mississippi when he returned to Georgia.


ARKANSAS HISTORY COMMISSION
BIOGRAPHICAL MEMORANDA







Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sarah[Dew] "Sallie" Elizabeth joined First Baptist Church in Hamburg by letter on October 31, 1912. Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] served as a deacon in 1913. On September 7, 1921, he was elected as a delegate to represent First Baptist Church at the Bartholomew Regular Baptist Association. He was elected as church clerk on September 5, 1926. [574]

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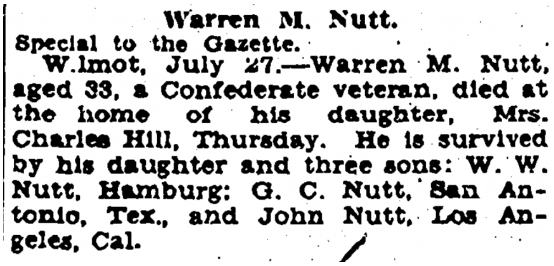
573 1911 Confederate veteran questionnaires. Arkansas State Archives. Little Rock, Arkansas. Entry for Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Martin Nutt.

574 First Baptist Church (Hamburg, Arkansas). First Baptist Church records, 1910-1930, Hamburg, Ashley County Arkansas > Pages 25, 34,47, 56, 58, 66 > Images 55, 64, 78, 87, 89, 97. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1975. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS9Y-NQY6-6?i=7&cat=83065

Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] died on July 25, 1929. While his FindAGrave Memorial said he died in Hamburg, Arkansas, his death notice says he died at the home of his daughter Clyde (Mrs. Charles Hill). [575] She lived in Mer Rouge, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, where both Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sallie died. He is buried at Beech Creek Cemetery in Ashley County. His obituary incorrectly listed his age as 33. I am also perplexed by the mention that he was a Confederate veteran. As previously stated, I found no evidence of his enlistment. The Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Martin Nutt Family Bible has been transcribed and digitized by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and can be viewed online. [576]



Warren M. Nutt.

Special to the Gazette.

Wilmot, July 27.—Warren M. Nutt, aged 33, a Confederate veteran, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Hill, Thursday. He is survived by his daughter and three sons: W. W. Nutt, Hamburg; G. C. Nutt, San Antonio, Tex., and John Nutt, Los Angeles, Cal.

[575] *Arkansas Gazette*, Little Rock, AR, July 28, 1929, page 10. GenealogyBank.

[576] Veazey, Ann Etheridge and Margery Gregory Miller. *Family Bible records of Ashley County, Arkansas.* https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QHV-Z3C7-39DS-X?i=346&cat=5112

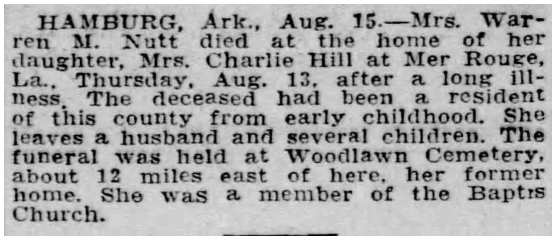
Sarah "Sallie" Elizabeth Dew

Sarah Elizabeth Dew was born on August 27, 1849. Her FindAGrave Memorial indicates she was born in Leake County, Mississippi. She was the daughter of John C. Dew and Mary Ann Vaughn. Since the family was counted on the 1850 census in Scott County, I suspect Scott County might be a more accurate birth location. The family consisted of John, Mary Ann, Leroy (age 5), and Sarah (age 1). In 1860, Sarah[Dew] and her family were counted in Leake County, and she had 4 more siblings: Reuben (age 8), William Joseph "Josiah" (age 6), Thomas "Trustan" Lawrence (age 4), and Emory (age 3 months). In 1861, the family moved from Mississippi to Ashley County, Arkansas, and settled in the Beech Creek Community. By 1870, Sarah[Dew] had 2 more siblings: Jessie and Betty. Jessie appeared on the 1870 census as a 6-year-old. Betty died as a young child in 1869.

The back of this picture indicates it was taken in 1908.

It was in Ashley County that she met and married Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Martin Nutt on July 17, 1870. She died on August 13, 1925, in Mer Rouge, Louisiana, at the home of her daughter Clyde (Mrs. Charlie Hill). She is buried at Beech Creek Cemetery in Ashley County.

Her death notice was published in *The Commercial Appeal* on August 16, 1925. [577]



HAMBURG, Ark., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Warren M. Nutt died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charlie Hill at Mer Rouge, La., Thursday, Aug. 13, after a long illness. The deceased had been a resident of this county from early childhood. She leaves a husband and several children. The funeral was held at Woodlawn Cemetery, about 12 miles east of here, her former home. She was a member of the Baptrs Church.

[577] The Commercial Appeal on August 16, 1925, page 7. Newspapers.com. Entry for Sarah[Dew] "Sallie" Nutt.

Timeline

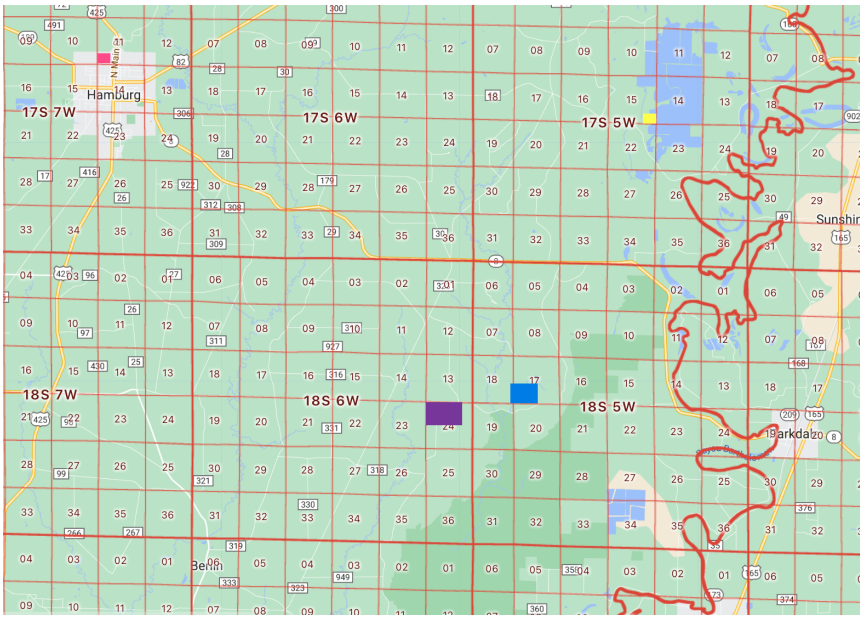
1846	**12/15/1846** — born in Marion County, GA
1850	**1850 Census** — Marion County, GA
Circa 1851	Family arrived in Ashley County, AR
1860	**1860 Census** — Extra Township, Ashley County, AR
1870	**7/17/1870** — Married Sarah Elizabeth “Sallie” Dew in Ashley County, AR
	1870 Census — Extra Township, Ashley County, AR
1871	**5/9/1871** — Birth of first child William[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] Walter Nutt in Ashley County, AR
1872	**12/4/1872** — Birth of second child John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] Dew Nutt in Ashley County, AR
1873	**11/19/1873** — Received promissory note for 180 acres from James W. Hogue
1876	**2/9/1876** — Birth of third child Clyde[1.1.4.4.1.1.3] Arroh (or Arrah) Nutt in Ashley County, AR
1879	**4/21/1879** — James W. Hogue to Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] M. Nutt, warranty deed for 180 acres
1880	**1880 Census** — Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
1880	**7/31/1880** — Birth of fourth child Garland[1.1.4.4.1.1.4] Cass Nutt Ashley County, AR
1882	**9/23/1882** — Birth of fifth child Florence[1.1.4.4.1.1.5] Nutt in Ashley County, AR
1886	**8/17/1886** - Death of Florence[1.1.4.4.1.1.5] Nutt - buried at Beech Creek Cemetery
1889	Elected to the County Democratic Central Committee for the Democrat party
1894	**6/28/1894** — appointed postmaster in Hawkins, Ashley County, AR
1899	**3/23/1899** — William L and Lola G Blanks to Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] M Nutt, warranty deed for 80 acres
1900	**1900 Census** — Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
1902	**11/29/1902** — W L and Lola Blanks to W[1.1.4.4.1.1] M Nutt, warranty deed for 160 acres
1904	**October 1904** — Served on the Federal Court grand jury
1907	**10/10/1907** — Re-elected county road commissioner
1908	**November 1908** — Contracted and recovered from typhoid fever
1910	**1910 Census** — Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
1911	**11/10/1911** — Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] M. Nutt and Sallie[Dew] E. Nutt to Crossett Lumber Company
	11/11/1911 — Elbert H and Mary A McGee to W M Nutt, warranty deed for 5 acres

1912	**12/16/1912** — Carrie M. Hudson to W M Nutt, warranty deed for 40 acres
	10/31/1912 - joined First Baptist Church in Hamburg
1913	Served as deacon at FBC Hamburg
1920	**1920 Census** — Carter Township, Hamburg, Ashley County, AR
	9/19/1920 — oil and gas lease with C. E. Lamaureaux
1921	**9/7/1921** — Elected as a delegate to represent FBC at the Bartholomew Regular Baptist Association
1922	**5/6/1922** — Warren M. Nutt and Sallie[Dew] Nutt to Crossett Lumber Company
1925	**8/13/1925** — Death of Sarah[Dew] Elizabeth Nutt in Mer Rouge, Louisiana - buried at Beech Creek Cemetery in Ashley County, AR
1926	**9/5/1926** — Elected as church clerk of FBC in Hamburg
1927	**10/27/1927** — W. M. Nutt, a widower, to James D. Lewis, warranty deed for 5 acres
1920-1929	Civil War pension payments
1929	**7/25/1929** — Death in Mer Rouge, Morehouse Parish, LA - buried at Beech Creek Cemetery in Ashley County, AR

Land Records

At one time or another, Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Martin and Sarah[Dew] "Sallie" Elizabeth Nutt owned a total of 465 acres in Ashley County.

Acquired				Sold
4/21/1879	160 acres	SW¼ Sec 17 T18 R5W	Deed / Hogue	5/6/1922 to Crossett Lumber Co
	20 acres	from the E side of Sec 18 T18 R5W		
3/23/1899	80 acres	W½ NE¼ Sec 24 T18S R6W	Deed / Blanks	11/10/1911 to Crossett Lumber
11/29/1902	160 acres	NW¼ Sec 24 T18S R6W		
11/11/1911	5 acres	part of SE¼ of SW¼ Sec 11 T17S R7W	Deed / McGee	10/27/1927 to James D. Lewis
12/16/1912	40 acres	SE¼ of SE¼ Sec 15 T17S R5W	Deed / Hudson	Unknown



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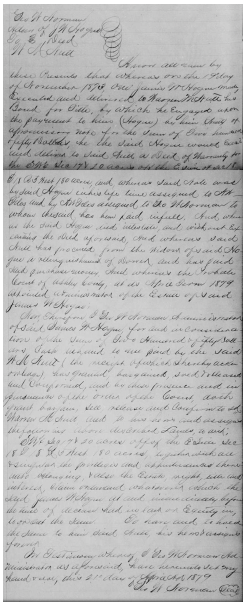
4/21/1879 - James W. Hogue to Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] M. Nutt, warranty deed for 180 acres [578]

James W. Hogue was the son of William James Hogue and Jemima Adams. The Hogue family was connected to the Nutt family through the marriage of Mildred Ann Hogue and Frederick Mortimer Hudgens, whose daughter Irene, our grandmother, married Warren's[1.1.4.4.1.1] son, our grandfather Papa Will. This deed was for the purchase of 180 acres upon which Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sallie[Dew] lived in Ashley County. Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] would execute several deeds using this property as collateral for personal debts. There is no indication what the debts were for, but I remember hearing stories that Papa Will would borrow money in the spring to plant crops and then in the fall, after harvest, would pay off the loan. It seems reasonable to conclude that Warren's[1.1.4.4.1.1] collateral deeds might have been for a similar purpose. Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] may have used the loans to purchase more land.



Know all men by these presents that whereas on the 19th day of November 1873, one James W. Hogue made executed and delivered to Warren M. Nutt his bond for title . . . of a promissory note for the sum of two hundred & fifty dollars, the said Hogue would execute and deliver to said Nutt a Deed of Warranty for the SW¼ Sec 17 & 20 acres off the E side of Sec 18 T18 R5 West 180 acres and whereas said note was . . . assigned to A W Files and by A W Files to Geo W Norman to whom the said has been paid in full. And when the said Hogue died intestate and without executing the deed aforesaid and whereas said Nutt has procured from the widow of said Hogue a relinquishment of dower and has paid said purchase money, and whereas the Probate Court of Ashley County at its April Term 1879 appointed administrator of the estate of said James W Hogue; . . . Therefore, I Geo W. Norman administrator of said James W. Hogue for an in consideration of the sum of two hundred & fifty dollars . . . paid by the said W M Nutt . . . doth grant, bargain, sell, release, and confirm to said Warren M. Nutt . . . the following described lands to wit: SW¼ Sec 17 [160 acres] *and 20 acres off the E. side of Sec 18 T18 R5West 180 acres . . . have hereunto set my hand and seal this 21st day of April AD 1879.*

The following collateral deeds were executed against the aforementioned land. The basic premise of each deed was to temporarily mortgage the land to obtain various personal loans at a rate of 10% interest with stated repayment terms. If Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] defaulted on any of the loans, the grantee could advertise the property and sell it at public auction. *The proceeds of said sale shall be applied first to payment of all costs and expense attending said sale second to the payment of said debt and interest and the remainder if any shall be paid to said grantor.* Because the land stayed with Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sallie[Dew], it is safe to assume that the loans were all paid in full. A notation in the margin of most of the deeds recorded as much.

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[578] Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Book Q > pages 278-279 > image 522. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37N-99B3-3?i=521&cat=223811

7/9/1879 - Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] M. Nutt and Sallie E. Nutt, collateral deed for a note held by E. D. Watson [579]

4/28/1888 - W.[1.1.4.4.1.1] M. Nutt and Sallie Nutt, collateral deed for a note held by E. D. Watson [580]

12/28/1895 - Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sallie Nutt, collateral deed for a note held by E. D. Watson [581]

5/28/1900 - Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sarah E Nutt, collateral deed for a note held by American Freehold Land Mortgage Company [582] (duly paid and satisfied 9/29/1909 [583])

1/24/1916 - Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sallie E. Nutt, collateral deed for a note held by Ed Hines [584]

9/19/1920 - Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sallie executed a lease for oil and gas production with C. E. Lamaureaux on their 180-acre property. The lease was for a *term of three years . . . and as long thereafter as oil or gas, or either of them, is produced from said land by the lessee.* One of the conditions of the lease was for a payment of $200 per year paid in advance and William[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sallie could *have gas free of cost from any such well for all stoves and all inside lights in the principal dwelling house on said land . . . making his own connections with the wells at his own risk and expense.* Other conditions covered dry holes and rental payments. [585]

3/23/1899 - William L and Lola G Blanks to Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] M Nutt, warranty deed for 80 acres [586]

Know all men by these presents that we William L Blanks and Lola G Blanks his wife for and in consideration of the sum of seventy five dollars do hereby grant bargain sell & convey unto the said Warren M Nutt . . . the following lands lying in the county of Ashley and state of Arkansas to wit __ West Half of North East quarter Section twenty four township eighteen South Range six West W½ NE¼ Sec 24 T18S R6W containing eighty acres . . . Witness our hands and seals on this 23rd day of March 1899. *William L Blanks, seal*
Lola G Blanks, seal

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[579] Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Book Q > page 518 > image 656. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37N-99PV-M?i=655&cat=223811

[580] Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Book Y > pages 55-56.

[581] Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Book HH > pages 434-435.

[582] Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Mortgages* > Book B > page 56.

[583] Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Miscellaneous* > Book M2 > page 24.

[584] Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Book 11 > page 222.

[585] Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Miscellaneous* > Book M6 > page 221.

[586] Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Book NN > pages 79-80.

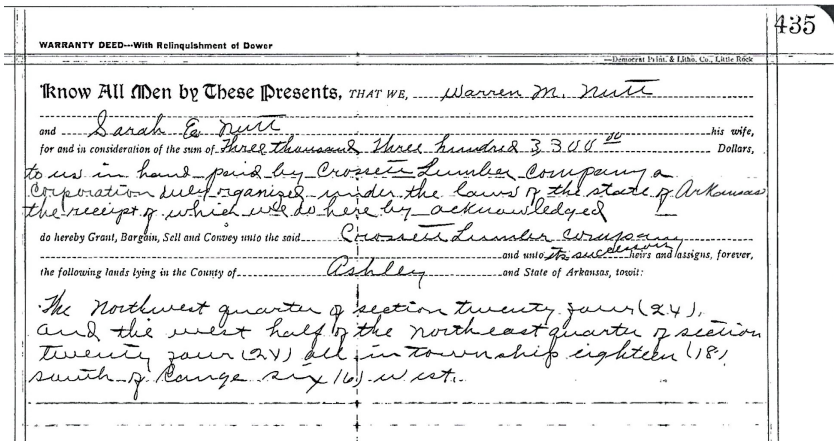
11/29/1902 - W L and Lola Blanks to W M Nutt, warranty deed for 160 acres [587]

This was a Warranty Deed with Relinquishment of Dower for the *northwest quarter of Section 24 in township 18 south Range 6 west NW ¼ Sec 24 Twp 18S R6W containing in all 160 acres.*

For some reason, there was also a quitclaim deed for this property between W H and Mary Tebbs and Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] dated November 4, 1911, just before the sale of the property to Crossett Lumber Company. [588] I have not discovered why Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] needed a quitclaim deed since there was a previously executed warranty deed in 1902. There must have been some issue with the property or the original deed that came to light during the sale to Crossett Lumber Company on November 10, 1911.

11/10/1911 - Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] M. Nutt and Sallie[Dew] E. Nutt to Crossett Lumber Company [589]

This was a Warranty Deed with Relinquishment of Dower for the *northwest quarter of section twenty four (24) and the west half of the northeast quarter of Section twenty four (24) all in Township eighteen (18) south of Range six (6) west.* The W½ of the NE¼ (80 acres) was the land they purchased from William and Lola Blanks in 1899. The northwest ¼ of section 24 was acquired from William and Lola in 1902.



435

WARRANTY DEED---With Relinquishment of Dower

—Democrat Print. & Litho. Co., Little Rock

Know All Men by These Presents, THAT WE, Warren M. Nutt

and Sarah E. Nutt, his wife,

for and in consideration of the sum of Three thousand three hundred 3300 00 Dollars,

to us in hand paid by Crossett Lumber Company a Corporation self-organized under the laws of the state of Arkansas the receipt of which we do here by acknowledged

do hereby Grant, Bargain, Sell and Convey unto the said Crossett Lumber Company and unto its successors heirs and assigns, forever,

the following lands lying in the County of Ashley and State of Arkansas, towit:

The Northwest quarter of section twenty four (24), and the west half of the northeast quarter of section twenty four (24) all in township eighteen (18) south of Range six (6) west.

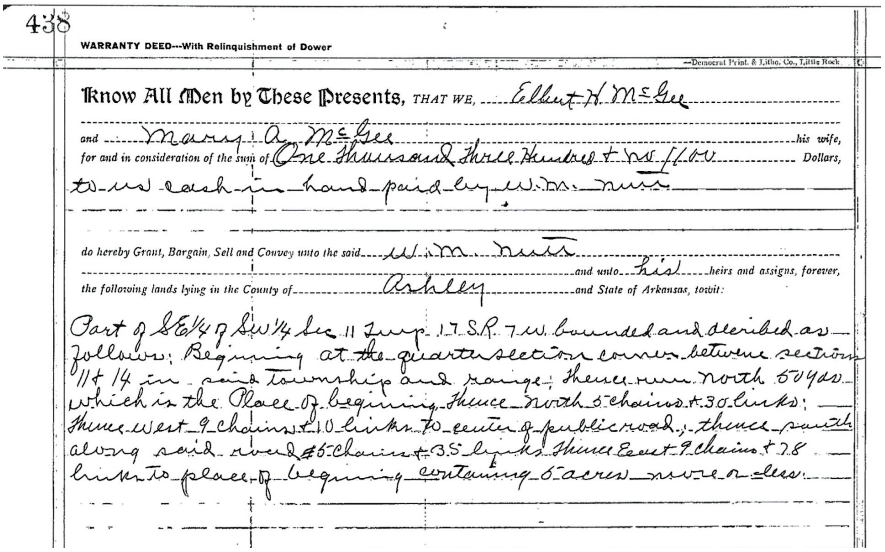
587 Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Book QQ > page 85.

588 Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Book 2 > page 430.

589 Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Book 2 > page 435.

11/11/1911 - Elbert H and Mary A McGee to W M Nutt, warranty deed for 5 acres [590]

This was a Warranty Deed with Relinquishment of Dower for *part of SE¼ of SW¼ Sec 11 Twp 17S R7W . . . containing 5 acres more or less.*



438

WARRANTY DEED---With Relinquishment of Dower

---Democrat Print. & Litho. Co., Little Rock

Know All Men by These Presents, THAT WE, Elbert H McGee

and Mary A McGee his wife,

for and in consideration of the sum of One thousand three Hundred & no/100 Dollars,

to us cash in hand paid by W M Nutt

do hereby Grant, Bargain, Sell and Convey unto the said W M Nutt

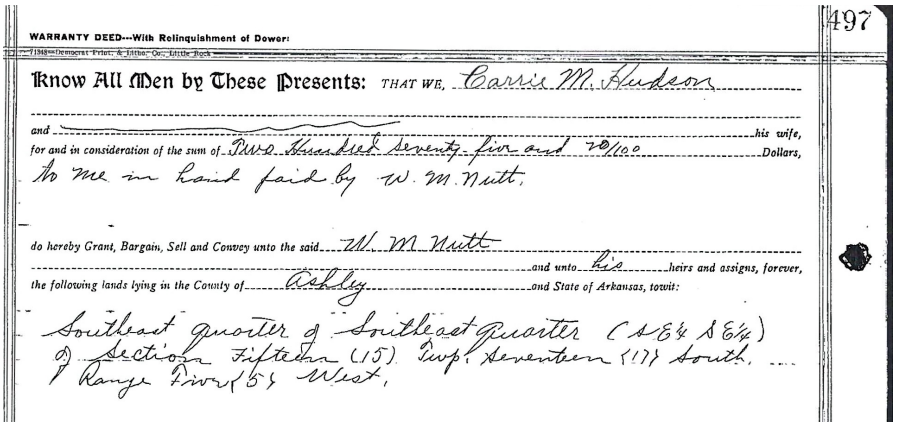
and unto his heirs and assigns, forever,

the following lands lying in the County of Ashley and State of Arkansas, towit:

Part of SE¼ of SW¼ Sec 11 Twp 17 S R 7 W bounded and described as follows; Beginning at the quarter section corner between section 11 & 14 in said Township and range; thence run North 60 yds which is the place of beginning thence North 5 chains & 30 links; thence West 9 chains & 10 links to center of public road; thence south along said road 5 chains & 35 links thence East 9 chains & 28 links to place of beginning containing 5 acres more or less.

12/16/1912 - Carrie M. Hudson to W M Nutt, warranty deed for 40 acres [591]

This warranty deed was for the *Southeast quarter of Southeast quarter (SE¼ SE¼) of Section fifteen (15) Twp seventeen (17) south Range five (5) west (40 acres).* I have not found a deed for the disposition of this acreage.



497

WARRANTY DEED---With Relinquishment of Dower:

1388---Democrat Print. & Litho. Co., Little Rock

Know All Men by These Presents: THAT WE, Carrie M. Hudson

and ~~~~~ his wife,

for and in consideration of the sum of Two Hundred seventy five and no/100 Dollars,

to me in hand paid by W M Nutt,

do hereby Grant, Bargain, Sell and Convey unto the said W M Nutt

and unto his heirs and assigns, forever,

the following lands lying in the County of Ashley and State of Arkansas, towit:

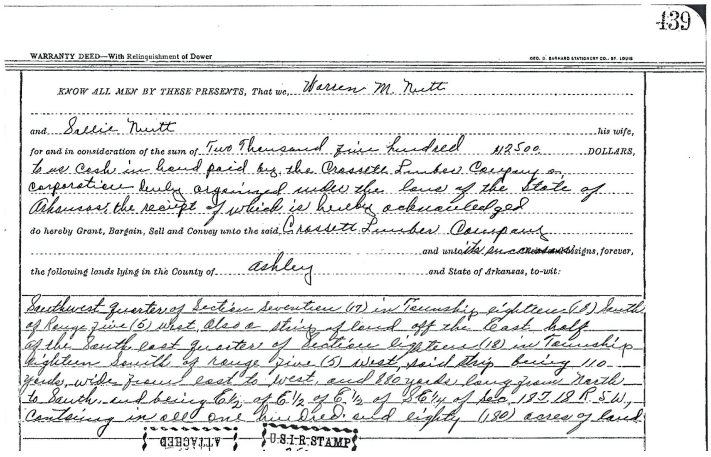
Southeast quarter of Southeast Quarter (SE¼ SE¼) of Section Fifteen (15) Twp. Seventeen (17) South, Range Five (5) West.

590 Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Book 2 > page 438.

591 Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Book 4 > page 497.

5/6/1922 - Warren M. Nutt and SallieDew Nutt to Crossett Lumber Company [592]

This was a warranty deed with Relinquishment of Dower for the *Southwest quarter of Section seventeen (17) in Township eighteen (18) South of Range five (5) west. Also a strip of land off the East half of the Southeast quarter of Section eighteen (18) in Township eighteen south of range five (5) west . . . containing in all one hundred and eighty (180) acres of land.* This was the land they purchased from James Hogue in 1879.



439

WARRANTY DEED—With Relinquishment of Dower

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, Warren M. Nutt

and Sallie Nutt his wife,

for and in consideration of the sum of Two Thousand Five hundred NA500 DOLLARS,

to us cash in hand paid by the Crossett Lumber Company a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Arkansas the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged

do hereby Grant, Bargain, Sell and Convey unto the said Crossett Lumber Company

and unto its successors and assigns, forever,

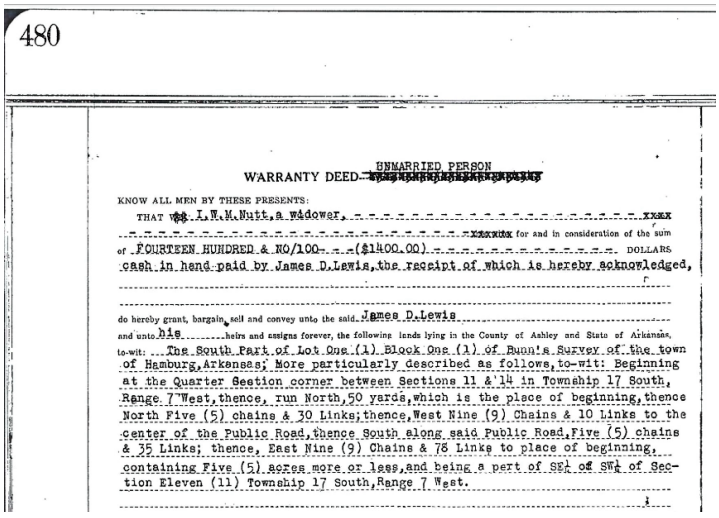
the following lands lying in the County of Ashley and State of Arkansas, to-wit:

Southwest Quarter of Section Seventeen (17) in Township eighteen (18) South of Range five (5) West. Also a strip of land off the East half of the South east Quarter of Section eighteen (18) in Township Eighteen South of range five (5) West, said strip being 110 yards, wide from east to west, and 180 yards long from North to South and being 6½ of 6½ of SE¼ of Sec. 17 18 R 5 W, Containing in all one hundred and eighty (180) acres of land.

ATTACHED U.S.I.R. STAMP

10/27/1927 - W. M. Nutt, a widower, to James D. Lewis, warranty deed for 5 acres [593]

Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] sold the 5 acres he purchased from Elbert and Mary McGee in 1911 . . . *part of SE¼ of SW¼ Sec 11 Twp 17S R7W.* This deed was notarized in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana. Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sallie's[Dew] daughter Clyde[1.1.4.4.1.1.3] lived in Mer Rouge, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, where Sallie[Dew] died on August 13, 1925. According to his obituary, Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] also lived in Mer Rouge with his daughter (Mrs. Charles Hill) when he died.



480

UNMARRIED PERSON

WARRANTY DEED

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

THAT I, W.M.Nutt, a widower,

for and in consideration of the sum of FOURTEEN HUNDRED & NO/100 ($1400.00) DOLLARS

cash in hand paid by James D.Lewis, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged,

do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said James D.Lewis

and unto his heirs and assigns forever, the following lands lying in the County of Ashley and State of Arkansas, to-wit: The South Part of Lot One (1) Block One (1) of Bunn's Survey of the town of Hamburg, Arkansas; More particularly described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the Quarter Section corner between Sections 11 & 14 in Township 17 South, Range 7 West, thence, run North, 50 yards, which is the place of beginning, thence North Five (5) chains & 30 Links; thence, West Nine (9) Chains & 10 Links to the center of the Public Road, thence South along said Public Road, Five (5) chains & 35 Links; thence, East Nine (9) Chains & 78 Links to place of beginning, containing Five (5) acres more or less, and being a part of SE¼ of SW¼ of Section Eleven (11) Township 17 South, Range 7 West.

592 Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Book 17 > page 439.

593 Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Book 22 > page 480.

Tax Records

Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] appeared on personal property tax rolls as early as 1869. Tax rolls for 1869 - 1894 are digitized on FamilySearch [594] The volume identified as 1872 appears to have surnames A-J dated 1872 and K-Z dated 1873, but since the volume itself is for 1872, I presume that all the records are for 1872. The 1873 volume has a ? mark beside the date as the individual pages in that volume are not dated. Someone made the decision that it was like 1873 at the time the records were digitized. Records for real estate assessments and for personal property for 1895 and after are housed at the County Courthouse in Hamburg.

In addition to the poll tax (adult males 21 and over), other categories that were taxed included the numbers of horses, neat cattle (cattle of the bovine genus, such as bulls, oxen, and cows), mules and asses, sheep, hogs, number of pleasure carriages, number of gold or silver watches, number of piano-fortes, value of goods and merchandise, value of materials and manufactured articles, value of money and credits including balances of all bank accounts, value of investments, and total of all personal property (except $100). Whew . . . this begs the question, what wasn't taxed? Sounds like nothing much has changed. Here's where I put in a plug for the FairTax.

Only a few years of real estate tax records have been digitized. The first 180 acres Warren[1.1.4.4.1] acquired in Ashley County was initially "promised" to him in 1873 through a promissory note from James Hogue. The actual deed was not executed until 1879. It seems reasonable to conclude that Warren[1.1.4.4.1] and Sallie[Dew] lived on and were consequently taxed on the land as early as 1876.

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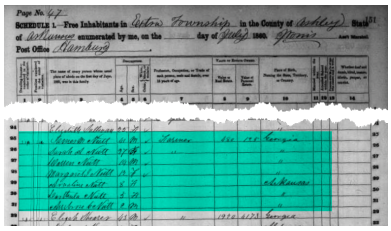
[594] Ashley County (Arkansas) Tax Assessor. *Personal property tax books, 1866-1894*. Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1975. Entries for Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Martin Nutt.

1869 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-833X-K?i=228&cat=223861
1872 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-Z9Z5-X?i=37&cat=223861
1873 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-Z96Z-G?i=96&cat=223861
1874 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-Z9ZW-S?i=158&cat=223861
1875 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-Z9D6-9?i=222&cat=223861
1876 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-4SS6-P?i=216&cat=223861
1877 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-4SQS-X?i=294&cat=223861
1878 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-4SQZ-7?i=372&cat=223861
1879 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-4SQS-P?i=444&cat=223861
1880 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-4S3Y-T?i=589&cat=223861
1881 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-4SQ7-7?i=670&cat=223861
1883 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-4FCY?i=63&cat=223861
1884 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-4XNF?i=159&cat=223861
1885 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-4FMP?i=355&cat=223861
1886 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-8Q1J-N?i=59&cat=223861
1887 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-8QG1-7?i=175&cat=223861
1888 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-8Q5F-B?i=406&cat=223861
1889 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C341-8QLP-K?i=518&cat=223861
1891 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLK-X3R7-D?i=113&cat=223861
1894 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLK-X35C-W?i=355&cat=223861

Census Records

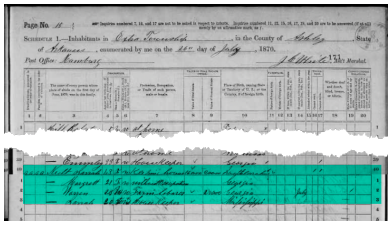
Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] was born in Marion County, Georgia, and counted there on the 1850 census.

1860 United States Federal Census, Extra Township, Ashley County, Arkansas



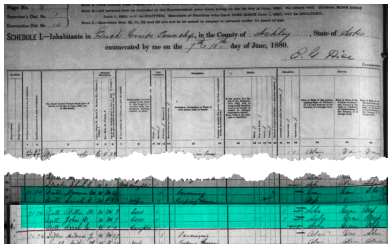
This is the first census for Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] in Arkansas. It includes all of his siblings except Mary Louisa[1.1.4.4.1.1.3]. She either died in Georgia before the family moved to Arkansas or in Arkansas before the census was taken.

1870 United States Federal Census, Extra Township, Ashley County, Arkansas

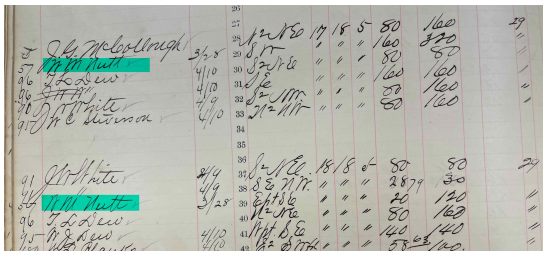


Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] married Sarah "Sallie" Elizabeth Dew on July 17, 1870, so they were newlyweds on this census. They were living in the same household as Warren's[1.1.4.4.1.1] mother Sarah[Chapman] Ann and his sister Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2]. This is the last census record for Extra Township. By 1880, they had moved to Beech Creek Township.

1880 United States Federal Census, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas



By 1880, Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sarah[Dew] "Sallie" had 3 children, Willie W, John D, and Arroh C, born between 1871 and 1876. I have also seen Arroh's name written as Clyde Arroh so I don't know whether Arroh was her first name or middle name.



Arkansas does not have an extant 1890 federal census. Most of the 1890 census population schedules were badly damaged by a fire in the Commerce Department Building in January 1921. Only remnants for a few states are in existence. The Arkansas State Archives has a book for a substitute 1890 census for Ashley County compiled from personal property tax records. Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] was listed in School District 29 with property valued at $610.[595] The original record that is the basis for the substitute census is found on page 67 in the 1890 tax book housed at the Ashley County Courthouse.

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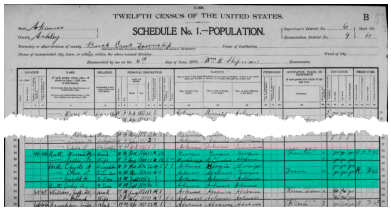
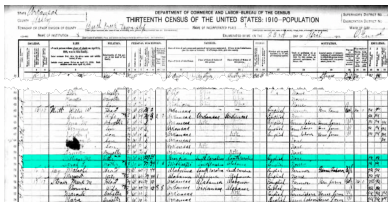
595 *1890 census*, Ashley County, Arkansas personal property tax records. Published 1986. Page 28.

1900 United States Federal Census, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas


TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.
SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

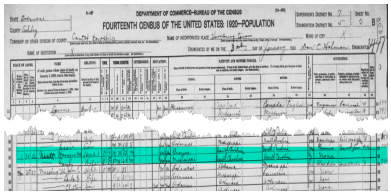
Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sarah's[Dew] daughter Clyde Hill, her husband Charles, and their son Harold were counted in their household. Also counted was their 8-month-old grandson, John D. Nutt. There were also several Dew families counted in Beech Creek. They were relatives of Sarah[Dew].

1910 United States Federal Census, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas


THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910—POPULATION

Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] was incorrectly recorded as William on this census. Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sarah[Dew] were living in the household of their oldest son, William[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] Walter Nutt. FamilySearch had this record indexed with the last name Hutt making it a bit hard to find.

1920 United States Federal Census, Carter Township, Hamburg, Ashley County, Arkansas


FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920—POPULATION

Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and SarahDew had "moved to town" by 1920. This was the last census record for them. Sarah[Dew] died on August 13, 1925, and Warren died on July 25, 1929.

Children of Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Martin and Sarah Elizabeth (Dew) Nutt

William[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] "Will" Walter Nutt

William[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] Walter Nutt was born on May 9, 1871, in Ashley County, Arkansas.

John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] Dew Nutt

John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] was born on December 4, 1872, in Ashley County, Arkansas. He married Martha "Mattie" Beulah Allen on January 5, 1892, in Ashley County. [596] Her first name and estimated birth date of 1874 were documented on the 1880 census. Her parents were Christopher Columbus Allen and Margaret "Maggie" Arrington. John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] and Mattie had 3 children. Mattie died on December 21, 1899, perhaps during or in the hours after childbirth, based on John's birth date. She may also have been buried at Egypt Cemetery since her daughter Virlie[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.1] and her father Christopher were buried there, but that is complete conjecture on my part. There are more than a dozen Allens buried there.

According to his FindAGrave Memorial, John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] was a private in the 30th Company, Coast Artillery, in the Spanish-American war between April 21 and December 10, 1898.

John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] appeared on the 1900 census in Wilmot Township, Ashley County, as a widower along with his brother Garland[1.1.4.4.1.1.4] C. Nutt. He apparently had, at least temporarily, entrusted the care of his boys to their grandparents after Mattie's death. Allen[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.2] was living with Mattie's father, Columbus Allen, in 1990. John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] D. was living with John's[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] parents Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sarah[Dew] Nutt.

After Mattie died, John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] moved to California and petitioned for his name to be legally changed. He swapped the Nutt surname with his middle name and was known as John N. Dew from that point forward. He must have changed the names of Allen[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.2] and John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] as well. The 1910 census includes his surviving children born in Arkansas, the children of Mattie. Allen[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.2] Warren Nutt was now Allen Warren Dew. The other Arkansas-born child, William Dew, is a bit puzzling. John D. Nutt was the child on the 1900 census who would have been 10 in 1910. I believe 8-month-old John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] D. Nutt on the 1900 census and 10-year-old William Dew on the 1910 census were the same person. Read on . . .

John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] and Elsie Hollister married sometime between 1900 and 1903. They had 4 children. Since Garland[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] and Velda[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.4] were the only California-born children on the 1910 census, it is safe to assume that Marjora[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.6] had died. By the 1920 census, John's[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] Arkansas-born sons Allen[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.2] Warren and John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] William were no longer in his household. By 1930, John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] and Elsie had divorced. Elsie died in Napa County, California, on March 24, 1960.

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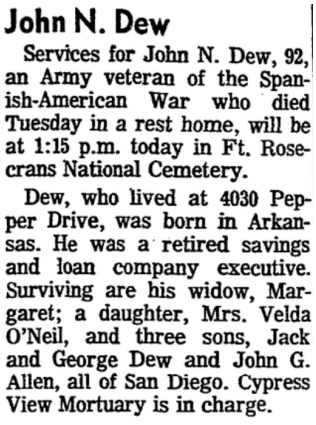
[596] Arkansas, *County Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume F > page 164 > image 437. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NMKJ-W52

John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] had various occupations in California, including an accountant for the railroad in 1910, a real estate agent in 1920, and a manager for a building association in 1930. By 1930, he was married to Margaret Olive. John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] died on October 26, 1965, in San Diego County, California. According to his obituary, John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] was a retired savings and loan company executive. His wife Margaret, daughter Velda O'Neil, and 3 sons Jack and George Dew, and John G. Allen survived him. [597] Who was John G. Allen? More thoughts on that to follow. Margaret died on January 15, 1971. They are buried at Fort Rosecrans National Cemetery in San Diego County.



John N. Dew

Services for John N. Dew, 92, an Army veteran of the Spanish-American War who died Tuesday in a rest home, will be at 1:15 p.m. today in Ft. Rosecrans National Cemetery.

Dew, who lived at 4030 Pepper Drive, was born in Arkansas. He was a retired savings and loan company executive. Surviving are his widow, Margaret; a daughter, Mrs. Velda O'Neil, and three sons, Jack and George Dew and John G. Allen, all of San Diego. Cypress View Mortuary is in charge.

[597] *The San Diego Union AND DAILY BEE*. (San Diego, CA) 29 October 1965, page 38. GenealogyBank.

Children

(Martha "Mattie" Beulah Allen)

- **Virlie[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.1] C. Nutt** (1893—1895) was born on November 30, 1893. She died on July 27, 1895, and is buried at Egypt Cemetery in Ashley County. It would seem that John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] carried the names of his siblings through to some of his children. I wonder if Virlie's middle name might have been Clyde after his younger sister. The Warren M. Nutt Family Bible has a birthdate of December 3, 1893.

- **Allen[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.2] Warren Nutt** (1897—aft.1965) was born on May 24, 1897. It would seem that he was named after his grandfathers Columbus *Allen* and *Warren* Nutt. When John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] changed his name after his move to California, he changed the names of his and Mattie's sons as well. Allen Warren Nutt became Allen Warren Dew. The Warren M. Nutt Family Bible recorded his name as Warren Allen.

  Allen[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.2] proved to be quite difficult to trace. I have found very few records for him. He was 12 years old when the 1910 census was taken in Los Angeles, California. He married Margaret Loren Hudson in Los Angeles on July 5, 1917. [598] He registered for the draft for World War I on June 5, 1918, in Iowa. [599] He was mentioned in the obituary of his stepmother Elsie as being from Westchester, California, in 1960, and in the obituary of his brother John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] William Nutt as being from Costa Mesa in 1965. I found an unsourced death date of 1980 online.

- **John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] D. Nutt** (1899-1965) was born on September 11, 1899, confirmed on his World War II draft card. He was living with his paternal grandparents Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sarah[Dew] in 1900. The California 1910 census indicated that John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] had a 10-year-old son named William Dew. According to a California marriage certificate, John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] William Dew was 22 on July 26, 1922. [600] He had turned 22 on his last birthday (which would have been in September 1921) as the marriage certificate indicated. It also confirmed his parents' names and that he was born in Arkansas. I believe this was the child recorded as John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] D. Nutt living with Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sarah[Dew] in 1900. Perhaps John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] had changed his name to John William Dew so that his new name wouldn't have been John Dew Dew. Speculatively, he was named after John's[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] older brother, William[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] "Papa Will" Walter Nutt.

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[598] *California, County Marriages, 1849-1957*, database with images, FamilySearch. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XLCS-CQL

[599] United States, Selective Service System. World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration. M1509, 4,582 rolls. Imaged from Family History Library microfilm. Registration State: Iowa; Registration County: Woodbury. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/30986915:6482

[600] *California, San Francisco County Records, 1824-1997*, *FamilySearch*, Entry for John William Dew, 26 Jul 1922.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QL4Y-PMK5

In 1920, John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] William was stationed in San Pedro on the U.S.S. Mississippi. John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] married Edna Frew, daughter of William and Martha Gaw Frew, on July 26, 1922, in San Francisco County, California, while he was in the Navy. He was not, however, the son of Elsie Hollister as stated on the marriage certificate.

I did not find a 1930 census, but some military records show he was at the Navy Yard at Mare Island, California, in 1936. [601] An interesting bit of trivia is that John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] William was examined at the Port of Los Angeles in 1930 and found to be color blind. That might run in the Nutt family as I know that my dad, Hugh[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.14] Lynn Nutt, was also color blind.

I do not know when his marriage to Edna ended, but he married Minnie Annabelle Rankin about August 24, 1936, in Solano County, California. [602] He registered for the World War II draft on February 14, 1942, in Solano County. [603] John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] and Minnie were living in Vallejo, California, in 1956. He served in the Navy in both WW I and WW II.

John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] William died on February 1, 1965. His obituary did not mention any surviving children, nor did I find any birth records for children with either wife.

Three records related to his death provide direct evidence validating my theory that he was the John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] D. Nutt as he appeared on the 1900 census living with Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sarah[Dew]. First, his marriage record to Edna Frew included his parents' names, John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] and Mattie[Allen]. Second, his obituary identified him as a native of Wilmot, Arkansas. Third, a record in the California Death Index, 1940-1997 recorded his mother's last name as Allen. [604]

The obituary also mentioned his father, sister Velda (Mrs. Robert O'Neil), and brothers Allen, George, and Garland. Minnie died on October 15, 1973. [605] They are buried at Golden Gate National Cemetery in San Bruno, California.

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601 National Archives at Riverside; Riverside, CA, USA; Merchant Marine Applications For License of Officers, 1900-1937; NAID: 7591749; Record Group: Records of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation; Record Group Number: 41; Box Number: 52. Ancestry.com. U.S., Merchant Marine Applications for License of Officers, 1914-1949 [database on-line].
https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/17100:60629

602 California, County Marriages, 1850-1953, FamilySearch, Entry for John William Dew and Minnie Annabelle Rankin, 20 August 1936.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K86P-7SC

603 California, World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1940-1945, FamilySearch, Entry for John William Dew and Minnie Dew, 14 February 1942.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGF9-XGPT

604 *California, Death Index, 1940-1997*, database, *FamilySearch,* John W Dew, 01 Feb 1965; Department of Public Health Services, Sacramento.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VP4N-Z4X

605 The Solano-Napa News Chronicle. Thursday, February 4, 1965, Page 6. Copyright © 2024 Newspapers.com. Entry for John William Dew.

- **John**[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.4] **Garland Dew** (1903-1977) was born on January 8, 1903 in San Diego. [606] He may have been named after John's[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] younger brother Garland[1.1.4.4.1.1.4]. He married Dellas E. Stevens on September 2, 1920, in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. [607] John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.4] Garland and Dellas had a daughter Flora Dell Dew [608] (b: 1927). John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.4] Garland and Dellas divorced before 1930. Dellas and Flora appeared on the 1930 census in Montgomery County, Maryland, and counted in her father's household. She died in 1984 and was buried in George Washington Cemetery in Prince George's County, Maryland.

  John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.4] Garland Dew married a second time to Gloria Jane Tuttle. Gloria had a daughter named Beverly from her previous marriage. John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.4] G., Gloria, and Beverly Dew appeared on the 1940 census in Sacramento, California. John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.4] Garland worked as an adjuster in Retail Credits.

  John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.4] Garland was a patient at the Naval Hospital in San Diego, California, from the U.S.S. Arizona, admitted on January 27, 1923, with scarlet fever and discharged February 8, 1923. [609] He registered for the draft for World War II on February 15, 1942. [610] He died in July 1977; his last known residence was in Jackson, Wyoming (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Gloria Jane died in December 1995; her last known address was in Clark County, Nevada. (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014).

- **Marjora**[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.5] **M. Dew** (1904—1909) was born on April 11, 1904, and died on January 20, 1909, from ptomaine poisoning. [611]

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606 California Department of Public Health, courtesy of www.vitalsearch-worldwide.com. Digital Images. Entry for John Garland Dew, 8 Jan 1903.
https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1423784:61460

607 California, County Marriages, 1850-1953, database with images, FamilySearch, 005698130 > image 751 of 1655; multiple county courthouses, California.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93W-N9TC-K?i=750&cc=1804002&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:K8XB-6WS

608 California, County Birth and Death Records, 1800-1994, FamilySearch, Entry for Flora Dell Dew, 27 April 1927.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGL4-SMBQ

609 Department of the Navy. Case Files for Patients at Naval Hospitals and Registers Thereto: Registers of Patients 1812–1929. Microfilm series A4097. Textual records. NAID: 2745846 Records of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 1812–1975, Record Group 52. The National Archives in Washington, D.C. Volume and Year Range: Vol 30: 1921-1928. Entry for Allen Dew.
https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/281256:9268

610 California, World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1940-1945, FamilySearch, Entry for John Garland Dew, 15 February 1942.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGFS-Z92S

611 California, County Birth and Death Records, 1800-1994, FamilySearch, Entry for Marjora M Dew 20 January 1909.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGTM-78CP

- **Velda**[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.6] **Aura Dew** (1906—1988) was born in Los Angeles on May 28, 1906. [612] She married Robert Quentin O'Neil in 1927. [613] In 1930, they lived in Carmel By The Sea, Monterey, California. Their household included an adopted daughter named Nancy J. Kinikin, who was 1 year and 9 months old. They had 3 children on the 1940 census: Patricia Marilyn O'Neil (1928 - 2015) and twins Bruce Hollister O'Neil (1936 - 2013), and Robert Douglas O'Neil (1936 - 2014). [614] Patricia's FindAGrave Memorial confirms that she was born Nancy Jane Kinikin. Robert, Velda[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.6], Bruce, and Robert Douglas, were on the 1950 census. They lived in Contra Costa, California, for both the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Patricia married Lauren Leroy Smith before the 1950 census.

  Sometime after 1950, Robert and Velda[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.6] moved to Oregon. She died on January 27, 1988, in Douglas County, Oregon. Robert also died in 1988. They are buried at Fair Oaks Cemetery.

- **George**[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.7] **Alva Dew** (1912—1993) was born on March 26, 1912. [615] In 1930, he was living in army housing in Monterey, California. He married Mary Marguerite Herbst in Los Angeles on November 23, 1939. [616] They lived in San Diego in 1940, where George[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.7] was an aircraft inspector. George[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.7] registered for the draft for World War II on October 16, 1940, at the age of 28. [617] He and Mary divorced within a few years. She died in 1999 in Fort Collins, Colorado.

  George[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.7] briefly married Patricia L. Kregness about 1942. He next married Mona. They lived in San Diego in 1950, where George[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.7] was a manager at the shipyards. George[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.7] died on August 2, 1993 (Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014). Mona died in 2006. They are buried at El Camino Memorial Park in San Diego. It does not appear that George[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.7] had any children.

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612 California, County Birth and Death Records, 1800-1994, FamilySearch, Entry for Velda Aura Dew, 28 May 1906.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGLW-GT23

613 Ukiah Dispatch Democrat. Friday, March 4, 1927, Page 1. Copyright © 2024 Newspapers.com. Entry for Velda Aura Dew.

614 California Birth Index, 1905-1995, database, FamilySearch, citing Alameda, California, United States, Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics Department, Sacramento.

615 California Birth Index, 1905-1995, database, FamilySearch, Alva Dew, 26 Mar 1912; citing San Bernardino, California, United States, Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics Department, Sacramento.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VGSG-C5F

616 California, County Marriages, 1850-1953, database with images, FamilySearch, 005698642 > image 3045 of 3270; multiple county courthouses, California.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G93H-C95M-V?i=3044&cc=1804002&personaUrl=/ark:/61903/1:1:K8VD-253

617 California, World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1940-1945, FamilySearch, Entry for George Alva Dew, 16 October 1940.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QGF9-FHKT

I want to return briefly to John's[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] obituary and the mention of his surviving sons: Jack and George Dew, and John G. Allen survived him. John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] only had 4 sons. John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] William had predeceased his father leaving Allen[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.2] Warren, John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.4] Garland, and George[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.7] Alva. So who was John G. Allen? Was John G. Allen another name change . . . like father, like son? Are John G. Allen and John Garland Dew the same person? Was Jack a nickname for John Garland Dew and John G. Allen was someone else entirely? John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] William's obituary suggested that his nickname was Jack, but John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] William died before his father, so he wasn't the Jack mentioned in this obituary. In 1934, a Jack Garland Dew was a registered voter in Sacramento County. [618] It may be the case that John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3] William and John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.4] Garland both used the nickname Jack.

When I read John's[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] obituary, I initially thought that Allen[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.2] Warren must have died before his father died in October 1965. At first glance, it didn't appear that he was mentioned as a surviving son in the obituary. After much contemplation, I am convinced that the names of his surviving sons were simply printed incorrectly in the obituary and that Jack was likely John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.4] Garland and John G. Allen was Allen[1.1.4.4.1.1.2.2] Warren.

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[618] State of California, United States. Great Register of Voters, 1900-1968. Sacramento, California: California State Library.
https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/61066/images/sacramentocounty_10-0552a?pId=3498642

Clyde[1.1.4.4.1.1.3] Arroh Nutt

Clyde[1.1.4.4.1.1.3] Arroh (or Arrah) Nutt was born on February 9, 1876, in Ashley County, Arkansas. I don't know whether Clyde was her first name or her middle name, but I remember hearing mentions of "Aunt Clyde" when visiting with relatives. She was Arroh C. Nutt on her first census record in 1880. In 1900, she was recorded as Clyde A. Hill.

She married Charles "Charley" Hill on November 24, 1897, in Ashley County. [619] Charley was born in March 1875. She and Charley were living in the household of her parents, Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sarah[Dew] "Sallie" Nutt at the time the 1900 census was taken. They lived in Wilmot Township in Ashley County in 1910, 1920, and 1930.

In 1940, Clyde[1.1.4.4.1.1.3] was a seamstress. Widowed, she and her daughter Winnie still lived in Wilmot Township. Charley died on July 28, 1935, in Mer Rouge, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana. [620] His death in Louisiana and Clyde's[1.1.4.4.1.1.3] residence in 1840 in Wilmot Township, Arkansas, raised some questions. Had they separated? Were Charley and Clyde[1.1.4.4.1.1.3] together in Louisiana in 1935? Had Charley moved to Louisiana to look for work expecting Clyde[1.1.4.4.1.1.3] would follow later? Did Charley die while visiting their son Carl who was already living in Mer Rouge, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana?

Sometime during the 1940s, Clyde[1.1.4.4.1.1.3] and Winnie moved to Webster Parish, Louisiana. Clyde's[1.1.4.4.1.1.3] husband Charley and her children Harold and Hazel had died so there was seemingly no other immediate family tie to Arkansas. Winnie got a job at the same paper mill where her brother Carl worked. Clyde[1.1.4.4.1.1.3] died in 1967 and was buried at Springhill Cemetery in Webster Parish, Louisiana.

Children

- **Harold[1.1.4.4.1.1.3.1] H. Hill** (1898—1912) was born on September 1, 1898, in Ashley County, probably Beech Creek Township as that's where Clyde[1.1.4.4.1.1.3] and Charley were living in 1900. He died on November 28, 1912. He is buried at Wilmot Cemetery in Wilmot Township, Ashley County.

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[619] *Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume H > page 137 > image 485. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NMP7-M84

[620] Louisiana Deaths, 1850-1875, 1894-1960, FamilySearch, Entry for Charles L Hill, 28 Jul 1935. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FS1J-48K

- **Carl**[1.1.4.4.1.1.3.2] **Nutt Hill** (1900—1987) was born on September 6, 1900, in Wilmot Township, Ashley County. He registered for the draft in Ashley County, Arkansas on September 12, 1918, for World War I. [621] He married Thelma Lou Dade on July 26, 1924, in Mer Rouge, Morehouse Parish, Louisiana. [622] Morehouse Parish was just across the Arkansas-Louisiana border directly south of Ashley County. Carl was the first family member to relocate to Louisiana. By 1940, he and Thelma were living in Webster Parish. Carl was a head shipping clerk in 1940 and a shipping foreman in 1950.

  Thelma died on July 13, 1969. Carl died on December 8, 1987, in Anderson County, Texas. They were both buried at Springhill Cemetery in Webster Parish, Louisiana.

  Carl and Thelma had 3 children: Genevieve Hill [623] (1927 - 2004), Carroll Oakley Hill [624] (1929 - 1982), and Emily Sue Hill [625] (1939 - 2004). Genevieve and Carroll were born in Mer Rouge in Morehouse Parish, and Emily in Springhill in Webster Parish. Genevieve and Emily died in Anderson County, Texas. Carroll died in Bastrop, Louisiana.

- **Winnie**[1.1.4.4.1.1.3.3] **Lee Hill** (1902—1984) was born in 1902 in Wilmot Township, Ashley County, Arkansas. It appears from census records that she never married. She was a telephone operator in 1940 in Wilmot Township in Ashley County, Arkansas. By 1950, she and her mother had moved to Louisiana and she was a paper tester at the paper mill. She died in 1984 in Springhill in Webster Parish, Louisiana, and is buried at Springhill Cemetery.

- **Hazel**[1.1.4.4.1.1.3.4] **Elizabeth Hill** (1908—1925) was born on March 1, 1908, in Wilmot Township. I did not find a marriage record for her, but her grave marker says she was married to Benjamin Rupert Tipton. They had 1 son, Benjamin "Ben" Rupert Tipton, Jr. (1925 - 1981), born on August 11, 1925, the day before Hazel[1.1.4.4.1.1.3.4] died in Monroe, Louisiana, suggesting that she died as a result of childbirth. She is buried in Wilmot Cemetery, Ashley County, Arkansas. Benjamin, Sr. died on November 23, 1959, in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, and was buried in Christ Church Cemetery in Bastrop. Their son Ben died on October 12, 1981, and was buried at Pine Crest Cemetery in Mobile, Alabama.

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621 United States World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918, database with images, FamilySearch, Arkansas > Ashley County; A-Z > image 2080 of 5239; citing NARA microfilm publication M1509 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, n.d.).
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K3PR-HJ3

622 *Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume EE > page 503 > image 496.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NMKY-P5G

623 "United States, Social Security Numerical Identification Files (NUMIDENT), 1936-2007", database, FamilySearch, Genevieve Hill.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6K7W-YH7W

624 "United States, Social Security Numerical Identification Files (NUMIDENT), 1936-2007", database, FamilySearch, Carroll Oakley Hill.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6K7X-JFSC

625 "United States, Social Security Numerical Identification Files (NUMIDENT), 1936-2007", database, FamilySearch, Emily Sue Hill.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6K74-SWSN

Garland[1.1.4.4.1.1.4] Cass Nutt

Garland[1.1.4.4.1.1.4] Cass Nutt (1880—1954) was born in Ashley County, Arkansas, on July 31, 1880. He was counted in the household of his brother John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] on the 1900 census in Wilmot Township, Ashley County. He married Maud Simpson in Ashley County on December 25, 1904. [626] Maud was born in September 1885. She was the daughter of Edgar Simpson and Mary Rebecca Wade.

By 1910, Garland[1.1.4.4.1.1.4] and Maud were living in San Antonio, Texas, and remained there until their deaths. Maud's mother Mary Simpson lived with them until her death on September 6, 1952. [627] She is buried in Sunset Memorial Park in San Antonio.

Garland[1.1.4.4.1.1.4] and Maud appeared on censuses in San Antonio in 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, and 1950. His occupation in 1910 was listed as a carpenter. By 1920, he had become a clerk at the post office and served in that capacity until at least 1950.

Garland[1.1.4.4.1.1.4] registered for the draft for World War II in 1942 at the age of 61. [628] He and Maud had one daughter, Gladys Simpson Nutt, who died at the age of three years. Garland[1.1.4.4.1.1.4] died on July 12, 1954. [629] Maud died on September 29, 1961. [630] They are all buried in Sunset Memorial Park in San Antonio.

Florence[1.1.4.4.1.1.5] C. Nutt

Florence[1.1.4.4.1.1.5] C. Nutt (1883—1886) was born on September 23, 1883, in Ashley County, Arkansas. She died in Ashley County on August 17, 1886, and is buried at Beech Creek Cemetery. The Warren M. Nutt Family Bible has a birth year of 1882. The Bible also enumerated Florence's[1.1.4.4.1.1.5] age at the time of her death to be "Three years, ten months and Twenty four days." This would support a birth year of 1882 rather than 1883.

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626 *Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume K > page 436 > image 668.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NM2N-CJW

627 "Texas Deaths, 1890-1976", FamilySearch, Entry for Mary R Simpson and John Wade, 6 September 1952.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K3Z4-KQT

628 "United States World War II Draft Registration Cards, 1942", FamilySearch, Entry for Garland C Nutt, 1942.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:XPG4-24X

629 "Texas Deaths, 1890-1976", FamilySearch, Entry for Garland Cass Nutt, 12 Jul 1954.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K37F-V3N

630 "Texas Deaths, 1890-1976", , FamilySearch, Entry for Maud S Nutt, 29 Sep 1961.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:K3HH-PFN

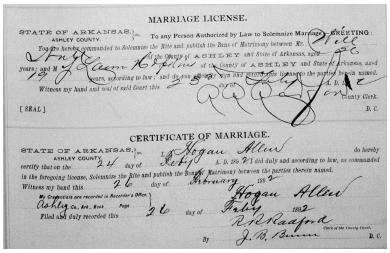
William[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] Walter Nutt

William[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] Walter Nutt was the first-born child of Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Martin and Sarah[Dew] "Sallie" Elizabeth Nutt. Most of his records referred to him as W. W. Nutt, but he was also known as Will Nutt, Willie Nutt, and to many of his family, Papa Will. He was born on May 9, 1871, in Ashley County, Arkansas. I did not have the privilege of getting to know Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] as he died when I was about 18 months old.

Of all the Nutt families I chronicled, Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and William[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] were the easiest. While Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] was born in Georgia, most of his life was spent in Ashley County. Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] spent his entire life in Ashley County. I didn't have to track either from county to county to county or even state to state. I also didn't have to decipher which Warren or which William a particular record belonged to, unlike the massive jigsaw puzzle of the Georgia Nutts.

Papa Will's[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] first recorded appearance in Ashley County was on the 1880 census as a 9-year-old. He followed in his father Warren's[1.1.4.4.1.1] footsteps as a farmer, active member of his community, and a member of at least 2 Baptist churches.

Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] first married Miss Laura Hopkins on February 24, 1892, in Ashley County, Arkansas. [631] He was 20 years old; she was 19. As recorded on the 1880 census, Laura was the daughter of John Marion Hopkins (1837–1926) and Mary Louise Hill (1841–1930). She was born in Louisiana on January 2, 1873. Three of her siblings, William (b: 1868), Robert (b: 1870), and Florence (b: 1875) were also born in Louisiana. Reancy (b: 1878) and Andrew (b: 1887) were born in Arkansas. That dates the arrival of Laura's family in Arkansas between 1875 and 1878.



MARRIAGE LICENSE.

STATE OF ARKANSAS, ASHLEY COUNTY. To any Person Authorized by Law to Solemnize Marriage, GREETING:

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

STATE OF ARKANSAS, ASHLEY COUNTY. Hogan Allen

Witness my hand this 26 day of February 1892

Hogan Allen

Filed and duly recorded this 26 day of Feby 1892

R. L. Raiford Clerk of the County Court

By J. B. Brown D. C.

Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] and Laura[Hopkins] had 3 children. Laura died on January 12, 1898, at the young age of 25, leaving Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] a widower with 3 young children. She is buried at the Will Nutt Cemetery in Ashley County. Her siblings, William and Reancy, are also buried in this cemetery. According to the Arkansas Gravestones Project (© 2024 ArkansasGravestones.org), "the cemetery is located in the woods, about 100 yards behind the Beech Creek Cemetery east of Hamburg and south of Arkansas Hwy 8. Only 4 markers remain. The cemetery is located on top of a ridge overlooking Beech Creek." [632] Laura's[Hopkins] family profile can be found on FamilySearch.

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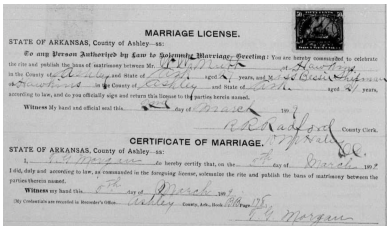
631 *Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume F > page 203 > image 457. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NMKJ-46B

632 http://agp.arkansasgravestones.org/Cemeteries.php?County_Name1=2


MARRIAGE LICENSE.

STATE OF ARKANSAS, County of Ashley—ss:

To any Person Authorized by Law to Solemnize Marriage, Greeting: You are hereby commanded to celebrate the rite and publish the banns of matrimony between Mr. [illegible] of [illegible] in the County of [illegible] and State of [illegible] aged [illegible] years, and Miss [illegible] Shipman of [illegible] in the County of Ashley and State of [illegible] aged [illegible] years, according to law, and do you officially sign and return this license to the parties herein named.

Witness My hand and official seal this [illegible] day of [illegible] 190[illegible]

[illegible] Bradford County Clerk.

By [illegible] D. C.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

STATE OF ARKANSAS, County of Ashley—ss:

I, [illegible] Morgan do hereby certify that on the [illegible] day of [illegible] March 190[illegible], I did, duly and according to law, as commanded in the foregoing license, solemnize the rite and publish the banns of matrimony between the parties therein named.

Witness my hand this [illegible] day of [illegible] March 190[illegible]

[illegible] County, Ark. [illegible]

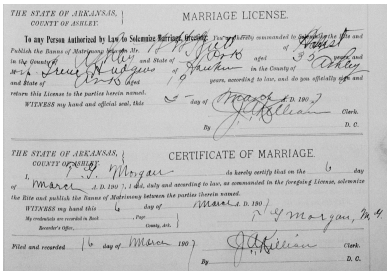
[illegible] Morgan

Following the death of Laura, Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] married Miss Mildred Elizabeth "Bessie" Shipman on March 5, 1899, in Ashley County. He was 27 years old; she was 21. [633] She was born circa 1877 in Ashley County, Arkansas, the daughter of William Bradford Shipman (1847-1910) and Mildred H. Williams (1851-1877). Bessie[Shipman] had 4 half-siblings from William's first marriage to Nancy Elizabeth Hogue (1852–1875).

Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] and Bessie[Shipman] had 2 daughters. Bessie[Shipman] died in 1903 in Ashley County leaving Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] a widower for the second time, now with 5 motherless children. She is buried at Beech Creek Cemetery in Ashley County. Bessie's[Shipman] family profile can be found on FamilySearch.

"In memory of Mrs. Bessie Shipman Nutt, on Friday morning of October 25, 1903, after a painful and lingering illness of about three months, she fought hard to ward off the messenger of death, but toward the last, realizing that death must claim her, she was resigned, saying that her only regret was in leaving her children without a mother and that she would be in a bright happy home up yonder. She leaves two children, three step-children and a bereaved husband who has known the sorrow of burying two young wives, and if it were not for a trusting faith in a Divine Savior which has sustained him during his Christian life, we feel he would be crushed beneath his great trials. But we know that he will be upheld and guided by the same strong arm to lead the dear little ones to mother in heaven." [634]

Lastly, Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] married our grandmother Miss Irene Eugenia Hudgens on March 6, 1907, in Ashley County. [635] He was 35 years old, she was 19 years old. She was born on February 17, 1888, the daughter of Frederick Mortimer Hudgens (1836-1908) and Mildred Ann Hogue (1853-1926). She had at least 11 siblings, 6 sisters and 5 brothers. Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] and Grandmother Irene[Hudgens] had 9 children.


THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, COUNTY OF ASHLEY.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

To any Person Authorized by Law to Solemnize Marriage, Greeting: You are hereby commanded to celebrate the Rite and Publish the Banns of Matrimony between Mr. [illegible] of [illegible] aged [illegible] years and State of [illegible] and Miss Irene Hudgens of [illegible] in the County of Ashley and State of [illegible] aged 19 years, according to law, and do you officially sign and return this License to the parties herein named.

WITNESS my hand and official seal, this [illegible] day of March A. D. 190[illegible]

[illegible] Clerk.

By [illegible] D. C.

THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, COUNTY OF ASHLEY.

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE.

I, [illegible] Morgan do hereby certify that on the 6 day of March A. D. 190[illegible], I did, duly and according to law, as commanded in the foregoing License, solemnize the Rite and publish the Banns of Matrimony between the parties therein named.

WITNESS my hand this 6 day of March A. D. 190[illegible]

[illegible] Morgan, M. G.

My credentials are recorded in Book [illegible] Page [illegible] Recorder's office. [illegible] County, Ark.

Filed and recorded 16 day of March 190[illegible]

[illegible] Clerk.

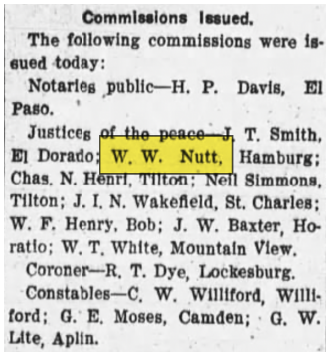
By [illegible] D. C.

633 *Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume H > page 446 > image 667. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NMP7-Q8M

634 Dew, Sarah Mae. *The Dew Line,* page 218.

635 *Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume L > page 541 > image 334. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NM1Y-TY5

At least as early as 1902 and again in 1906, he received a commission as a Justice of the Peace for Hamburg.



Commissions Issued.

The following commissions were issued today:

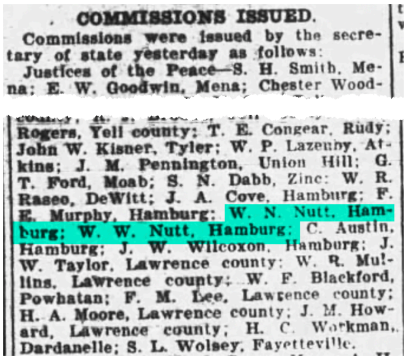
Notaries public—H. P. Davis, El Paso.

Justices of the peace—J. T. Smith, El Dorado; W. W. Nutt, Hamburg; Chas. N. Henri, Tilton; Neil Simmons, Tilton; J. I. N. Wakefield, St. Charles; W. F. Henry, Bob; J. W. Baxter, Horatio; W. T. White, Mountain View.

Coroner—R. T. Dye, Lockesburg.

Constables—C. W. Williford, Williford; G. E. Moses, Camden; G. W. Lite, Aplin.

Arkansas Democrat, Wednesday, November 12, 1902, Page 3



COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

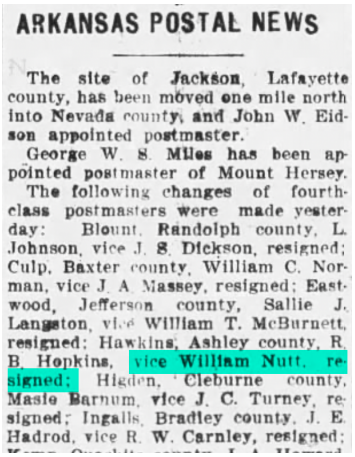
Commissions were issued by the secretary of state yesterday as follows:

Justices of the Peace—S. H. Smith, Mena; E. W. Goodwin, Mena; Chester Wood-

Rogers, Yell county; T. E. Congear, Rudy; John W. Kisner, Tyler; W. P. Lazenny, Atkins; J. M. Pennington, Union Hill; G. T. Ford, Moab; S. N. Dabb, Zinc; W. R. Rasco, DeWitt; J. A. Cove, Hamburg; F. E. Murphy, Hamburg; W. N. Nutt, Hamburg; W. W. Nutt, Hamburg; C. Austin, Hamburg; J. W. Wilcoxon, Hamburg; J. W. Taylor, Lawrence county; W. R. Mullins, Lawrence county; W. F. Blackford, Powhatan; F. M. Lee, Lawrence county; H. A. Moore, Lawrence county; J. M. Howard, Lawrence county; H. C. Workman, Dardanelle; S. L. Wolsey, Fayetteville.

Daily Arkansas Gazette, Thursday, October 4, 1906, Page 5

This article seems to indicate that Papa Will was a fourth-class postmaster and resigned from his post in 1904.



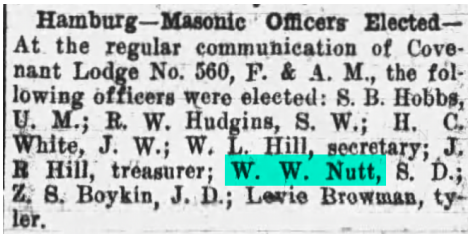
ARKANSAS POSTAL NEWS

The site of Jackson, Lafayette county, has been moved one mile north into Nevada county, and John W. Eidson appointed postmaster.

George W. S. Miles has been appointed postmaster of Mount Hersey.

The following changes of fourth-class postmasters were made yesterday: Blount, Randolph county, L. Johnson, vice J. S. Dickson, resigned; Culp, Baxter county, William C. Norman, vice J. A. Massey, resigned; Eastwood, Jefferson county, Sallie J. Langston, vice William T. McBurnett, resigned; Hawkins, Ashley county, R. B. Hopkins, vice William Nutt, resigned; Higden, Cleburne county, Masie Barnum, vice J. C. Turney, resigned; Ingalls, Bradley county, J. E. Hadrod, vice R. W. Carnley, resigned;

Arkansas Democrat, Friday, December 2, 1904, Page 4



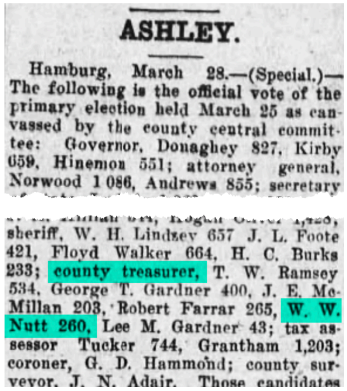
Hamburg—Masonic Officers Elected— At the regular communication of Covenant Lodge No. 560, F. & A. M., the following officers were elected: S. B. Hobbs, U. M.; R. W. Hudgins, S. W.; H. C. White, J. W.; W. L. Hill, secretary; J. R Hill, treasurer; W. W. Nutt, S. D.; Z. S. Boykin, J. D.; Lewie Browman, tyler.

Daily Arkansas Gazette, Saturday, June 16, 1906, Page 3

He was elected as a Senior Deacon (S.D.) in his Masonic Order, Covenant Lodge No. 560, in 1906.

He was Clerk of the Circuit Court for Ashley County during the January term of 1912. (*History of Ashley County,* Etheridge, 1959, image 255).

Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] ran unsuccessfully for County Treasurer in 1908 and Tax Assessor in 1922.

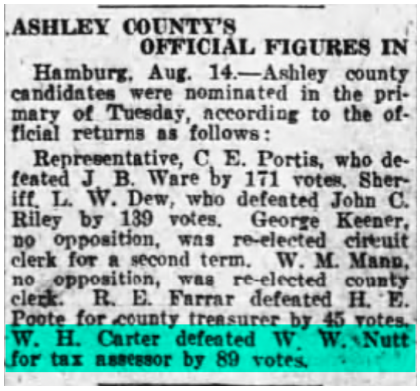


ASHLEY.

Hamburg, March 28.—(Special.)—The following is the official vote of the primary election held March 25 as canvassed by the county central committee: Governor, Donaghey 827, Kirby 659, Hinemon 551; attorney general, Norwood 1 086, Andrews 855; secretary

sheriff, W. H. Lindsey 657 J. L. Foote 421, Floyd Walker 664, H. C. Burks 233; county treasurer, T. W. Ramsey 534, George T. Gardner 400, J. E. McMillan 203, Robert Farrar 265, W. W. Nutt 260, Lee M. Gardner 43; tax assessor Tucker 744, Grantham 1,203; coroner, G. D. Hammond; county surveyor, J. N. Adair. Those candidates

Arkansas Democrat, Sunday, March 29, 1908, Page 1



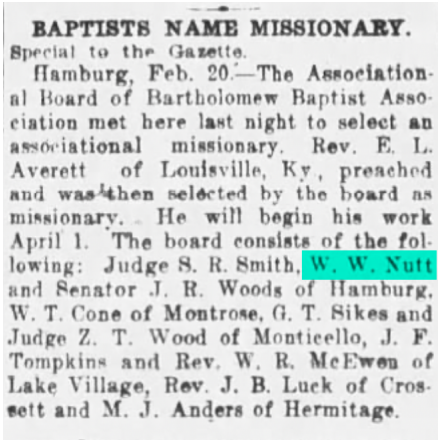
ASHLEY COUNTY'S OFFICIAL FIGURES IN

Hamburg, Aug. 14.—Ashley county candidates were nominated in the primary of Tuesday, according to the official returns as follows:

Representative, C. E. Portis, who defeated J. B. Ware by 171 votes. Sheriff, L. W. Dew, who defeated John C. Riley by 139 votes. George Keener, no opposition, was re-elected circuit clerk for a second term. W. M. Mann, no opposition, was re-elected county clerk. R. E. Farrar defeated H. E. Poote for county treasurer by 45 votes. W. H. Carter defeated W. W. Nutt for tax assessor by 89 votes.

Arkansas Democrat, Monday, August 14, 1922, Page 6

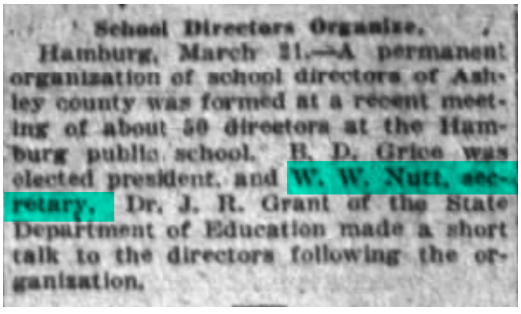
The Daily Arkansas Gazette (Wednesday, February 21, 1912, Page 2) reported that Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] was a member of the Associational Board of Bartholomew Baptist Association.



BAPTISTS NAME MISSIONARY.

Special to the Gazette.

Hamburg, Feb. 20.—The Associational Board of Bartholomew Baptist Association met here last night to select an associational missionary. Rev. E. L. Averett of Louisville, Ky., preached and was then selected by the board as missionary. He will begin his work April 1. The board consists of the following: Judge S. R. Smith, W. W. Nutt and Senator J. R. Woods of Hamburg, W. T. Cone of Montrose, G. T. Sikes and Judge Z. T. Wood of Monticello, J. F. Tompkins and Rev. W. R. McEwen of Lake Village, Rev. J. B. Luck of Crossett and M. J. Anders of Hermitage.



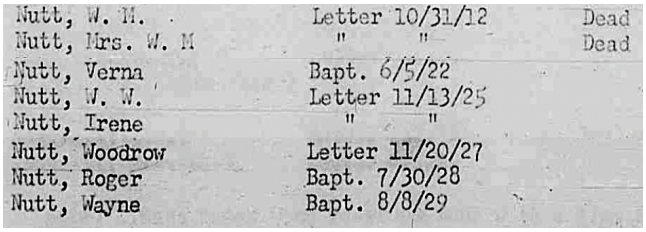
School Directors Organize.

Hamburg, March 21.—A permanent organization of school directors of Ashley county was formed at a recent meeting of about 50 directors at the Hamburg public school. B. D. Grice was elected president, and W. W. Nutt, secretary. Dr. J. R. Grant of the State Department of Education made a short talk to the directors following the organization.

Daily Arkansas Gazette, Wednesday, March 22, 1922, Page 2

He was elected secretary for an organization of school directors of Ashley County formed in 1922 at Hamburg public school.

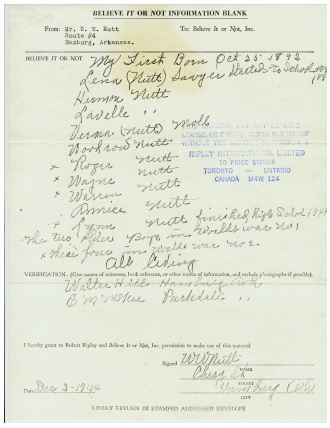
Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] and Grandmother Irene most likely attended Beech Creek Church before moving their membership to First Baptist Church in Hamburg on November 13, 1925. A membership list for First Baptist Church was included in the minutes book and included several members of the family (page 47).



Nutt, W. M.	Letter 10/31/12	Dead
Nutt, Mrs. W. M	" "	Dead
Nutt, Verna	Bapt. 6/5/22	
Nutt, W. W.	Letter 11/13/25	
Nutt, Irene	" "	
Nutt, Woodrow	Letter 11/20/27	
Nutt, Roger	Bapt. 7/30/28	
Nutt, Wayne	Bapt. 8/8/29	

Minutes of the First Baptist Church of Hamburg show that he was appointed to a newly formed Discipline Committee on September 4, 1929 (page 73). He was elected as assistant superintendent of Sunday School and as a messenger to the association on September 10, 1930 (page 74). [636]

Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] was highlighted in an edition of Ripley's Believe It Or Not for having had at least one child in the same school in Hamburg, Arkansas, for 44 years. This must have been based on the date of Uncle Wayne's[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.11] initial letter to Ripley's International in April 1942. Aunt Lena[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.1] started school in 1898 and Hugh[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.14] Lynn was a sophomore in 1942, making the actual length of time 46 years by the time he graduated.



BELIEVE IT OR NOT INFORMATION BLANK

From: Mr. W. W. Nutt, Route #4, Hamburg, Arkansas. To: Believe It or Not, Inc.

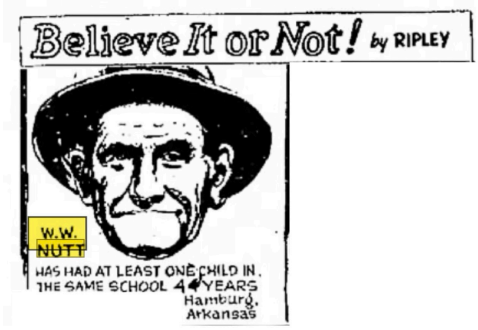
BELIEVE IT OR NOT My First Born Oct 25 1892
Lena (Nutt) Sawyer Nutt
Verna Nutt
Lavelle "
Versa (Nutt) Nolt
Woodrow Nutt
× Roger "
× Wayne "
× Warren "
Annice "
× Lynne "
The two Nutt boys were in World's war No 1
× These four Nutt boys were no 2.
Old Siding

RIPLEY INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, 10 PRICE STREET, TORONTO — ONTARIO, CANADA M4W 1Z4

VERIFICATION: (Give names of witnesses, book reference, or other media of information, and include photographs if possible.)
Walter H Ellis Hamburg Clerk
C M Nolen Parkdale "

I hereby grant to Robert Ripley and Believe It or Not, Inc. permission to make use of this material.
Signed W W Nutt
Date Dec 3-1942

ENTIRE RETURN IN STAMPED ADDRESSED ENVELOPE

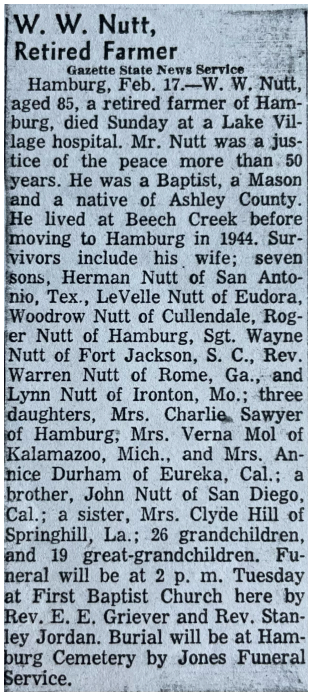


Northwest Arkansas Times,
Thursday, March 22, 1945, Page 9

636 First Baptist Church (Hamburg, Arkansas) main author. First Baptist Church records, 1910-1930, Hamburg, Ashley County Arkansas, 1969. Pages 47, 73, 74).
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS9Y-NQY6-6?i=7&cat=83065

Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] died on February 17, 1957, in Lake Village, Chicot County, Arkansas, Grandmother Irene's birthday. [637] "William Walter Nutt, aged 85, well-known Ashley County citizen, died in Lake Village Hospital on Sunday, February 17, 1957. Mr. Nutt lived in the Beech Creek Community until 1944 when he moved to Hamburg. He was an active leader in the Baptist Church and the Masonic Lodge at Beech Creek and Hamburg. He served as a Justice of the Peace and was elected a Justice in Hamburg upon moving there and served until his death, maintaining an office in the courthouse. Mr. Nutt was a son of the late Warren M. Nutt and Sarah E. (Dew) Nutt, a pioneer Ashley County citizen." [638]

He is buried at Hamburg Cemetery in Hamburg, Arkansas. The William W. Nutt Family Bible has been transcribed and digitized on FamilySearch. [639]



W. W. Nutt,
Retired Farmer

Gazette State News Service

Hamburg, Feb. 17.—W. W. Nutt, aged 85, a retired farmer of Hamburg, died Sunday at a Lake Village hospital. Mr. Nutt was a justice of the peace more than 50 years. He was a Baptist, a Mason and a native of Ashley County. He lived at Beech Creek before moving to Hamburg in 1944. Survivors include his wife; seven sons, Herman Nutt of San Antonio, Tex., LeVelle Nutt of Eudora, Woodrow Nutt of Cullendale, Roger Nutt of Hamburg, Sgt. Wayne Nutt of Fort Jackson, S. C., Rev. Warren Nutt of Rome, Ga., and Lynn Nutt of Ironton, Mo.; three daughters, Mrs. Charlie Sawyer of Hamburg, Mrs. Verna Mol of Kalamazoo, Mich., and Mrs. Annice Durham of Eureka, Cal.; a brother, John Nutt of San Diego, Cal.; a sister, Mrs. Clyde Hill of Springhill, La.; 26 grandchildren, and 19 great-grandchildren. Funeral will be at 2 p. m. Tuesday at First Baptist Church here by Rev. E. E. Griever and Rev. Stanley Jordan. Burial will be at Hamburg Cemetery by Jones Funeral Service.

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637 Arkansas Department of Vital Records. *Death Certificates*. Little Rock, AR, USA. Ancestry.com. Arkansas, Death Certificates, 1914-1969. Lehi, UT : Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2019. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/714744:61777?tid=&pid=&queryid=c9e6498c-ddb8-44b1-8392-209cfce4162e&_phsrc=IOU11&_phstart=successSource

638 Dew, Sarah Mae. *The Dew Line,* page 221.

639 Veazey, Ann Etheridge and Margery Gregory Miller. Family Bible records of Ashley County, Arkansas. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QHV-C3C7-39HL-R?cat=51125

Irene Eugenia Hudgens

Irene Eugenia Hudgens was born on February 17, 1888, in Beech Creek Township in Ashley County, Arkansas. [640] She was the daughter of Frederick Mortimer Hudgens (1836-1908) and Mildred Ann Hogue (1853-1926). She had one half-sibling, Virgil Mortimer Hudgens (1868-1942), and at least 12 full siblings.

Irene married William[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] Walter Nutt on March 6, 1907, in Ashley County, Arkansas. She inherited a ready-made family of 5 stepchildren the day they married. She and Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] had 9 children of their own. She no doubt carried her family through following the death of little Verlie 16 months into her marriage. Sadly, Verlie wouldn't be the last death of a child in the family. Irene would lose her first 2 children, Clement and Irma, 3 short years later. As previously mentioned, my understanding was that they died within minutes of each other after having eaten poisonous berries while playing outside. Family tradition is that Roger had a twin, a stillborn infant. The pain of losing 1 child, let alone 2 or 3, is unfathomable. Irene must have exhibited strong fortitude to make the most of whatever her life would look like following the deaths of her babies.

After Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] died, Grandmother Irene remained in Hamburg in their house on Cherry Street until her death.

She died on July 12, 1962, in Crossett, Arkansas. [641] She is buried at Hamburg Cemetery in Hamburg, Arkansas.

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[640] Arkansas Department of Vital Records. Birth Certificates. Little Rock, AR, USA. Ancestry.com. Arkansas, Birth Certificates, 1914-1922. Lehi, UT : Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2019. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/893059:61774

[641] Arkansas Department of Vital Records. *Death Certificates*, image 1754. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/808552:61777

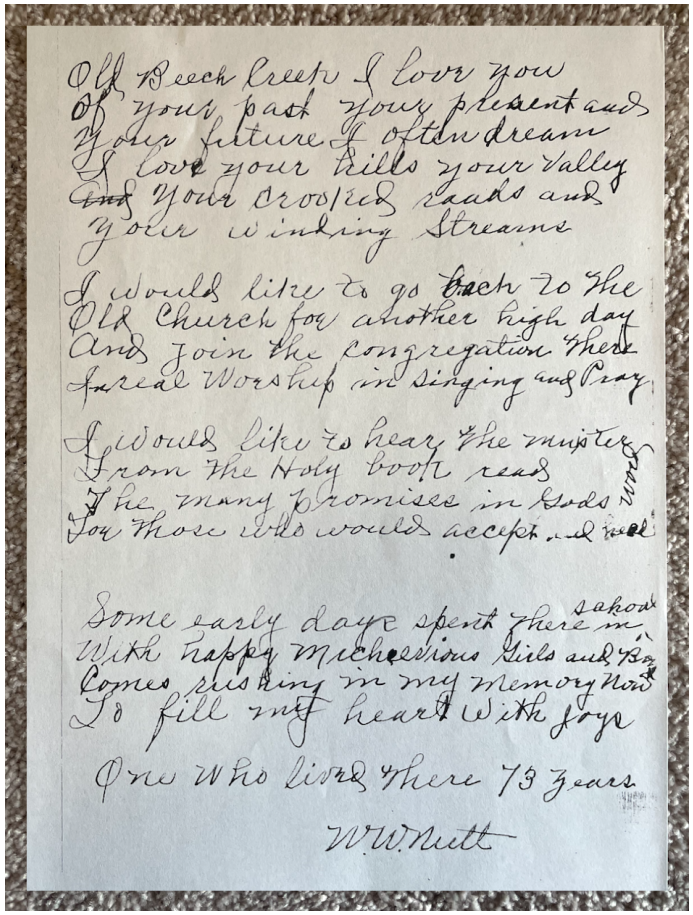
Timeline

1871	**5/9/1871** — Born in Ashley County, AR
1880	**1880 Census** — Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
1892	**2/24/1892** — Married Laura Hopkins in Ashley County, AR
	10/25/1892 — Birth of first child Lena[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.1] Myrtle Nutt, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
1895	**2/2/1895** — Birth of second child Herman[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.3] Elva Nutt, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
	3/12/1895 — State of Arkansas to Wm. W. Nutt, 80 acres
1897	**4/16/1897** — Birth of third child Lavelle[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.2] Clarence Nutt, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
1898	**1/12/1898** — Death of Laura[Hopkins] Nutt, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
1899	**3/5/1899** — Married Mildred Elizabeth “Bessie” Shipman, Ashley County, AR
1900	**1900 Census** — Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
	12/25/1900 — Birth of fourth child Verna[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.4] Christine Nutt, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
1902	Birth of fifth child Verlie[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.5] Bessie Nutt, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
	November 1902 — Commissioned as Justice of the Peace, Hamburg, Ashley County, AR
1903	**10/25/1903** — Death of Bessie[Shipman] Nutt, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
1904	**November 1904** — Resigned his position as fourth-class postmaster, Ashley County, AR
1906	**June 1906** — Elected as a Senior Deacon (S.D.) in his Masonic Order
	October 1906 — Commissioned as Justice of the Peace, Hamburg, Ashley County, AR
1907	**2/4/1907** - Mat and Corine Holland to W. W. Nutt, 6 acres
	3/6/1907 — Married Irene Eugenia Hudgens, Ashley County, AR
1908	Birth of sixth child Clement[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.6] Henley Nutt, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
	7/25/1908 — Death of Verlie[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.5] Bessie Nutt, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
1910	Birth of seventh child Irma[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.7] Lenora Nutt, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
	1910 Census — Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR

1911	**10/15/1911** — Death of Clement[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.6] Henley Nutt, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
	10/15/1911— Death of Irma[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.7] Lenora Nutt, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
1912	**January 1912** - Clerk of the Circuit Court for Ashley County, AR
	2/21/1912 — Member of the Associational Board of Bartholomew Baptist Association
	10/26/1912 — Birth of eighth child Woodrow[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.8] Wilson Nutt, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
1915	**10/21/1915** — Birth of ninth child William Roger[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.9] Nutt and tenth child, Roger's twin, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
1918	**5/8/1918** — Birth of eleventh child Uriel Wayne[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.11] Nutt, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
1920	**1920 Census** — Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
	7/28/1920 - W. W. and Irene Nutt executed an oil and gas lease with J. H. Hankins
1921	**10/30/1921** — Birth of twelfth child John Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.12] Nutt, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
1922	**March 1922** — Elected secretary for an organization of school directors of Ashley County
1924	**10/1/1924** — Birth of thirteenth child Annice[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.13] Aileene Nutt, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
1925	**11/13/1925** — Joined First Baptist Church in Hamburg, AR
1926	**5/17/1926** — Birth of fourteenth child Hugh[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.14] Lynn, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
1929	**9/4/1929** — Appointed to the Discipline Committee at FBC in Hamburg
1930	**1930 Census** — Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, AR
	9/10/1930 — Elected as assistant superintendent of Sunday School and as a messenger to the association at FBC Hamburg
1942	**10/2/1942** - W. W. and Irene Nutt executed an oil and gas mining lease with The Texas Company
1944	**1/31/1944** — W. F. and Bertie Bierbaum to William W. Nutt, town lots
	2/10/1944 — W. W. and Irene Nutt to Crossett Lumber Company, 80 acres
1945	**3/22/1945** — Ripley's Believe It Or Not
1950	**1950 Census** — Carter Township, Ashley County, AR
1957	**2/17/1957** — Died in Lake Village, Chicot County, AR

Beech Creek

The following poem was part of an article Papa Will wrote entitled “History of Beech Creek Related By An Old Resident”. It was published in *The Ashley County Ledger* on Thursday, April 6, 1950.



Old Beech Creek I love you
Of your past your present and
Your future I often dream
I love your hills your valley
And Your crooked roads and
Your winding Streams

I would like to go back to the
Old Church for another high day
And Join the congregation there
In real Worship in Singing and Pray

I would like to hear the minister
From the Holy book read
The many promises in Gods
For those who would accept and heed

Some early days spent there in
With happy Methodists Girls and Boys
Comes rushing in my memory now
To fill my heart with Joys

One Who lived There 73 years.

W.W. Nutt

Aunt Verna penned a poem about her home at Beech Creek in 1958. She described it as being rather nostalgic, but it expressed her feelings as she often went "Back to Beech Creek".

Today, I went back to Beech Creek
To the old church still sitting there
With a thousand jeweled memories
Sprinkled in her soft greying hair.

No bell-toned chimes call to worship,
No gilded spires point to the sky
But voices of a mighty choir - sand
"In the Sweet Bye."

No cushions are on the long pews,
No carpet the silent aisles haves,
For the feet that trod those worn floors
Needed naught else but "Jesus Saves."

There, many of God's great have stood
The wonderous old story to tell,
But there came to me, ringing clear
The ponderous voice of Bro. Bell.

I picked up an old worn hymn book,
And as I thumbed through the pages,
Those seated beneath the oil lamps
Stood up to sing "Rock of Ages."

As I sat there quietly thinking,
Mother and Aunt Em were so near,
I heard their voices in treble sing
"When I can Read My Title Clear."

I am sure I heard Mrs. Ralph laugh
I know I saw her radiant face,
As she lifted her voice Heav'n ward
In the strains of "Amazing Grace."

Many more than these I recalled
As I relived that yesterday,
But best of all I saw again
My father as he knelt to pray.

I went to the churchyard nearby -
For many now - a last retreat,
And as I stood among the stones
There came o'er the hill - "Till We Meet."

As the breeze played in the tree tops
It seemed to me, I'm confessing
It wafted these words from the leaves
"Come Thy Fount of Every Blessing."

I stood on the brow of the hill,
The sound of our buggy came to me
And as that buggy rolled away,
I heard, "Nearer My God To Thee."

So many who have made footprints there,
Long, Long ago have reached their goal,
Still, someone was standing by
Singing "Jesus Lover of My Soul."

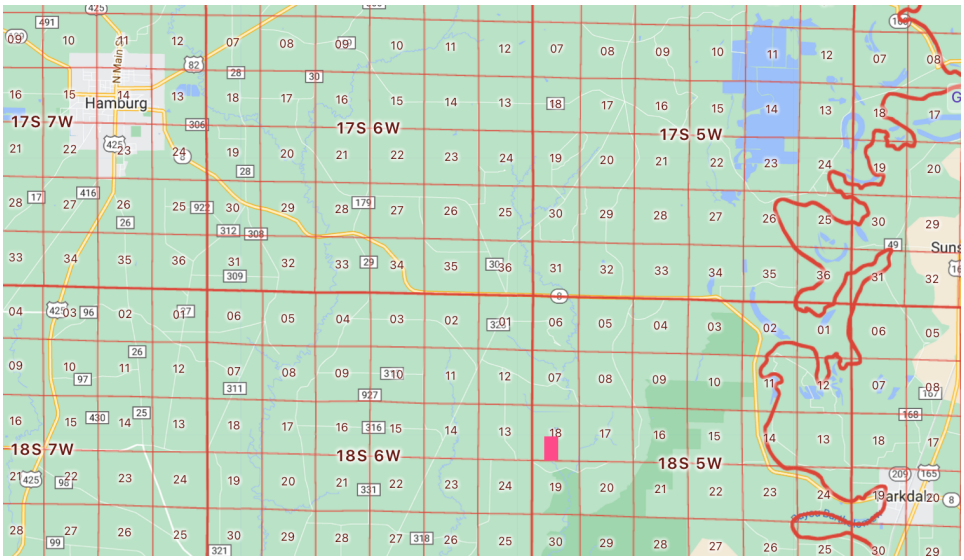
The day was drawing to a close,
Dark Shadows raced across the sky,
But I could not go my way
Until I heard "Blest Be the Tie."

I have had an abundant life,
Someone has always held my hand
To lead me past the rugged rocks
Safely beyond the shifting sand.

But, it will not always be so;
Adversities will come my way;
That's when I'll return to Beech Creek
To hear my father sing and pray.

Land Records

Acquired				Sold
3/12/1895	80 acres	E½ SW¼ Sec 18 T18S R5W	Deed / State of AR	2/10/1944 to Crossett Lumber Co
2/4/1907	6 acres	North end of West fractional half of the SW¼ Sec 18 T18S R5W	Deed / Holland	
1/31/1944	Town lots	Lots numbered Three (3), Four (4), Five (5) and South twenty-six and one-half feet of Lot Numbered Six (6) and all Lots Numbered Seven (7), Ten (10), Eleven (11), and Twelve (12) in Block Numbered Seven (7) of Dean and Savage Addition to Town of Hamburg, Ark	Deed / Bierbaum	8/20/1958 - Lot Number 3; North part of Lot Number 4 . . . South part of Lot Number 6 . . . and the North part of Lot Number 7
			Deed / Brewer	9/4/1964 - part of Lot Number 7 and all of Lot Numbers 10, 11, and 12
			Deed / Pamplin	12/29/1964 - south part of Lot Number 4 and all of Lot Number 5



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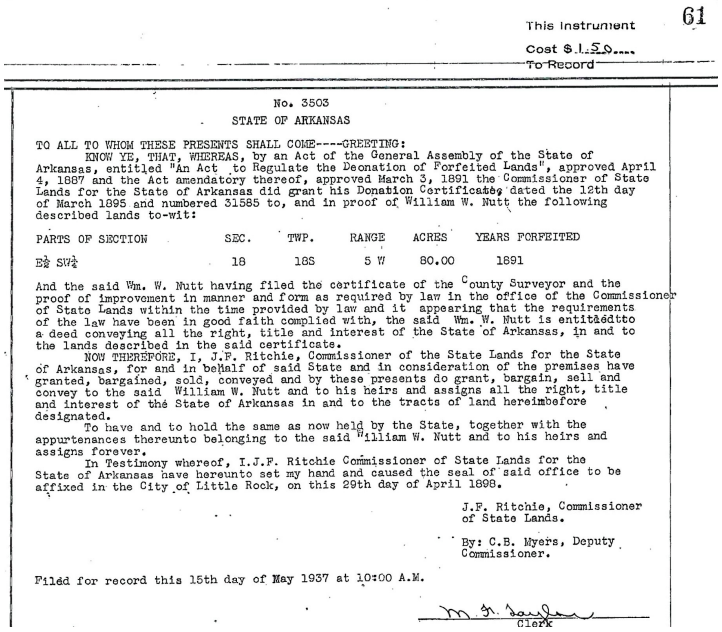
3/12/1895 - State of Arkansas to Wm. W. Nutt, 80 acres [642]

Whereas, by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas . . . approved April 4, 1887 and the Act amendatory thereof, approved March 3, 1891, the Commissioner of State Lands for the State of Arkansas did grant his Donation Certificate, dated the 12th day of March 1895 and numbered 31585 to, and in proof of William W. Nutt the following described lands to-wit: E½ SW¼ Section 18, Township 18S, Range 5W, 80 acres.

I, J. F. Ritchie, Commissioner of the State Lands for the State of Arkansas . . . by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and convey to the said William W. Nutt . . . the tracts of land herein before designated . . . on this 29th day of April 1898.



61

This Instrument
Cost $1.50
To Record

No. 3503
STATE OF ARKANSAS

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME----GREETING:
KNOW YE, THAT, WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Donation of Forfeited Lands", approved April 4, 1887 and the Act amendatory thereof, approved March 3, 1891 the Commissioner of State Lands for the State of Arkansas did grant his Donation Certificate dated the 12th day of March 1895 and numbered 31585 to, and in proof of William W. Nutt the following described lands to-wit:

PARTS OF SECTION	SEC.	TWP.	RANGE	ACRES	YEARS FORFEITED
E½ SW¼	18	18S	5 W	80.00	1891

And the said Wm. W. Nutt having filed the certificate of the County Surveyor and the proof of improvement in manner and form as required by law in the office of the Commissioner of State Lands within the time provided by law and it appearing that the requirements of the law have been in good faith complied with, the said Wm. W. Nutt is entitled to a deed conveying all the right, title and interest of the State of Arkansas, in and to the lands described in the said certificate.

NOW THEREFORE, I, J.F. Ritchie, Commissioner of the State Lands for the State of Arkansas, for and in behalf of said State and in consideration of the premises have granted, bargained, sold, conveyed and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell and convey to the said William W. Nutt and to his heirs and assigns all the right, title and interest of the State of Arkansas in and to the tracts of land hereinbefore designated.

To have and to hold the same as now held by the State, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging to the said William W. Nutt and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony whereof, I, J.F. Ritchie Commissioner of State Lands for the State of Arkansas have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of said office to be affixed in the City of Little Rock, on this 29th day of April 1898.

J.F. Ritchie, Commissioner of State Lands.

By: C.B. Myers, Deputy Commissioner.

Filed for record this 15th day of May 1937 at 10:00 A.M.

M. G. Daniel
Clerk

7/28/1920 - W. W. and Irene executed an oil and gas lease with J. H. Hankins on this property. [643]

10/2/1942 - W. W. and Irene entered into an oil and gas mining lease with The Texas Company on this property. [644]

12/15/1944 - The release by The Texas Company was executed on December 15, 1944. [645]

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642 Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds* > Book 28 > page 61.

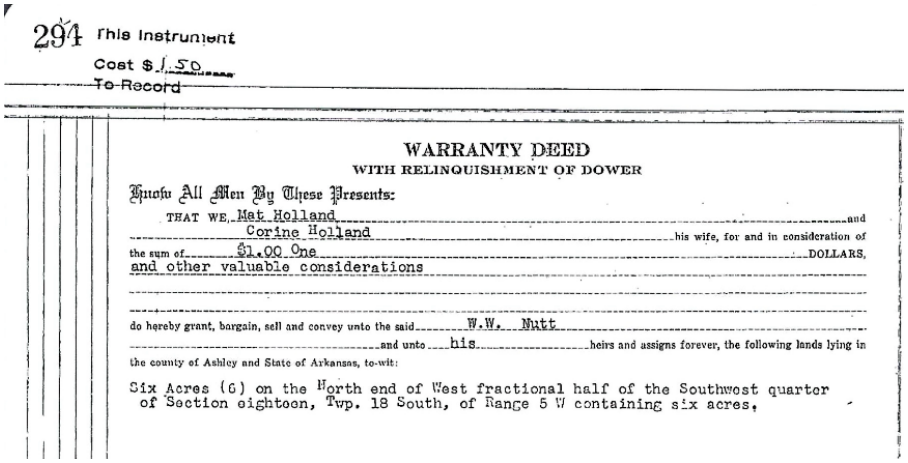
643 Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Miscellaneous* > Book M6 > page 244.

644 Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Miscellaneous* > Book M17 > page 21.

645 Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Miscellaneous* > Book M19 > page 13.

2/4/1907 - Mat and Corine Holland to W. W. Nutt [646]

This was a Warranty Deed with Relinquishment of Dower for *six acres (6) on the North end of West fractional half of the Southwest quarter of Section eighteen, Twp. 18 South, of Range 5 W containing six acres.*



294 This Instrument
Cost $ 1.50
To Record

WARRANTY DEED
WITH RELINQUISHMENT OF DOWER

Know All Men By These Presents:

THAT WE, Mat Holland and Corine Holland his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of $1.00 One DOLLARS, and other valuable considerations

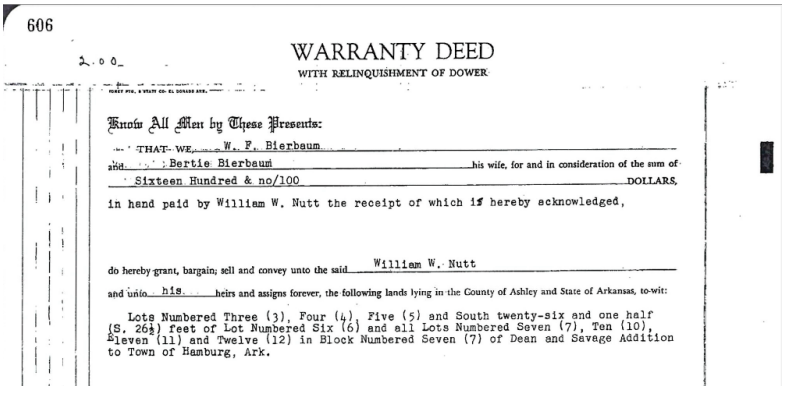
do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said W.W. Nutt and unto his heirs and assigns forever, the following lands lying in the county of Ashley and State of Arkansas, to-wit:

Six Acres (6) on the North end of West fractional half of the Southwest quarter of Section eighteen, Twp. 18 South, of Range 5 W containing six acres.

1/31/1944 - W. F. and Bertie Bierbaum to William[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] W. Nutt [647]

This was a Warranty Deed with Relinquishment of Dower for *lots numbered Three (3), Four (4), Five (5) and South twenty-six and one-half feet of Lot Numbered Six (6) and all Lots Numbered Seven (7), Ten (10), Eleven (11), and Twelve (12) in Block Numbered Seven (7) of Dean and Savage Addition to Town of Hamburg, Ark.*

I seem to recall that Papa Will, Grandmother Irene, and my Dad (Hugh Lynn) moved to town during his senior year in high school. This document would support that as Dad graduated in 1944.



606

2.00

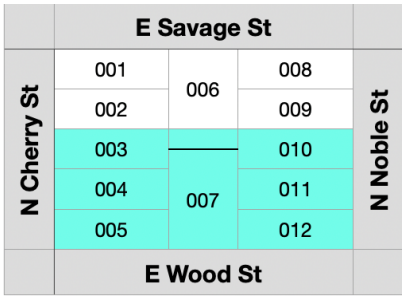
WARRANTY DEED
WITH RELINQUISHMENT OF DOWER

Know All Men by These Presents:

THAT WE, W. F. Bierbaum and Bertie Bierbaum his wife, for and in consideration of the sum of Sixteen Hundred & no/100 DOLLARS, in hand paid by William W. Nutt the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged,

do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said William W. Nutt and unto his heirs and assigns forever, the following lands lying in the County of Ashley and State of Arkansas, to-wit:

Lots Numbered Three (3), Four (4), Five (5) and South twenty-six and one half (S. 26½) feet of Lot Numbered Six (6) and all Lots Numbered Seven (7), Ten (10), Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) in Block Numbered Seven (7) of Dean and Savage Addition to Town of Hamburg, Ark.

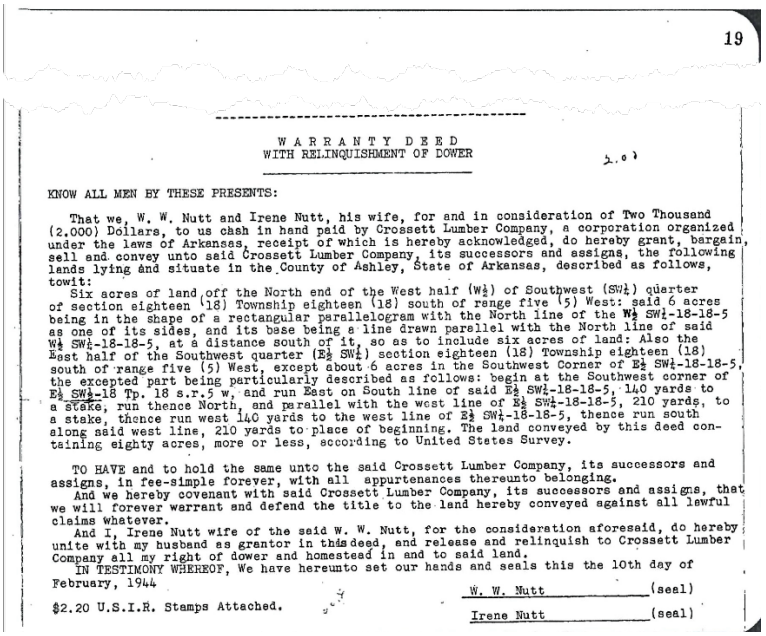


646 Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds* > Book 27 > page 294.

647 Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds* > Book 32 > page 606.

2/10/1944 - W. W. and Irene Nutt to Crossett Lumber Company, 80 acres [648]

This was a Warranty Deed with Relinquishment of Dower for *six acres of land off the North end of the West half (W½) of Southwest (SW¼) quarter of section eighteen (18) Township eighteen (18) south of range five (5) west . . . the land conveyed by this deed containing eighty acres, more or less . . .*



19

WARRANTY DEED
WITH RELINQUISHMENT OF DOWER

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, W. W. Nutt and Irene Nutt, his wife, for and in consideration of Two Thousand (2,000) Dollars, to us cash in hand paid by Crossett Lumber Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Arkansas, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto said Crossett Lumber Company, its successors and assigns, the following lands lying and situate in the County of Ashley, State of Arkansas, described as follows, towit:

Six acres of land off the North end of the West half (W½) of Southwest (SW¼) quarter of section eighteen (18) Township eighteen (18) south of range five (5) West: said 6 acres being in the shape of a rectangular parallelogram with the North line of the W½ SW¼-18-18-5 as one of its sides, and its base being a line drawn parallel with the North line of said W½ SW¼-18-18-5, at a distance south of it, so as to include six acres of land: Also the East half of the Southwest quarter (E½ SW¼) section eighteen (18) Township eighteen (18) south of range five (5) West, except about 6 acres in the Southwest Corner of E½ SW¼-18-18-5, the excepted part being particularly described as follows: begin at the Southwest corner of E½ SW¼-18 Tp. 18 s.r.5 w, and run East on South line of said E½ SW¼-18-18-5, 140 yards to a stake, run thence North, and parallel with the west line of E½ SW¼-18-18-5, 210 yards, to a stake, thence run west 140 yards to the west line of E½ SW¼-18-18-5, thence run south along said west line, 210 yards to place of beginning. The land conveyed by this deed containing eighty acres, more or less, according to United States Survey.

TO HAVE and to hold the same unto the said Crossett Lumber Company, its successors and assigns, in fee-simple forever, with all appurtenances thereunto belonging.

And we hereby covenant with said Crossett Lumber Company, its successors and assigns, that we will forever warrant and defend the title to the land hereby conveyed against all lawful claims whatever.

And I, Irene Nutt wife of the said W. W. Nutt, for the consideration aforesaid, do hereby unite with my husband as grantor in this deed, and release and relinquish to Crossett Lumber Company all my right of dower and homestead in and to said land.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have hereunto set our hands and seals this the 10th day of February, 1944

$2.20 U.S.I.R. Stamps Attached.

W. W. Nutt (seal)

Irene Nutt (seal)

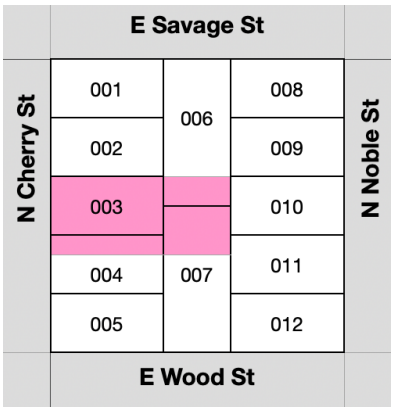
[648] Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds* > Book 33 > page 19.

8/20/1958 - Irene Nutt, widow of Wiliam W. Nutt, deceased, to Frederick and Janice Sivils [649]

This was a Warranty Deed with Relinquishment of Dower for *all of Lot Number Three (3); and the North 34 feet of Lot Number Four (4) . . . and the South 26 and one-half feet of Lot Number Six (6) . . . and the North 60 and one-half feet of Lot Number Seven (7) . . . all being in Block Number Seven (7) of the Dean and Savage Addition to the Town of Hamburg, Arkansas.*

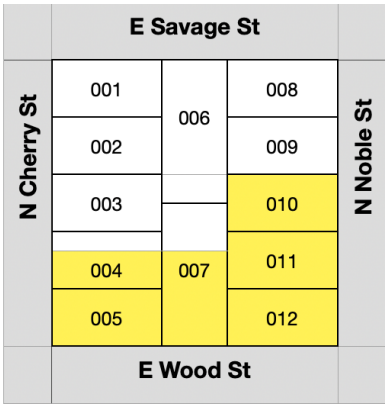
The deed was also signed by the heirs at law of William W. Nutt, deceased: *Woodrow W. Nutt and Luna Nutt, his wife; Lavelle C. Nutt and Alice Nutt, his wife; Verna Nutt Mol; Herman E. Nutt and Eula Nutt, his wife; Hugh L. Nutt and Frances Nutt, his wife; Annice Nutt Durham; Warren Nutt and Bonnie Nutt, his wife; Wayne U. Nutt and Edna Nutt, his wife; W. Roger Nutt and Bernice Nutt, his wife; and Lena Nutt Sawyer.*

Additionally, each "Nutt" daughter and each "Nutt" wife released and relinquished all rights of dower and homestead in and to the said lands.



In effect, Grandmother Irene[Hudgens] retained the south part of Lot Number 4, all of Lot Number 5, the south part of Lot No 7, and all of Lot Numbers 10, 11, and 12. After her death, various warranty deeds disposed of the remaining property:

- **September 4, 1964** — part of Lot Number 7 and all of Lot Numbers 10, 11, and 12 to Bobby Brewer et al [650]
- **December 29, 1964** — south part of Lot Number 4 and all of Lot Number 5 to Charlie and Claudene Pamplin [651]



649 Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds* > Book 50 > pages 206-207.

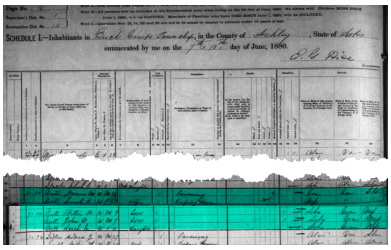
650 Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds* > Book 77 > pages 511, 517.

651 Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds* > Book 79 > pages 83.

Census Records

1880 United States Federal Census, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas

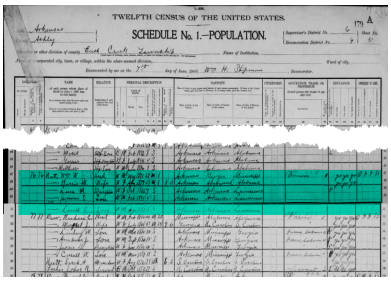
This is the first census for Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1]. He was 9 years old when the census was taken. The census included 2 of his 4 siblings, John[1.1.4.4.1.1.2] and Clyde[1.1.4.4.1.1.3]. Garland and Florence were not yet born.



As previously noted, Arkansas does not have an extant 1890 federal census. Most of the 1890 census population schedules were badly damaged by a fire in the Commerce Department Building in January 1921. Only remnants for a few states are in existence.

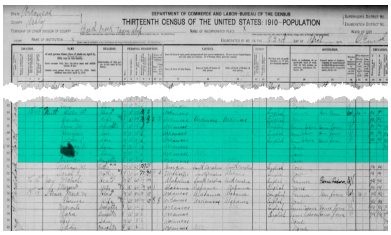
1900 United States Federal Census, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas

Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] and Bessie[Shipman] were counted in 1900 with Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] and Laura's[Hopkins] 3 children, Lena M., Herman E., and Lavelle C. Laura[Hopkins] died in 1898 and Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] married Bessie[Shipman] in 1899.



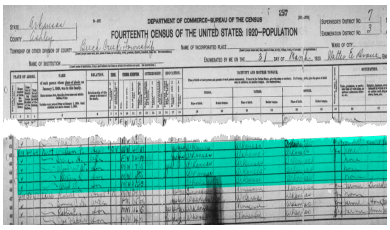
1910 United States Federal Census, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas

Bessie[Shipman] died in 1903 and Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] married Irene[Hudgens] in 1907. This census includes all of Papa Will's[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] children born by 1910 except Verlie[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.5] who died in 1908, as well as his parents Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] and Sarah[Dew]. Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] was incorrectly recorded as William on this census. FamilySearch had this record indexed with the last name Hutt making it a bit hard to find. I have since corrected it.



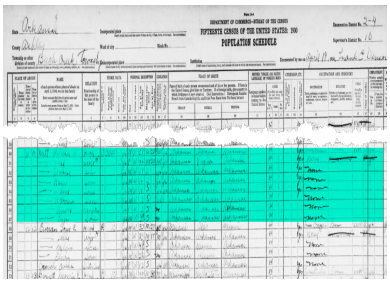
1920 United States Federal Census, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas

By 1920, Lena[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.1] and Lavelle[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.3] had married and were counted in their own households. I did not find a 1920 census record for Herman[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.2]. Verna[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.4] was living with her uncle, William Henry Shipman, in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Also reflected in this census were the deaths of Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] and Grandmother Irene's[Hudgens] 2 oldest children Clement[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.6] and Irma[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.7]. The tradition I always heard was that they died within minutes of each other after eating poisonous berries while outside playing.



1930 United States Federal Census, Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas

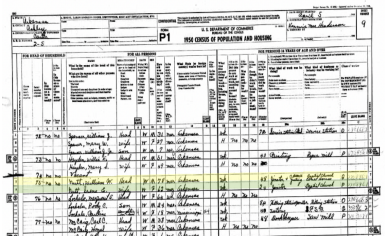
All 6 of Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] and Grandmother Irene's[Hudgens] surviving children appeared on this census, Woodrow[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.8], Roger[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.9], Wayne[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.11], Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.12], Annice[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.13], and (Hugh) Lynn[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.14].



I did not find a **1940 U. S. Federal Census** for Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1].

1950 United States Federal Census, Carter Township, Ashley County, Arkansas

Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] and Grandmother Irene[Hudgens] "moved to town" in 1944. This census noted Papa Will's[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] appointment as a Justice of the Peace and that they were janitors at the Baptist Church.



Tax Records

As previously mentioned, tax rolls for Ashley County for 1869 to 1894 are digitized on FamilySearch. The first recorded instance of Papa Will[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] having paid personal property tax was in 1894. He would have been 21 in 1892 and was probably taxed in 1892 and 1893, but those volumes are not extant. Subsequent records for real estate and personal property for 1895 and after are housed at the County Courthouse in Hamburg.

Children of William[1.1.4.4.1.1.1] Walter Nutt

Lena[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.1] Myrtle Nutt

(Laura Hopkins)

Lena[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.1] Myrtle Nutt was born on October 25, 1892, in Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas. She married Charles Oren Sawyer in Ashley County on December 26, 1915. Charlie was born on July 25, 1888, and died on December 28, 1963. Lena[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.1] died on April 22, 1970. They are buried at Hamburg Cemetery, Ashley County, Arkansas. They had 1 daughter and 4 sons.

Herman[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.2] Elva Nutt

(Laura Hopkins)

Herman[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.3] Elva Nutt was born on February 2, 1895, in Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas. He married Eula Mae Gill. Eula was born on March 27, 1897. Herman died in San Antonio, Texas, on February 28, 1965. Eula died in San Antonio on April 14, 1965. They are buried in Sunset Memorial Park, San Antonio, Texas. They had 1 son.

Lavelle[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.3] Clarence Nutt

(Laura Hopkins)

LaVelle[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.2] Clarence Nutt was born on April 16, 1897, in Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas. He married Alice Ophelia McDuffie in Ashley County on September 21, 1919. Alice was born on April 10, 1899, and died on September 30, 1994. Lavelle died on December 13, 1980, in Eudora, Arkansas. They are buried in Eudora Cemetery, Eudora, Arkansas. They had 2 daughters and 1 son.

Verna[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.4] Christine Nutt

(Mildred Elizabeth "Bessie" Shipman)

Verna[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.4] Christine Nutt was born on December 25, 1900, in Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas. She married Johaness Mol on October 4, 1935, in Ashley County at the age of 34. They did not have any children. Verna[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.4] died on December 8, 1989, in Little Rock, Arkansas. She is buried at Pine Crest Memorial Park in Pulaski County, Arkansas.

Obituary: "Verna Nutt Mol, 88, died Friday, December 8, 1989, in Little Rock, Arkansas. She was the daughter of W. W. Nutt and Bessie (Shipman) Nutt and a member of the Second Baptist Church in Little Rock. She graduated from Hamburg High School, Chillicothe Business College (Chillicothe, Missouri), Ouachita Baptist College and had a master's degree from the University of Missouri. She taught school at Bauxite, Stamps, and DeQueen. She married Joe Mol in 1933 and lived in Michigan until 1957 when she returned to Hamburg. She then taught in Portland until her retirement."

Verlie[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.5] Bessie Nutt

(Mildred Elizabeth "Bessie" Shipman)

Verlie[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.5] Bessie Nutt was born in 1902 in Beech Creek Cemetery, Ashley County, Arkansas, and died on July 25, 1908. [652] She is buried at Beech Creek Cemetery in Ashley County, Arkansas. The Warren M. Nutt Family Bible recorded a death date of July 18, 1908.

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652 Lee, Alice Kennedy. *Excerpts from the Ashley County Eagle Arkansas 1889 - 1914,* Page 144. www.argenweb.net/ashley/AshleyCountyEagleExcerpts.pdf

Clement[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.6] Henley Nutt

(Irene Eugenia Hudgens)

Clement[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.6] Henley Nutt was born in 1908 in Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas, and died on October 15, 1911. He is buried at Beech Creek Cemetery in Ashley County, Arkansas. The Warren M. Nutt Family Bible recorded a death date of October 5, 1911.

Irma[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.7] Lenora Nutt

(Irene Eugenia Hudgens)

Irma[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.7] Lenora Nutt was born on March 3, 1910, in Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas, and died on October 15, 1911. She is buried at Beech Creek Cemetery in Ashley County, Arkansas. The Warren M. Nutt Family Bible recorded a death date of October 5, 1911.

Woodrow[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.8] Wilson Nutt

(Irene Eugenia Hudgens)

Woodrow[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.8] Wilson Nutt was born on October 26, 1912, in Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas. He married Luna McDuffie in Ashley County on July 3, 1933. Woodrow[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.8] enlisted in the army on April 25, 1945. [653] Luna was born on July 24, 1914, and died on March 11, 1985. Woodrow[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.8] died on August 19, 2001, in Monticello, Arkansas. They are buried at Cleveland Cemetery in Hamburg, Ashley County, Arkansas. They had 3 daughters and 1 son.

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[653] Ashley County, Arkansas. *World War II Army Enlistments*. Submitted by Joy Fisher, June 15, 2007. http://files.usgwarchives.net/ar/ashley/military/wwii/enlistmentg.txt

William Roger[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.9] Nutt & twin[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.10]

(Irene Eugenia Hudgens)

William Roger[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.9] Nutt was born on October 21, 1915, in Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas. He married Bernice Mildred Boyd in Ashley County on October 14, 1937. Bernice was born on March 16, 1913, and died on February 25, 1994. Roger[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.9] enlisted in the army on September 1, 1944. [654] He died on November 27, 2009, in Bastrop, Louisiana. They are buried in Hamburg Cemetery in Hamburg, Ashley County, Arkansas. Family tradition is that Roger's[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.10] twin was stillborn. One online "unsourced" Ancestry family tree indicated the twin died 4 days later. They had 2 sons and 2 daughters.

An interesting piece of trivia from Roger, Jr. — Uncle Charlie Sawyer was appointed postmaster by Franklin Roosevelt. He retired as postmaster while Eisenhower was president. At the time, Uncle Roger worked as a substitute at the post office. When Uncle Charlie retired, Carl Moffitt said to give the position to Mr. (Roger) Nutt. At the time, he was the only postmaster who was a Democrat ever appointed by a Republican.

Uriel Wayne[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.11] Nutt

(Irene Eugenia Hudgens)

Uriel Wayne[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.11] Nutt was born on May 8, 1918, in Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas. He first married Edith Judith Clark in Comanche County, Oklahoma, on April 12, 1941, when Wayne[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.11] was stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. [655] Judith was born on May 16, 1923, and died in 1975. They had a daughter before divorcing. He next married Edna Elizabeth Roberts. Edna was born on February 18, 1918. They did not have any children. Edna died on April 17, 1987. Wayne[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.11] enlisted in the army on April 22, 1946. [656] He died in Hopkins, South Carolina, on October 14, 2017.

Wayne[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.11] and Edna have a grave marker at Brown's Chapel Cemetery in Richland County, South Carolina. Wayne[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.11] also has a grave marker at Fort Jackson National Cemetery in Richland County. The FindaGrave Memorial for Brown's Chapel Cemetery for Wayne[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.11] is designated as a cenotaph which means a monument to someone buried elsewhere. That indicates Wayne's[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.11] actual interment was at Fort Jackson.

Another interesting tidbit of trivia regards Uncle Wayne's[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.11] name. He was born Uriel Wayne Nutt. He registered for the draft as Wayne Ueral Nutt. He knew that the army would refer to him by his first name and he didn't want to be known as Uriel Nutt. Similarly, my dad Hugh[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.14] Lynn was called Lynn growing up until he went to the Army. He came out known as Hugh.

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654 Ashley County, Arkansas. *World War II Army Enlistments*. Submitted by Joy Fisher, June 15, 2007. http://files.usgwarchives.net/ar/ashley/military/wwii/enlistmentg.txt

655 Oklahoma, County Marriages, 1890-1995, FamilySearch, Entry for Wayne Nutt and Judy Clark, 12 Apr 1941. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VXLK-G1G

656 Ashley County, Arkansas. *World War II Army Enlistments*. Submitted by Joy Fisher, June 15, 2007. http://files.usgwarchives.net/ar/ashley/military/wwii/enlistmentg.txt

John Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.12] Nutt

(Irene Eugenia Hudgens)

John Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.12] Nutt was born on August 30, 1921, in Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas. He married Bonnie Dean Walker in Jefferson County, Alabama, on June 18, 1848. [657] Bonnie was born on July 8, 1924, in Birmingham, Alabama, and died in Covington, Georgia, on November 23, 2022. Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.12] died in Covington, Georgia, on October 3, 2010. Their ashes are at the prayer lake and woods on the grounds of the North American Mission Office of the Southern Baptist Convention in Alpharetta, Georgia. They had 2 daughters and 3 sons.

Annice[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.13] Aileene Nutt

(Irene Eugenia Hudgens)

Annice[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.13] Aileene Nutt was born on October 1, 1924, in Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas. She married Stanley Stephens Durham in Little Rock, Arkansas, on March 31, 1945. Stanley was born on November 25, 1921, in Cabot, Arkansas, and died in Medford, Oregon, on June 2, 2009. Annice[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.13] died in Medford, Oregon, on February 15, 2012. They are buried at Eagle Point National Cemetery in Eagle Point, Oregon. They had 2 sons and 1 daughter.

Hugh[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.14] Lynn Nutt

(Irene Eugenia Hudgens)

Hugh[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.14] Lynn was born on May 17, 1926, in Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas. He enlisted in 1944 for World War II and service in He married Farry Frances Barton in Charleston, Franklin County, Arkansas, on December 21, 1951, after returning from service in the Korean Conflict. [658] Frances was born in Vesta, Franklin County, Arkansas, on August 31, 1928. Hugh[1.1.4.4.1.1.1.14] died on November 12, 2016, in Rogers, Arkansas. Frances died on August 16, 2021, in Conway, Arkansas. They are buried at the Missouri Veterans Cemetery in Springfield, Greene County, Missouri. They had 1 daughter and 2 sons.

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657 *Alabama County Marriages, 1809-1950,* page 520 > image 133. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VZVR-Z76

658 Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Marriage Records - Groom* > Book 19 > page 42.

Nutt Descendancy Charts

1 — William Nutt (c.1705—c.1758; m: Elenor)

1.1 — Andrew Nutt (c.1726—bet.1800-1810; m: Jannett, Margaret)

1.1.1 — William Nutt (c.1759—1818; m: Jane “unknown")

1.1.2 — Andrew Nutt (c.1764—1815; m: Jane Thomson)

1.1.3 — Matthew Nutt (c.1765—1837; m: Elizabeth “unknown”)

1.1.4 — Samuel Nutt (c.1766—1854; m: Jane Mackey)

1.2 — William Nutt (c.1730—1797; m: Agnes Hood)

1.2.1 — Elizabeth Nutt (c.1756; m: Robert[1.4.5] McCain)

1.2.2 — Mary Nutt (c.1758)

1.2.3 — Eleanor Nutt (1763—1825; m: Peter Thomson)

1.2.4 — William Nutt (1766-1862; m: Mary McCown)

1.2.5 — Agnes Nutt (c.1774; m: John Hood)

1.3 — John Nutt (c.1732—aft.1789; m: Catherine Cowsart/Cousart)

1.3.1 — John Nutt

1.3.2 — Martha Nutt (c.1774—1849; m: James Patrick Martin)

1.3.3 — Margaret Nutt (Greer)

1.4 — Mary Eleanor Nutt (c.1733—1789; m: Hugh McCain)

1.4.1 — Jane McCain (1750-1767)

1.4.2 — John S. McCain (1753—1835)

1.4.3 — William S. McCain (1755–1823)

1.4.4 — Eleanor McCain (1757–1784)

1.4.5 — Robert McCain (c.1759; m: Elizabeth[1.2.1] Nutt)

1.4.6 — Hugh McCain (1761–1832)

1.4.7 — James McCain (c.1763—1827)

1.4.8 — Andrew McCain (1765—1844)

1.4.9 — Joseph Nutt McCain (1777-1863)

1 — William Nutt (c.1705—c.1758; m: Elenor)

1.1 — Andrew Nutt (c.1726—bet.1800-1810; m: Jannett, Margaret)

1.1.1 — William Nutt (c.1759–1818; m: Jane “unknown")

1.1.1.1 — Sarah Nutt (c.1783—c.1806; m: Isaac Sparks)

1.1.1.2 — John Nutt (c.1787—c.1824; m: Polly East)

1.1.1.3 — Katherine Nutt (1789—1877; m: James McKelroy)

1.1.1.4 — Archibald Nutt (c.1795—aft.1860)

1.1.1.5 — William Nutt (c.1797; m: Mariah Gathright)

1.1.1.6 — Agnes Nutt (1801— aft.1860; m: William Miles)

1 — William Nutt (c.1705—c.1758; m: Elenor)

1.1 — Andrew Nutt (c.1726—bet.1800-1810; m: Jannett, Margaret)

1.1.2 — Andrew Nutt (c.1764—1815; m: Jane Thomson)

1.1.2.1 — John Nutt (c.1795—1823; m: Martha Edmonson)

1.1.2.1.1 — John T. Nutt (1822—1862; m: Elizabeth Temperance Vaughn)

1.1.2.1.1.1 — Martha Jane Nutt (1848—1889)

1.1.2.1.1.2 — John Thomas Nutt, Jr. (1853—1924)

1.1.2.1.1.3 — Mary Elizabeth Nutt (1855—1923)

1.1.2.1.1.4 — Joseph Benjamin Nutt (1860—1922)

1.1.2.1.1.5 — Richard J. Nutt (1862-1924)

1.1.2.2 — James Nutt (c.1798—1825)

1.1.2.3 — Andrew Nutt (1800—1829)

1.1.2.4 — Jane Nutt (bet.1801-1810—1832; m: William B. Kimbrough)

1.1.2.4.1 — Sarah Jane Kimbrough (1832—1872)

1.1.2.5 — Margaret Nutt (1810—1891; m: Sanders Colbert)

1.1.2.5.1 — John Colbert (1836—1863)

1.1.2.5.2 — James Colbert (1838—1922)

1.1.2.5.3 — Nathaniel Colbert (1840—1862)

1.1.2.5.4 — Sarah Ann Colbert (1842—1901)

1.1.2.6 — Nancy Ann Nutt (bet.1811-1815—1841; m: John C. Goss, William B. Kimbrough)

1.1.2.6.1 — Mary Jane Goss (1828-1851)

1.1.2.6.2 — Margaret Ann Kimbrough (1834—1907)

1.1.2.6.3 — Martha Minerva Kimbrough (1836—1864)

1.1.2.6.4 — Jesse William Kimbrough (1838—1895)

1 — William Nutt (c.1705—c.1758; m: Elenor)

1.1 — Andrew Nutt (c.1726—bet.1800-1810; m: Jannett, Margaret)

1.1.3 — Matthew Nutt (c.1765—1837; m: Elizabeth “unknown”)

1.1.3.1 — William Nutt (c.1798; m:unknown, Mary Smith)

1 — William Nutt (c.1705—c.1758; m: Elenor)

1.1 — Andrew Nutt (c.1726—bet.1800-1810; m: Jannett, Margaret)

1.1.4 — Samuel Nutt (c.1766—1854; m: Jane Mackey)

1.1.4.1 — John Nutt (c.1789—1820; m: Dinah English)

1.1.4.2 — Andrew Nutt (1790—1854; m: Jane Curry)

1.1.4.3 — Jennifer “Jane” Nutt (bet.1795-1800—aft.1870; m: John Barkley)

1.1.4.4 — Jonathan Nutt (c.1798—aft.1867; m: Eleanor Martin)

1.1.4.5 — Samuel R. Nutt (1799—aft.1866; m: Agnes Barkley)

1.1.4.6 — Thomas Nutt (c.1802)

1.1.4.7 — William B. Nutt (1805—1863; m: Rosanna Harkness)

1.1.4.8 — Elizabeth Nutt (1810—1857; m: Robert Harkness)

1.1.4.9 — David Nutt (1814—1860; m: Elizabeth Morris)

1 — William Nutt (c.1705—c.1758; m: Elenor)

1.1 — Andrew Nutt (c.1726—bet.1800-1810; m: Jannett, Margaret)

1.1.4 — Samuel Nutt (c.1766—1854; m: Jane Mackey)

1.1.4.1 — John Nutt (c.1789—1820; m: Dinah English)

1.1.4.1.1 — Samuel A. Nutt (1812—1884; m: Rebecca Jane Howard)

1.1.4.1.2 — Sarah Nutt (1813—c.1844; m: Henry Greer)

1.1.4.1.2.1 - William S. Greer (1838-1885)

1.1.4.1.2.2 - Fredrick Greer (c.1844-1910)

1.1.4.1.3 — Mary Ann Nutt (bet.1811-1819—aft.1850; m: William Collier)

1.1.4.1.4 — Eliza Nutt (aft.1820—before.1830)

1 — William Nutt (c.1705—c.1758; m: Elenor)

1.1 — Andrew Nutt (c.1726—bet.1800-1810; m: Jannett, Margaret)

1.1.4 — Samuel Nutt (c.1766—1854; m: Jane Mackey)

1.1.4.2 — Andrew Nutt (1790—1854; m: Jane Curry)

1.1.4.2.1 — William Christopher Nutt (1811—1857; m: Desdemona Newberry)

1.1.4.2.2 — Samuel M. Nutt (1815—aft.1860; m: Damaris Jackson)

1.1.4.2.3 — John C. Nutt (c.1817; m: Mary Ann Strickland)

1.1.4.2.4 — Caroline Jane Nutt (1819—aft.1880; m: Enoch Jackson)

1.1.4.2.5 — Mary Ann Nutt (1823—1858; m: Asher Jackson)

1.1.4.2.6 — Elizabeth “Eliza” Jane Nutt (c.1824; m: James Bosworth)

1.1.4.2.7 — Harriet M. Nutt (1827—1876; m: Cicero Epps)

1 — William Nutt (c.1705—c.1758; m: Elenor)

1.1 — Andrew Nutt (c.1726—bet.1800-1810; m: Jannett, Margaret)

1.1.4 — Samuel Nutt (c.1766—1854; m: Jane Mackey)

1.1.4.3 — Jennifer “Jane” Nutt (bet.1795-1800—aft.1870; m: John Barkley)

1.1.4.3.1 — George Barkley (b: c.1816, d: bef.1830)

1.1.4.3.2 — Jane Avaline Barkley (c.1818—aft.1870; m: John Robertson)

1.1.4.3.3 — Elizabeth Ann Barkley (c.1819—aft.1842)

1.1.4.3.4 — Nancy G. Barkley (b: bet.1821-1825)

1.1.4.3.5 — John Nutt Barkley (1819—1862; m: Mary Moore)

1 — William Nutt (c.1705—c.1758; m: Elenor)

1.1 — Andrew Nutt (c.1726—bet.1800-1810; m: Jannett, Margaret)

1.1.4 — Samuel Nutt (c.1766—1854; m: Jane Mackey)

1.1.4.4 — Jonathan Nutt (c.1798—aft.1867; m: Eleanor Martin, Lucinda “unknown")

(Eleanor Martin)

1.1.4.4.1 — James Martin Nutt (1819—1862; m: Sarah Ann Chapman)

1.1.4.4.2 - a son, perhaps Samuel C. Nutt (b: c.1823)

1.1.4.4.3 - a son, perhaps David D. Nutt (b: c1825)

1.1.4.4.4 - a son

1.1.4.4.5 - a son

(Lucinda “unknown”)

1.1.4.4.6 - Lonely Anna Nutt (1852—1910; m: Robert P. Greer, William Madison Olive)

1.1.4.4.7 - N. G. Nutt (b: c.1855)

1.1.4.4.8 - R. B. Nutt (b: c.1858)

1 — William Nutt (c.1705—c.1758; m: Elenor)

1.1. — Andrew Nutt (c.1726—bet.1800-1810; m: Jannett, Margaret)

1.1.4 - Samuel Nutt (c.1766—1854; m: Jane Mackey)

1.1.4.5 — Samuel R. Nutt (1799—aft.1866; m: Agnes Barkley)

1.1.4.5.1 - William Barkley Nutt (1824—1782; m: Mary Jane Newberry)

1.1.4.5.2 - Stephen Martin Nutt (1827—1903; m: Sarah Belk)

1.1.4.5.3 - Andrew Samuel Nutt (1834—1891; m: Harriet Young)

1 — William Nutt (c.1705—c.1758; m: Elenor)

1.1. — Andrew Nutt (c.1726—bet.1800-1810; m: Jannett, Margaret)

1.1.4 - Samuel Nutt (c.1766—1854; m: Jane Mackey)

1.1.4.7 — William B. Nut (1805—1863; m: Rosanna Harkness)

1.1.4.7.1 — Elizabeth “Eliza” Ann Nutt (1827—bet.1860-1865; m: Harold N. Byars)

1.1.4.7.2 — Mary Jane Nutt (d: 1901; m: William Strickland, Col John Louis Moore)

1.1.4.7.3 — James B. Nutt (1829—1862; m: Mary Isabella Moore)

1.1.4.7.4 — William C. Nutt (1831—1900; m: Charlotte Elizabeth Moore)

1.1.4.7.5 — Nancy G. Nutt (1833—1910; m: Samuel Jones Slaton)

1.1.4.7.5.1 — William C. Slaton (b: 1859)

1.1.4.7.5.2 — Samuel Slaton, Jr.

1.1.4.7.6 — Samuel David Nutt (1835–1916; m: Chloe Woodward, Parmelia Breed)

1.1.4.7.7 — Rosanna Ellen Nutt (1838-1922; m: W. B. Lewis, Harrison Turner Glass)

1.1.4.7.8 — Martha Ann Nutt (b: 1839; m: Tom Breed)

1.1.4.7.9 — R. W. Nutt (b: 1842)

1.1.4.7.10 — M. S. Nutt (b: bet.1847-1849)

1.1.4.7.11 — Jason T. Nutt (1849—1893)

1.1.4.7.12 — John Harkness Nutt (1850–1893; m: Samantha Hodges, Emma Duke, Sarah Barfield)

1.1.4.7.13 — Thomas Richard Nutt (1851–1926; m: Annie Crawford, Sarah Frances Patrick Wise)

1 — William Nutt (c.1705—c.1758; m: Elenor)

1.1. — Andrew Nutt (c.1726—bet.1800-1810; m: Jannett, Margaret)

1.1.4 - Samuel Nutt (c.1766—1854; m: Jane Mackey)

1.1.4.8 — Elizabeth Nutt (1810—1857; m: Robert Harkness)

1.1.4.8.1 — Margaret J. Harkness (1827—1918; m: William Sherard)

1.1.4.8.2 — Emily A. Harkness (1828—1907; m: John Henry Barnes)

1.1.4.8.3 — Eliza A. Harkness (b: 1830; m: Robert R. Cone)

1.1.4.8.4 — Mary R. Harkness (c.1832—aft.1900; m: Jason S. Meadows)

1.1.4.8.5 — Samuel William Harkness (1834–1913; m: North Carolina Fredericks, Adeline White)

1.1.4.8.6 — Martha F. Harkness (1836—1920; m: Walter Scott Dawkins)

1.1.4.8.7 — James M. Harkness (c.1839—aft. 1860)

1.1.4.8.8 — Robert J. Harkness (c.1841—aft.1860)

1.1.4.8.9 — William Harkness (c.1843—before.1856)

1.1.4.8.10 — Aurora C. Harkness (1847—1929; m: John Willis Sanders)

1 — William Nutt (c.1705—c.1758; m: Elenor)

1.1 — Andrew Nutt (c.1726—bet.1800-1810; m: Jannett, Margaret)

1.1.4 — Samuel Nutt (c.1766—1854; m: Jane Mackey)

1.1.4.9 — David M. Nutt (1814—1860; m: Elizabeth Morris)

1.1.4.9.1 — John M. Nutt (b: 1840)

1.1.4.9.2 — Ann Eliza Nutt (b: 1842; m: J. P. Parker)

1.1.4.9.3 — William J. Nutt (b: 1844)

1 — William Nutt (c.1705—c.1758; m: Elenor)

1.1 — Andrew Nutt (c.1726—bet.1800-1810; m: Jannett, Margaret)

1.1.4 — Samuel Nutt (c.1766—1854; m: Jane Mackey)

1.1.4.4 — Jonathan Nutt (c.1798—aft.1867; m: Eleanor Martin, Lucinda “unknown")

1.1.4.4.1 — James Martin Nutt (1819—1862; m: Sarah Ann Chapman)

1.1.4.4.1.1 — Warren Martin Nutt (1846—1929; m: Sarah “ Sallie” Elizabeth Dew)

1.1.4.4.1.2 — Margaret Elizabeth Nutt (1848—1924; m: Reuben Cass Dew)

1.1.4.4.1.2.1 — Ida Emory Dew (1874—1951; m: George Thomas Gardner)

1.1.4.4.1.2.2 — Sallie Elaine Dew (1876—1960; m: Thomas Granderson Morgan)

1.1.4.4.1.2.3 — Henry “Hughey” W. Dew (1877—1884)

1.1.4.4.1.2.4 — Lindsey Warren Dew (1880—1968; m: Willie Lee Allen)

1.1.4.4.1.2.5 — Alonzo J. Dew (1882-1885)

1.1.4.4.1.2.6 — Ambrose John Dew (1884—1952; m: Maude Catherine Williams)

1.1.4.4.1.2.7 — Jessie Lee Dew (1886—1978; m: Linton Hutchens Gaar)

1.1.4.4.1.2.8 — Carroll Wood Dew (1889—1939; m: Gladys Lawson)

1.1.4.4.1.3 — Mary Louisa Nutt (1850—bef.1860)

1.1.4.4.1.4 — Arvaline Nutt (c.1852—bef.1870)

1.1.4.4.1.5 — Dorthula Nutt (c.1855—bef.1870)

1.1.4.4.1.6 — Ambrose Chapman Nutt (c.1858—bef.1870)

1 — William Nutt (c.1705—c.1758; m: Elenor)

1.1 — Andrew Nutt (c.1726—bet.1800-1810; m: Jannett, Margaret)

1.1.4 — Samuel Nutt (c.1766—1854; m: Jane Mackey)

1.1.4.4 — Jonathan Nutt (c.1798—aft.1867; m: Eleanor Martin, Lucinda “unknown")

1.1.4.4.1 — James Martin Nutt (1819—1862; m: Sarah Ann Chapman)

1.1.4.4.1.1 — Warren Martin Nutt (1846—1929; m: Sarah “ Sallie” Elizabeth Dew)

1.1.4.4.1.1.1 — William "Papa Will" Walter Nutt (1871—1957)

1.1.4.4.1.1.2 — John Dew Nutt, later John Nutt Dew (1872—1965)

(Mattie Allen)

1.1.4.4.1.1.2.1 — Virlie Nutt (1893—1895)

1.1.4.4.1.1.2.2 — Allen Warren (Nutt) Dew (1897—aft.1965; m: Margaret Hudson)

1.1.4.4.1.1.2.3 — John William (Nutt) Dew (1899–1965; m: Edna Frew Minnie Rankin)

(Elsie Hollister)

1.1.4.4.1.1.2.4 — John Garland Dew (1903-1977; m: Dellas Stevens)

1.1.4.4.1.1.2.5 — Marjora M. Dew (1904-1909)

1.1.4.4.1.1.2.6 — Velda Aura Dew (1906—1988; m: Robert Quentin O’Neil)

1.1.4.4.1.1.2.7 — George Alva Dew (1912-1993; m: Mary Marguerite Herbst)

1.1.4.4.1.1.3 — Clyde Arroh Nutt (1876—1967; m: Charles “Charley” Hill)

1.1.4.4.1.1.3.1 — Harold H. Hill (1898—1912)

1.1.4.4.1.1.3.2 — Carl Nutt Hill (1900—1987; m: Thelma Lou Dade)

1.1.4.4.1.1.3.3 — Winnie Lee Hill (1902—1984)

1.1.4.4.1.1.3.4 — Hazel Elizabeth Hill (1908—1925; m: Benjamin Rupert Tipton)

1.1.4.4.1.1.4 — Garland Cass Nutt (1880—1954; m: Maud Simpson)

1.1.4.4.1.1.4.1 — Gladys Simpson Nutt (1906—1909)

1.1.4.4.1.1.5 — Florence C. Nutt (1883-1886)

1 — William Nutt (Elenor “unknown”)

1.1 — Andrew Nutt (c.1726—bet.1800-1810; m: Jannett, Margaret)

1.1.4 — Samuel Nutt (c.1766—1854; m: Jane Mackey)

1.1.4.4 — Jonathan Nutt (c.1798—aft.1867; m: Eleanor Martin, Lucinda “unknown")

1.1.4.4.1 — James Martin Nutt (1819—1862; m: Sarah Ann Chapman)

1.1.4.4.1.1 — Warren Martin Nutt (1846—1929; m: Sarah “ Sallie” Elizabeth Dew)

1.1.4.4.1.1.1 — William “Papa Will” Walter Nutt (1871—1957)

(Laura Hopkins)

1.1.4.4.1.1.1.1 — Lena Myrtle Nutt (1892—1970; m: Charles Oren Sawyer)

1.1.4.4.1.1.1.2 — Herman Elva Nutt (1895—1965; m: Eula Mae Gill)

1.1.4.4.1.1.1.3 — Lavelle Clarence Nutt (1897—1980; m: Alice McDuffie)

(Bessie Shipman)

1.1.4.4.1.1.1.4 — Verna Christine Nutt (1900—1989; m: Johannes Mol)

1.1.4.4.1.1.1.5 — Verlie Bessie Nutt (1902—1908)

(Irene Hudgens)

1.1.4.4.1.1.1.6 — Clement Henley Nutt (1908—1911)

1.1.4.4.1.1.1.7 — Irma Lenora Nutt (1910-1911)

1.1.4.4.1.1.1.8 — Woodrow Wilson Nutt (1912—2001; m: Luna McDuffie)

1.1.4.4.1.1.1.9 — William Roger Nutt (1915—2009; m: Berniece Boyd)

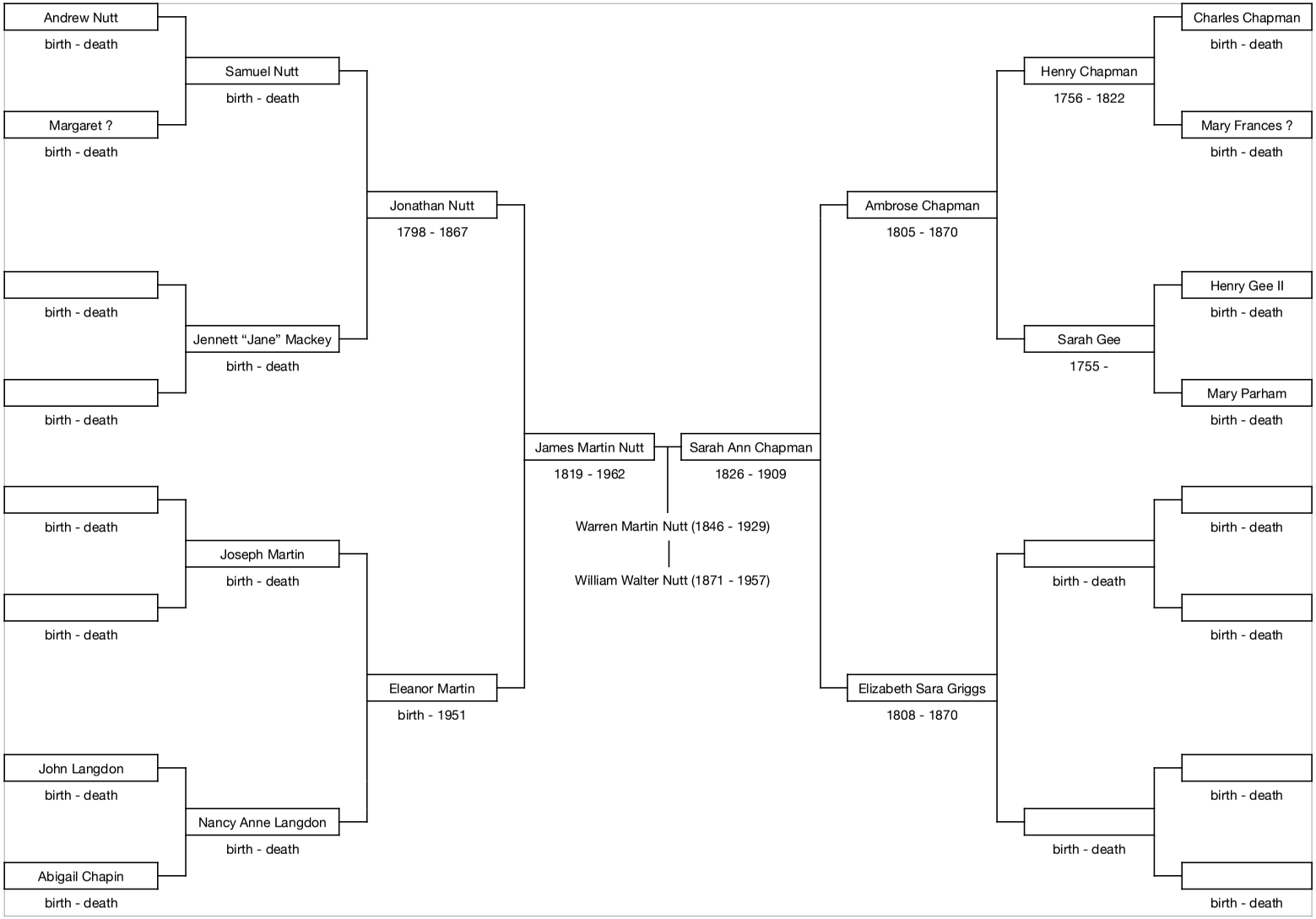
1.1.4.4.1.1.1.10 — Stillborn twin (1915—1915)

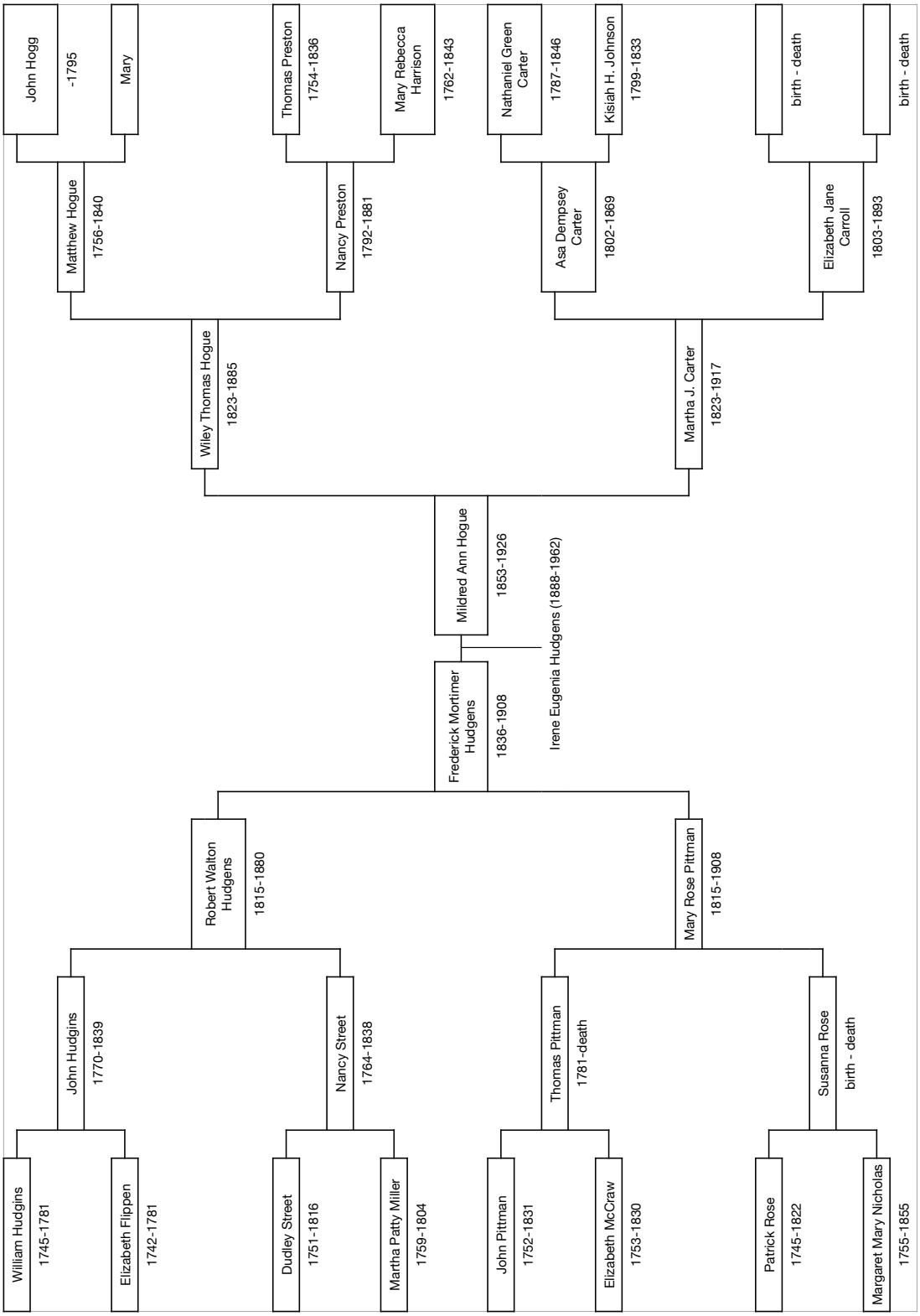
1.1.4.4.1.1.1.11 — Uriel Wayne Nutt (1918—2017; m: Judith Clark)

1.1.4.4.1.1.1.12 — John Warren Nutt (1921-2010; m: Bonnie Walker)

1.1.4.4.1.1.1.13 — Annice Aileene Nutt (1924—2012; m: Stanley Durham)

1.1.4.4.1.1.1.14 — Hugh Lynn Nutt (1926—2016; m: Frances Barton)


Andrew Nutt
birth - death
Samuel Nutt
birth - death
Margaret ?
birth - death
Jonathan Nutt
1798 - 1867
birth - death
Jennett “Jane” Mackey
birth - death
birth - death
James Martin Nutt
1819 - 1962
Sarah Ann Chapman
1826 - 1909
Warren Martin Nutt (1846 - 1929)
William Walter Nutt (1871 - 1957)
birth - death
Joseph Martin
birth - death
birth - death
Eleanor Martin
birth - 1951
John Langdon
birth - death
Nancy Anne Langdon
birth - death
Abigail Chapin
birth - death
Ambrose Chapman
1805 - 1870
Henry Chapman
1756 - 1822
Charles Chapman
birth - death
Mary Frances ?
birth - death
Henry Gee II
birth - death
Sarah Gee
1755 -
Mary Parham
birth - death
Elizabeth Sara Griggs
1808 - 1870
birth - death
birth - death
birth - death
birth - death
birth - death
birth - death


William Hudgins
1745-1781
Elizabeth Flippen
1742-1781
John Hudgins
1770-1839
Dudley Street
1751-1816
Martha Patty Miller
1759-1804
Nancy Street
1764-1838
Robert Walton Hudgens
1815-1880
John Pittman
1752-1831
Elizabeth McCraw
1753-1830
Thomas Pittman
1781-death
Patrick Rose
1745-1822
Margaret Mary Nicholas
1755-1855
Susanna Rose
birth - death
Mary Rose Pittman
1815-1908
Frederick Mortimer Hudgens
1836-1908
Irene Eugenia Hudgens (1888-1962)
Mildred Ann Hogue
1853-1926
John Hogg
-1795
Mary
Matthew Hogue
1756-1840
Thomas Preston
1754-1836
Mary Rebecca Harrison
1762-1843
Nancy Preston
1792-1881
Wiley Thomas Hogue
1823-1885
Nathaniel Green Carter
1787-1846
Kisiah H. Johnson
1799-1833
Asa Dempsey Carter
1802-1869
birth - death
birth - death
Elizabeth Jane Carroll
1803-1893
Martha J. Carter
1823-1917

Allied Families

Martin Family

The origins of our Martin ancestors remain a mystery. All that is known is that Joseph Martin lived in Virginia when he married Nancy Anne Langdon.

1 - Joseph Martin

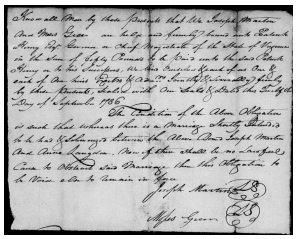
2 - Eleanor Martin

3 - James Martin Nutt

4 - Warren Martin Nutt

5 - William Walter Nutt

Joseph Martin



A bond was filed by Joseph Martin and Moses Greer in the state of Virginia on September 12, 1786, that pertained to the upcoming marriage of Joseph Martin and Anne Langdon. [659] This record is from a collection of marriage bonds for Franklin County, Virginia. According to a user-submitted family tree on wikitree.com, "there is no proof of the age of Joseph. The first thing known about him is his marriage. He married Nancy Anne Langdon in Franklin County, VA in 1786, the daughter of John Langdon and Mary, last name unknown. Moses Greer was the bondsman. There is no proof of who the parents were of Joseph Martin. He seems to have been closely associated with the families in the immediate area of Oglethorpe County in which he lived. Several of the families in this area all moved from Albemarle County, VA."

I found personal property tax records for a Joseph Martin in Henry County and a Joseph Martin in Pittsylvania County. I assume that those Joseph Martins are different from our Joseph Martin because the dates for the records extend after our Joseph Martin moved to Georgia. I also found a marriage record for Joseph Martin and Nancy Hunter, perhaps a previous wife, in Bedford County, Virginia, in 1780, but I don't have any way of knowing if this is yet another different Joseph Martin. There are multiple Martins included in the Virginia records I reviewed including Thomas, James, Jesse, and John, Sr. Perhaps future research will reveal if there is any connection between our Joseph Martin and these other Martins.

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659 Franklin County (Virginia). County Clerk. *Marriage bond register, 1786-1853; loose marriage bonds and licenses, 1785-1900*. Richmond, Virginia : Virginia State Library, 1976. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1950. Image 105. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89ZG-CC77?i=104&cat=765574

One online suggestion is that Joseph Martin may have been the son of James Martin and Ann Oglesby. There is a 1763 christening record in Goochland County, Virginia, for a Joseph Martin whose parents were James Martin and Ann Ogilsvy. [660] If this record is for the Joseph Martin who is our ancestor, it would suggest that Eleanor and Jonathan named their first child James Martin Nutt after Eleanor's paternal grandfather. I find that to be completely plausible as it followed the naming conventions used in this family. But I found no other evidence to corroborate the parentage of our Joseph Martin.

Joseph did not appear on personal property tax records in Franklin County, Virginia, from 1786 to 1788. That could simply have meant that he didn't have any personal property in Franklin County. A land deed dated January 8, 1788, recorded in Wilkes County, Georgia, Deed Book BB, page 23, between Drury Cook and John Langdon was witnessed by Joseph Martin, establishing that Joseph and Anne[Langdon] were in Wilkes County by 1788. [661] This puts Joseph's birth year at 1767 or before since he had to be at least 21 to witness the deed. A christening date of 1763 is entirely consistent with a birth year of 1767 or earlier.

Joseph and Anne[Langdon] witnessed the last will and testament of William Sorrow on August 28, 1795, in Oglethorpe County. [662] Joseph was a Justice of the Peace as noted on several deeds in Oglethorpe County between 1794 and 1796. [663]

Joseph Martin appeared on Georgia tax digests in Wilkes County in 1792 (no land) and 1793 (175 acres), and Oglethorpe County in 1795 (175 acres) and 1796 (244 acres). [664] Oglethorpe County was formed from Wilkes County in 1793, so it's highly likely that they didn't move from Wilkes County to Oglethorpe County but rather got absorbed into the newly formed county. Anne[Langdon] Martin was assessed in Oglethorpe County in 1797, 1798, and 1801 for the 244 acres previously assessed to Joseph.

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660 *Virginia, Births and Christenings, 1584-1917*, database, *FamilySearch.* https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VRR4-K8G

661 Superior Court, Wilkes County Georgia. *Deeds and mortgages, 1785-1901; index to deeds and mortgages, 1785-191*. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1958. Volume BB, page 23, image 201.

662 Oglethorpe County Register's Office. *Oglethorpe County will book, 1794-1903*. Book A, pages 162-163, images 92-93. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9YG-T326?i=91&cat=131498

663 Georgia. Superior Court (Oglethorpe County). *Oglethorpe County deed book*.

Book B, page 163, image 306 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS42-P9KK-W?i=305&cat=129095

Book C, page 146, image 109 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS42-9S7H-Y?i=108&cat=129095

Book C, page 150, image 111 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS42-9S74-8?i=110&cat=129095

Book E, page 136, image 105 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-23KX-B?i=104&cat=129095

664 *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900,* Wilkes County and Oglethorpe County.

An Oglethorpe County Superior Court deed recorded the application for an administrative bond filed by Anne[Langdon] Martin, John Langdon, and William Smith on March 28, 1797, for the appointment of Anne[Langdon] as Joseph Martin's administrator, dating his death within a few days or weeks of that application. [665] She was instructed to "make inventory, accounting of her actings, and pay persons entitled."

Joseph's estate case file provides a few details about his life and family. Joseph left behind his wife and 5 children, John, Mary, Maurice, Catherine, and Eleanor. The front of the estate case file only mentions the 3 youngest children. Documents in the folder propose a logical explanation for this. William Robertson was appointed guardian in 1812 for Maurice, Catherine, and Eleanor, but not for John and Mary. That indicates that John and Mary were no longer minors due to age or marital status when the guardianship appointment occurred. Census records indicate John was born circa 1790, making him over 21 in 1812. A distribution to Mary's husband, Joseph Frost, confirms they were married by 1810. [666]

Anne[Langdon] submitted yearly filings for Joseph's estate in 1798, 1799, and 1801, and from 1802-1805 as Anne[Langdon] Buckley. Anne[Langdon] married Hiram Buckley in 1802. After 1805, it seems Hiram was either formally appointed administrator or assumed those duties as he signed the yearly returns for 1808 - 1810. William Robertson filed annual returns as guardian for Maurice, Catherine, and Eleanor for 1812 - 1815. Hiram was mentioned as administrator on some of the guardianship filings.

On April 14, 1798, *Anne[Langdon] Martin administratrix and Mary, John, Maurice, Catherine, and Ellenor heirs of said Joseph Martin deceased* purchased 244 acres on Millstone Creek from John and Anne Griffith. The deed indicated that Joseph had already entered into an agreement with John and Anne Griffith to buy the land before he died. [667] This same 244 acres on Millstone Creek were sold by Hiram Buckley, as administrator of the estate of Joseph Martin, to John A. Bradley on December 3, 1811. [668] I have not found a deed for the 175 acres Joseph was assessed for in 1793 and 1795.

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665 Georgia. Superior Court (Oglethorpe County). *Oglethorpe County deed book*. Book B, pages 280-281.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS42-P926-5?i=364&cat=129095

666 Georgia. Probate Court (Oglethorpe County). Images 578-622.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9YP-DW1M?i=582&cat=275618

667 Superior Court, Oglethorpe County, Georgia. Oglethorpe County deed book. Book B, pages 368-370. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1957. Entry for Anne[Langdon] Martin, Mary John, Maurice, Catherine, and Eleanor Martin.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS42-P9K7-N?i=408&cat=129095

668 Georgia. Superior Court (Oglethorpe County). *Oglethorpe County deed book*. Book G, page 211.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4K-23J6-J?i=522&cat=129095

As previously mentioned, Nancy Anne[Langdon] Martin received $1,261 from John Langdon's estate as recorded on May 17, 1826, in Wilkes County Inferior Court. [669] She died in 1817, so her share surely would have been distributed to her children. William Robertson was guardian of Anne's[Langdon] 3 youngest children and administrator of her father's estate. It is reasonable to assume that he would have handled the distribution of her share to her children.

A lawsuit filed by Anne's[Langdon] son, John L. Martin, in 1842 told the story of some shenanigans Hiram tried to pull on Joseph and Anne's[Langdon] children. The court case ruled against Hiram's estate in favor of Anne's[Langdon] children. The lawsuit also documented Anne's[Langdon] marriage to Hiram in 1802 and her death in 1817.

Joseph and Anne's[Langdon] children, possibly except for Mary, were born in either Wilkes County or Oglethorpe County after it was formed. Knowing Joseph died in late 1796 or early 1797, along with inferences from other records, the birth years suggested below seem reasonable:

- Mary Martin - I tend to think that Mary was the firstborn child with a birth year between 1787 and 1789. A 1798 deed for Anne[Langdon] included her children in what I presume was their order of birth. That list began with Mary. Mary could have been born in Virginia or Wilkes County, Georgia, depending on when her parents arrived in Wilkes County. An unsourced date I found online was May 17, 1787, which would have been about 8 months after the marriage and would suggest Virginia. I can't attest to the accuracy of this date, but it fits with an age range of 40-49 for Mary on the 1830 census.

  Mary and Joseph Frost were married by 1810, when he received a distribution from her father Joseph Martin's estate. They lived in Wayne County, Mississippi Territory, as early as 1816, as documented on a territorial census. [670] Now, that information caught my eye. Mary's sister Eleanor[Martin] and Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt arrived in Wayne County at least by 1833.

  Joseph appeared on the 1840 federal census without a female in the age range that would have fit with Mary's age. That indicates Mary had died between 1830 and 1840. Joseph's last census record was an 1845 Mississippi state census. [671] He did not appear on an 1850 census. His death may have occurred between 1846 and 1850. The 1845 Mississippi state census also included the names of several presumed sons: John M., Joseph M, Eli, John A., and Ebenezer. Different Geneanet profiles include names of potential children, including the sons just mentioned and several daughters.

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669 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Wilkes > Inventories and appraisements 1825-1831 > page 168 > images 105-106.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93L-GWQM?i=104&wc=9SYT-L2S:267832301,267870501&cc=1999178

670 Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Censuses, 1801-1816, Series 0486. Filename: MISS0088D_Territorial-Censuses-Box-ID-No-17981-1801-1816_00189.tif. Entry for Joseph and Mary[Martin] Frost.
https://da.mdah.ms.gov/series/486/territorial/wayne/1816/detail/35062#dtop

671 Mississippi Secretary of State. Mississippi state census records, 1792-1866, Smith - Yazoo Counties 1805-1866. Microfilm of original records in Jackson, Mississippi. Image 203.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSVY-WSSQ-1?i=202&cat=256479

- John Langdon Martin - 1850 and 1870 censuses infer a birth year of 1790. He was married to Nancy Terry and according to census records, they resided in Monroe County, Georgia, as early as 1830. The 1850 census included 2 children, Ann E. and George M. I don't know who the 2 younger children belonged to. Their ages would suggest that they were not the children of John and Nancy[Terry], perhaps they were grandchildren. The 1860 census had separate households for John L., with Nancy and Elizabeth, and George with his family. This census is an outlier regarding the ages of John, Nancy, Ann Elizabeth, and George. I'm not sure what to make of that except that age discrepancies weren't uncommon. John and Nancy were still living at the time of the 1870 census in Monroe County, Georgia. That is the last record I found for John.

  Census records from 1850-1870 disagree with respect to the state of John's birth. The 1850 census showed John was born in Georgia, 1860 and 1870 censuses showed Virginia. His father, Joseph Martin, witnessed a land deed for Joseph's father-in-law, John Langdon, in 1788, but there wasn't any indication where Joseph was living. I can surmise that a witness to a land deed was required to reside in the county where the deed originated, thereby making Georgia the more likely location, but I found no concrete proof.

- Maurice Martin - Maurice was born on May 19, 1792, in Wilkes County, Georgia. He first married Salatha Dismuke. Martyn Martin, a descendant of Maurice and Salata, shared with me that they had 11 children before Salata died in 1838 shortly after giving birth to the youngest child, Martyn's gg-grandfather Joseph M. Martin. Salatha was buried in Martin Family Cemetery in Milledgeville, Baldwin County, Georgia. Martyn even owns a small piece of Maurice's original plantation in Baldwin County, Georgia, which was repeatedly subdivided as it was passed down to Maurice's descendants through the years.

  Maurice's second marriage was to Sarah Ann Elizabeth Pettigrew in 1839, and they had several sons and 1 daughter. He appeared on the 1850 census and the 1860 census in Baldwin County. He died on February 27, 1873, in Baldwin County, Georgia, and was buried in Sand Hill Cemetery in Milledgeville.

- Catherine Martin - The last known payment by her guardian was in 1814, inferring a birth year of 1796 or before. Catherine Martin married Henry English on November 4, 1819 (taken from the English family Bible), son of Parmenas English (1764-1826) and Sarah Haynes (1766-1814). Henry was born in Virginia on April 25, 1793. They appeared on the 1820 census in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, recorded consecutively with Henry's sister Dinah[English] Nutt (widow of John[1.1.4.1] C. Nutt), and their father Parmenas. She was in the 16-25 age range, which puts a birth year 1795-1804. A birth year of 1794 would put her in the 26-44 age range. A birth in 1796 probably wouldn't have left enough time for Joseph to have fathered his last child before he died in late 1796 or early 1797. My conclusion is that 1795 is a more reasonable estimate.

  Henry's FindAGrave Memorial indicates he and Catherine had 4 children before she died in 1828. There were indeed 4 children in Henry's household on the 1830 census. Henry married Lucinda Williams on January 1, 1829. Henry died on August 5, 1863, and was buried at Beersheeba Baptist Church Cemetery in Henry County, Georgia.

- **Eleanor Martin** - The last known payment by her guardian was also in 1814 suggesting a birth year of 1796 or before. Taking into account the birth years of her siblings and her father's death, 1796 seems quite reasonable. Eleanor and Jonathan[1.1.4.4] had migrated to Mississippi by 1833. They were counted on the 1840 census in Perry County, Mississippi. Jonathan had married a second time circa 1851, establishing a death date for Eleanor[Martin] between 1840 and 1850.

Interestingly, it appears that the English family was connected to the Martin family and the Nutt family in Oglethorpe County. Catherine Martin married Henry English, the brother of Dinah English. Dinah English married John[1.1.4.1] C. Nutt, the brother of Jonathan[1.1.4.4] Nutt. Jonathan[1.1.4.4] married Eleanor Martin, the sister of Catherine Martin. Since Jonathan[1.1.4.4] was living in Morgan County at this time, these family connections could be how he came to become acquainted with Eleanor[Martin].

- Henry and Dinah were the children of Parmenas and Sarah Hughes (or Haynes) English.
- Catherine and **Eleanor** were the daughters of Joseph and Anne[Langdon] Martin.
- John[1.1.4.1] and **Jonathan**[1.1.4.4] were the sons of Samuel and Jane[Mackey] Nutt.

Langdon Family

I have yet to conclusively determine our Langdon lineage earlier than John Langdon. There was a Joseph Langdon family who moved from New York to Virginia circa 1750 that might be his ancestral line. Published genealogies for the New York Langdons include Joseph Langdon and the names of his children (Joseph Jr., Kesia, Thomas, Jonathan, and Elizabeth), but no additional information about subsequent generations is included after Joseph relocated to Virginia. [672]

An interesting article entitled *Langdons of Augusta, Frederick, Montgomery & Washington Counties* was published on June 12, 2009, by spotisadog. The author traced a presumed family unit of Langdons in Virginia. John Langdon was mentioned in this article as were the marriages of John's daughters, Elizabeth and Nancy Anne. Sadly, nothing provided the names of John's parents nor any mention of his wife Mary, which would have provided some clue as to her maiden name and lineage. However, the fact that John was included in this article suggests that he may have been a descendant of or closely related to the New York Joseph.

Several Langdons, including Joseph (c.1700-1760), and his 3 sons, Joseph, Jr. (c.1733—?), Thomas (c.1737—1781), and Jonathan (c.1739—1818), can be found in various records in Virginia beginning in 1750. Other Langdon names found include John, Samuel, Robert, and James, though I have not been able to determine how they might be tied to Joseph. Joseph had uncles and cousins named John and Samuel, so perhaps some of them came with or followed Joseph to Virginia. Two of Joseph's uncles each had sons named Samuel and John. One Samuel Langdon cousin had a son named James.

On August 10, 1787, Samuel Langdon and John Langdon jointly signed a deed whereby Samuel sold 949 acres of land on Hatchett Creek in Virginia to Thomas Lewis. [673] Samuel and John jointly signed the deed. Samuel was from Montgomery County, Virginia, but was briefly in Georgia around the same time John relocated to Georgia. I have not yet determined the relationship between Samuel and John. I suspect they were either brothers or father and son.

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[672] O'Connor, M. Carmen Family Collection, 1679-1942. Special Collections Department/Long Island Studies Institute, Hofstra University Library, Hempstead, NY. November 26, 2008. https://www.hofstra.edu/PDF/lib_sc_Carman_Family_Collection_fa.pdf

Langdon, Thomas P. *Descendants of Thomas Langdon Through 10 Generations*. Copyright © 2007. http://genealogy.langdon-gate.com/files/DescTLangdon107.pdf

Tredwell, Henry Alanson. *Thomas Langdon of Hempstead, Long Island, and some of his descendants*. Published in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1945. https://archive.org/details/thomaslangdonofh00tred/page/n5/mode/2up

Ancestry.com. *Colonial families of Long Island, New York and Connecticut : being the ancestry & kindred of Herbert Furman Seversmith* ... [database on-line]. Provo, UT: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005.. https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/14260/images/dvm_GenMono000481-00970-1?treeid=&personid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=Nxs1&pId=1807&backlabel=Return&queryId=e953112af8a630e71ba530e79afafc5e&rcstate=dvm_GenMono000481-00985-0:727,2021,906,2059;1376,2047,1592,2095;683,718,862,757;1706,1127,1906,1169;1016,1272,1196,1314;696,1449,874,1489;569,1585,746,1626;1652,1828,1830,1865

[673] Library of Virginia Chancery. Virginia Memory; Franklin County, VA Chancery Court. Thomas Lewis vs John Willis ETC. Deed of Samuel and John Langdon, image 14 of Chancery Court file. https://www.lva.virginia.gov/chancery/case_detail.asp?CFN=067-1790-003#img

What is not in question is that John and Mary Langdon were the parents of Nancy Anne Langdon.

1 - John Langdon

2 - Nancy Anne Langdon

3 - Eleanor Martin

4 - James Martin Nutt

5 - Warren Martin Nutt

6 - William Walter Nutt

John Langdon

Some online references have John's middle initial as "D" and his birthplace in Pittsylvania, Virginia, circa 1730. I have not found any records to corroborate his birthplace. Based on my analysis of the records for John and his children, I believe John would have been born no later than 1750. Pittsylvania County isn't a reasonable location since it wasn't created until 1766. I eventually found a marriage record for their daughter Elizabeth that appeared to include a middle initial of "D". That said, one person I corresponded with who was hired to research the Martin family told me that the "D" was potentially John Langdon's mark, not his middle initial. No other known records for John Langdon used a middle initial so perhaps "D" was his mark.

John's first documented appearance in Bedford County, Virginia, was when he purchased 100 acres of land on Maggodee Creek from Charles Vinson and William Wright, Jr., both of Bedford County, on April 28, 1783. [674] He bought an additional 6 acres from William Wright on June 23, 1785. [675] He appeared on personal property tax lists for Bedford County in 1783, 1784, and 1785. [676]

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[674] Virginia, Bedford County Court. *Deed books, 1754-1901; general indexes, 1754-1929*. Volume 7, page 198, image 156 of 449. Richmond, Virginia : Virginia State Library, 1976-1977. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQN-T9CB-H?cat=281939

[675] Virginia, Bedford County Court. *Deed books, 1754-1901,* Volume 7, page 519, image 321. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQN-T9CL-P?i=320&cat=281939

[676] Commissioner of the Revenue, Bedford County, Virginia. *Personal property tax lists, 1782-1875*. 1783 > image 31; 1784 > image 52; 1785 > image 76. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C379-195K-K?i=2&cat=406609

Franklin County was created in 1785 from parts of Bedford County and Henry County. John's land fell into Franklin County by the time he sold it. He appeared on a 1786 personal property tax list in Franklin County. The record showed 1 male over the age of 21 in the household. Likewise, John's 1787 personal property tax list showed only 1 male over 21. [677] These records suggest that John and Mary's sons were under 21 in 1787. That would put their birth dates after 1766.

John sold 3 parcels of land on Maggoty (sic) Creek between 1786 and 1792. The general area is south of Roanoke. The 1786 and 1790 deeds indicated John was from Franklin County. Since John was not on the 1788 personal property tax list in Franklin County, I suspect the deed just assumed that he was living in Franklin County at the time of the sale. The 1792 deed connected the John Langdon from Virginia with the John Langdon in Georgia. It was witnessed by his son-in-law George Spangler (or Spangle). [678]

A land deed dated January 8, 1788, recorded in Wilkes County, Georgia, between Drury Cook and John Langdon for 250 acres on Little River established that John had at least purchased property and had probably also relocated to Wilkes County, Georgia, around that time. [679] Further proof of my presumption is that his last personal property assessment in Virginia was in 1787. The deed was witnessed by his son-in-law Joseph Martin, wife of his daughter Nancy Anne.

An estate record for John provides a glimpse into a few facts regarding his life. His wife's name was Mary. They had 8 children when his estate was divided on May 17, 1826. The division order documented the names of his wife and children: Nancy (Langdon) Martin, Elizabeth (Langdon) Hawkins, Isaac Langdon, Fibe (Langdon) Lewis, Catharine (Langdon) Davis, John Langdon, and Mary Langdon, widow. James Langdon and Samuel Langdon had already received their part of the estate. [680] Nancy had predeceased her father, so I expect that her children would have received her share. William Robertson, who would become John's administrator when he died, was the guardian of Anne's[Langdon] 3 youngest children after her husband Joseph died. It's easy for me to believe that William would have acted on behalf of her children in this matter as well.

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[677] Commissioner of the Revenue, Franklin County, Virginia. *Personal property tax lists, 1786-1850*. Richmond, Virginia : Virginia State Library, 1986. Images 25 (1786) and 49 (1787).
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSQ2-9345-Z?i=24&cat=776095

[678] County Clerk, Franklin County, Virginia. *General index to deeds, 1786-1897; deeds, 1786-1895.* Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1950, 1993. Richmond, Virginia : Virginia State Library and Archives.

1786 — Book 1 > pages 27-29 > images 24, 25.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4C-MS1W-L?i=23&cat=406488

1790 — Book 2 > page 219 > image 377.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4C-MS19-Y?i=376&cat=406488

1792 — Book 2 > pages 532-533 > images 533-534.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4C-MSYS-Z?i=532&cat=406488

[679] Superior Court, Wilkes County Georgia. *Deeds and mortgages, 1785-1901.* Volume BB, page 23, image 201.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4F-X17R?i=200&cat=132643

[680] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Wilkes > Inventories and appraisements 1825-1831 > pages 167-169 > images 105-106.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93L-GWQM?i=104&wc=9SYT-L2S:267832301,267870501&cc=1999178

William Robertson was appointed as John's administrator on September 6, 1824, establishing his date of death on that day or a few days before. [681] His estate was also appraised on September 6, 1824. [682] As an administrator, William Robertson held 2 estate sales. The first sale was on January 1, 1825. The date on the record said 1824, but I believe that to be an error. How many times have you written the previous year in January until you get used to the new year? Me . . . plenty. Supporting my theory is the fact that he wasn't appointed as administrator nor had his estate been appraised until September 1824.

Family members who purchased items from the sale included his wife Mary, their son Isaac, their son-in-law William Hawkins (married to Elizabeth), and Dorothy Langdon (widow of John's youngest son, James). James Gresham, father-in-law of Isaac, purchased several items. The second sale on February 17, 1825, was for his slaves and included purchases made by their son-in-law Pierce Lewis (married to Fibe) and their grandson John L. Martin (Nancy Anne[Langdon] and Joseph Martin's son). [683] An annual return for John's estate was filed by William Robertson on September 1, 1826. [684]

The following Wilkes County land records for John Langdon are from *Deeds and mortgages, 1785-1901; index to deeds and mortgages, 1785-1919* (Wilkes County, Georgia Superior Court. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1958). The following images can only be viewed as an affiliate library.

Purchases:

10/28/1792 - Deed Book PP, 1796-1798, page 335, John Oneal and Sarah, his wife, of Wilkes County, Georgia, USA., **to John Langdon**, for 100 pounds sterling, on Shoal Creek in Franklin County, Georgia, 287½ acres.

5/9/1796 - Deed Book PP, 1796-1798, page 342, Fitz M. Hunt of Columbia County, Georgia, **to John Langdon** for $500, 400 acres.

9/3/1800 - Deed Book UU, 1803-1804, page 279, William Nelson **to John Langdon**, both of Wilkes County, for $600, in Wilkes County on Powder Creek, 100 acres.

12/28/1802 - Deed Book UU, 1803-1804, page 354, Bartlett Towns **to John Langdon**, both of Wilkes County, for $900, in Wilkes County on S. side of Little River, 155 acres. Proved by Isaac Langdon.

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681 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Wilkes > Administration bonds 1806-1839 > vol YY-ZZ and AAA > page 38 > image 306.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G93L-T9ZP-G?i=305&cc=1999178&cat=163878

682 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Wilkes > Returns 1821-1825, page 422. (no images available)

683 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Wilkes > Inventories and appraisements 1825-1831 > images 19-20.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893L-GW1F?i=18&wc=9SYT-L2S:267832301,267870501&cc=1999178

684 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Wilkes > Returns 1819-1829 > vol 3 > image 357.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93L-T93Q-M?i=356&cc=1999178&cat=161276

Sales:

12/10/1801 - Deed Book SS, 1801-1804, page 321, **John Langdon** of Wilkes County, Georgia, and Charles Dean of Greene County, Georgia, to John Hendrich of Wilkes County, Georgia, for $200, in Wilkes County on Little River and Lick Creek, 58 acres.

1/24/1812 - Deed Book ZZ, 1809-1815, page 86, **John Langdon, Sr.** of Wilkes County, Georgia, to John Langdon, Jr. of Baldwin County, Georgia, for $600, in Wilkes County on Powder Creek, 100 acres. Witnessed by John L. Martin (probably John's grandson by his daughter Nancy Anne Langdon Martin).

Gift deeds:

4/7/1810 - Deed Book YY, 1809-1815, page 300, **John Langdon** to trustees of the Powder Creek Methodist Meeting house, in Wilkes County on the east side of Powder Creek, 1 acre.

12/3/1810 - Deed Book YY, 1809-1815, page 359, **John Langdon, Sr. and Polly his wife** (nickname for Mary), and Samuel Langdon and Jenny his wife, to James Langdon, all of Wilkes County, Georgia. John and Polly for the love they bear their son James grant to James their half of a tract of 250 acres, and for $300 paid to Samuel and Jenny for their half, on Powder Creek, 250 acres.

2/18/1820 - Deed Book FFF, 1818-1821, page 60, **John Langdon, Sr.** to James Langdon, both of Wilkes County, Georgia, for the love and goodwill he bears toward his son James Langdon on Little River and Powder Creek, 140 acres.

Other miscellaneous records for John Langdon in Wilkes County:

- 2/7/1792 - John was a witness to a deed between Isaac Williams and Jesse Wall. [685]
- 1793 - John appeared on a 1793 tax digest in Wilkes County for 437½ acres in Wilkes County and 100 acres in Franklin County. [686]
- 1/19/1795, John was appointed as one of the appraisers for the estate of George Heard as recorded in Book HH, page 61. [687]
- 8/4/1817 - A warrant was issued for a survey of 75 acres for John Langdon on the waters of Little River. [688]

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[685] Georgia Archives. *Wilkes County Court Records, ac. 1978-0528M*. Wilkes County Superior Court. Entry for John Langdon.
https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/wccr/id/4484/rec/4

[686] Blair, Ruth. *Some Early Tax Digests of Georgia.* Georgia Department of Archives and History, 1926. Page 268.

[687] Davis, Robert Scott, Jr. *Wilkes County Papers 1773-1833.* Southern Historial Press, South Carolina. Copyright © 1979. Entry for John Langdon.

[688] Headright and Lottery Loose Plat File, Georgia Surveyor General, RG 3-3-26, Georgia Archives. Page 1. Filename wlks1468a.jpg. Entry for John Langdon.
https://vault.georgiaarchives.org/digital/collection/looseplats/id/28555

The following tax digest records for John Langdon and his sons were mostly found in Wilkes County. A few for John's sons were found in surrounding counties. [689]

	John, Sr.	Isaac	John, Jr.	James	Samuel
1792	image 122 **				
1793	image 182				
1801	image 316				
1802		Lincoln County			
1805	image 370	image 392			
1806		image 461	image 450		
1807	image 14	image 29	image 15		
1809	image 109	image 137	image 109	image 109	image 109
1811			Baldwin County		
1812	image 527	image 498		image 527	image 527
1813	image 209	image 172	Baldwin County	image 209	image 209
1814	image 277	image 250	Baldwin County	image 277	image 277
1816	image 331	image 302		image 331	
1817	image 405	image 386		image 405	
1818	image 30	image 11		Warren County	
1819	image 105	image 105			
1820	image 183	image 200		image 183	
1821	image 257	image 244			
1823	images	image 436			
1825	estate				
1826		image 90		estate	
1828		image 140			
1829		image 201			
1830		image 256			
1831		estate			

** I suspect this record actually belongs to John Langdon and that his last name was just misspelled when it was recorded. Both the 1792 and 1793 records indicated the assessed land adjoined Charles Dean. And a search of the tax digest database did not return any results for John Longlin in Wilkes County in any other years. That by itself wouldn't necessarily be conclusive, but combined with other evidence, it lends some credibility to my theory.

[689] *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900.* Wilkes County, Baldwin County, Warren County.

More often than not, genealogical research involves "working backward". Having established the members of John and Mary's family, I now had more threads to pull on. John and Mary appeared on the 1820 census in Wilkes County, Georgia. By 1820, their children were no longer "living at home". I assume their children were listed in birth order when John's estate was divided, suggesting Anne and Elizabeth were the 2 oldest children. Based on the ages reported on various census and tax records, my rough estimate of birth dates for their children is 1765 - 1788.

- Nancy Anne Langdon married Joseph Martin on September 12, 1786, in Franklin County, Virginia. Joseph and Nancy Anne[Langdon] Martin lived in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, when Joseph died circa 1797. There are no census records in Georgia for them as Georgia does not have any extant censuses before 1820. I have estimated Nancy Anne's[Langdon] birthdate to be 1765-1768. If she was at least 16 when she married Joseph Martin, this date range fits with the possible birth years of her siblings I estimate below. Nancy Anne died in 1817 in Oglethorpe County.

- Mary Elizabeth Langdon married George Spangle (or Spangler) in Franklin County, Virginia on February 9, 1786. [690] Elizabeth married William Hawkins after the death of her first husband George Spangler. I found an unsourced death date of 1793 for George which means Elizabeth's second marriage occurred in Georgia. There were 2 William Hawkins in 1820, one in Clarke County and one in Washington County. Both were at least 45. Taking into account my "guesstimates" for her siblings and assuming she was at least 16 when she got married in 1786, I have estimated Elizabeth's birthdate to be 1768-1770.

[690] County Clerk, Franklin County, Virginia. *Marriage bond register, 1786-1853*; Images 153-155. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9ZG-CHZV?i=152&cat=765574

- Isaac Langdon was at least 45 on the Wilkes County 1820 census putting his birthdate no later than 1775. He married Elizabeth Gresham, daughter of James Gresham of Wilkes County, before 1807 when she was mentioned in her father's will. [691] Isaac purchased 200 acres on Beaverdam Creek in Wilkes County from Joseph and Polly Smith on March 25, 1803. [692] On January 9, 1824, Isaac acquired 151½ acres on Beaverdam Creek from the estate of Edward Butler. [693]

  He died in 1831 in Wilkes County. A sale for some of Isaac's personal property was advertised to occur on May 20, 1831, at his residence. [694] His administrator was Charles Gresham, his wife Elizabeth's brother. There was a notation in an Estate index that indicated Charles paid Isaac's only heir on December 16, 1931. The payment was recorded in the *Returns 1830-39* volume on page 312. Unfortunately, that volume is not available online.

- I was not able to find any records for their daughter Fibe Langdon other than the estate record when John's estate was divided amongst his family. I suspect that her name was Phoebe. I found at least one collateral family member named Phoebe. She married a Lewis. The closest I could get to identifying her husband was when Pierce (or Prince) Lewis purchased some slaves at one of John's estate sales. Using estimates for her siblings, her birthdate was probably 1777 - 1783.

- I found a census record for Charles Davis who might have been married to Catherine Langdon. There were other records for Davis families in Wilkes County, but Charles was listed right next to John Langdon on the 1820 census indicating a connection. Both were between 26 and 44 which was the right age range for Catherine. Using estimates for her siblings, her birthdate was probably 1777 - 1783.

- I did not find a census record for John Langdon, Jr., but he and Jane Ellington were issued a marriage license in Elbert County on November 11, 1806. Elbert County was formed from Wilkes County in 1790. The license indicated that John Jr. was from Wilkes County. [695] The first tax record I found for John, Jr., was 1806 putting a birthdate about 1785. By 1811, John lived in Baldwin County where he appeared on 1811, 1813, and 1814 tax records. He sold 140 acres on Powder Creek in Wilkes County to his brother Samuel on December 31, 1812. The property bordered land that belonged to his brother James. [696]

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691 Wills; Author: Georgia. Court of Ordinary (Wilkes County); Probate Place: Wilkes, Georgia. Ancestry.com. Georgia, U.S., *Wills and Probate Records, 1742-1992* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.
https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/339908:8635

692 Georgia. Wilkes County Superior Court. *Deeds and Mortgages*, Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1958. Vol UU, pages 278-279.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-5S55-X?i=534&cat=132643

693 Georgia. Wilkes County Superior Court. *Deeds and Mortgages*, Vol HHH, pages 235-236.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-53ND-L?i=366&cat=132643

694 Georgia Historical Newspapers; Washington News; Washington GA, April 30, 1831 Vol $.
https://gahistoricnewspapers.galileo.usg.edu/lccn/sn82014779/1831-04-30/ed-1/seq-1/

695 Georgia, *Elbert County Records, 1790-2002*, FamilySearch.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q2Z1-C1DH

696 Georgia. Wilkes County Superior Court. *Deeds and Mortgages*, Vol ZZ, page 58.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-P9Q7-V?i=418&cat=132643

- Samuel Langdon first appeared on tax digest records in 1809 in Wilkes County. I found census records for a Samuel Langdon in Kentucky from 1820-1850. In 1850, his age indicated he was born in Virginia circa 1787 which strongly suggests that this was John and Mary's son Samuel. He was the only Samuel Langdon on the 1850 census who was born in Virginia. An 1810 land deed in Wilkes County named his wife Jenny. Samuel sold 150 acres on Powder Creek in Wilkes Couty to Gustavus Hendrick on December 24, 1813. This acreage bordered his brother James Langdon and is probably the same parcel of land Samuel had purchased from their brother John, Jr. in 1812. [697]

- James Langdon was age 26-44 on the Wilkes County 1820 census records, as was his wife. This puts a birthdate from 1776-1794. The earliest tax record I found for James was in 1809. That narrows the timeframe down to 1787-1788. If Samuel was older than James, then James' birthdate was probably 1788. James sold 38 acres on the waters of Hardins Creek to James Chivers on February 10, 1816. [698]

  James married Dorothy "Dolly" Battle on April 17, 1817, in Warren County, Georgia. [699] Dolly was named in an 1819 land deed in Wilkes County when James and Dolly sold 182 acres on the waters of Powder Creek to Alexander Norris. [700]

  Guardianship records were filed in Wilkes County, Georgia, on July 5, 1824, when William Little was appointed guardian of James' 3 children, John "Jack" B. Langdon, Lucy D. Langdon, and Mary C. Langdon. This indicated that James had died in the days or weeks preceding July 5, 1824. [701] Subsequent guardianship records were filed on December 10, 1827, in Taliaferro County which appointed their mother Dorothy as the children's guardian. According to those records, James left behind a considerable estate. [702] He died in either Wilkes County or Taliaferro County.

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[697] Georgia. Wilkes County Superior Court. *Deeds and Mortgages*, Vol ZZ, page 208. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-P93K-V?i=495&cat=132643

[698] Georgia. Wilkes County Superior Court. *Deeds and Mortgages*, Vol BBB, pages 76-77. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-1R86?i=174&cat=132643

[699] *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Warren > Court of Ordinary, Marriage Records > page 102 > image 162. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:KXJK-4LC

[700] Georgia. Wilkes County Superior Court. *Deeds and Mortgages*, Vol EEE, pages 327-328. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-5TXH?i=295&cat=132643

[701] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Taliaferro > Guardians Bonds, Vol A, 1826-1878 > page 6 > images 32-33. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:68YJ-4W33

[702] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Taliaferro > Guardians Bonds, Vol A, 1826-1878 > pages 36-39 > images 49-50. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:68YJ-HC89

Dorothy appeared on tax digest records in Taliaferro County from 1828 to 1837 as guardian for James' orphans. [703] James appeared on various records in several counties which seemed to simply be new counties created from existing counties where land was absorbed into the new counties (e.g., Warren from Wilkes, Taliaferro from Warren & Wilkes). John B. Langdon was born circa 1820 based on his first appearance in his own right on an 1841 digest record. Lucy D. Langdon married William Clemmons in 1837. Mary C. Langdon married Sampson Wilder in 1842.

Many user-submitted family trees on ancestry.com incorrectly attribute Nancy Anne Langdon to the wrong John Langdon. Another John Langdon was from Massachusetts and was married to Abigail Chapin. That is not the John Langdon who was the father of Nancy Anne Langdon. There is a rather large publication entitled *The Chapin Genealogy : containing a very large proportion of the descendants of Dea. Samuel Chapin, who settled in Springfield, Mass. in 1642,* by Orange Chapin, published in 1862 by Northampton [Mass.]. The children of John and Abigail Chapin Langdon (listed on page 27) do not include Nancy Anne and do not match the other known children of John and Mary Langdon.

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703 Georgia, *Tax Digests, 1787-1900,* Taliaferro County. https://www.familysearch.org/search/record/results?count=20&q.givenName=Dor*&q.givenName.exact=on&q.surname=Langdon&q.surname.exact=on&f.collectionId=4130006

Chapman Family

Sorting out user-submitted profiles for Charles Chapman and Henry Chapman on various platforms in my effort to establish Charles' identity was nothing but frustrating. Which Charles was the correct one? And was Henry's name Henry B. Chapman or Henry Taylor Chapman or Henry L. Chapman? Some information for each profile seemed plausible, but they also contained contradictions. So, I set aside my research for the Chapmans because I was just going in circles. This exercise reminded me of the **one** time I helped Alan mow the lawn with our zero-turn mower. All I did was go in circles.

After several months, I decided to revisit my effort to untangle this family. Several more hours of investigation uncovered just enough information that I felt comfortable eliminating some possibilities and piecing together others.

Without question, Henry Chapman and his son Ambrose Chapman are our direct ancestors. I found anecdotal references that supported the claim that Henry was the son of Charles Chapman and Mary Frances Handsor and that Henry was born in North Carolina. (I also found mention of Mary Frances Hunter, but I believe that is just a misspelling of the last name.). I continued my research based on the premise that Henry was the son of Charles and Frances Chapman.

I lost track of how many different profiles for Charles Chapman there are on FamilySearch. The various profiles contain differences and, in my opinion, conflate different Charles Chapmans. I believe some of them may well be the same person or from the same family group. When someone builds their tree on FamilySearch, there is nothing that requires choosing an existing person before creating a new profile. Still, existing profiles can provide valuable hints for further research, especially when there is intersecting information.

One such hint was a will for a Charles Chapman who died in Northampton County, North Carolina, in 1753. That location supported the belief that Henry was born in North Carolina. In the will, Charles mentioned 3 sons, Henry, Charles, and William, along with his wife and executrix, Frances. A marriage record for Frances Walton and Charles Chapman authenticated Charles' wife Frances as named in his will. At last, I thought I was on the right track. I had a Charles married to a Frances with a son Henry. However, the dates didn't work. If our ancestor Henry was born circa 1756, how could his father have named him in his will in 1753? Back to my Post-it note board.

WikiTree has a profile for a different Charles Chapman, born circa 1710 in Virginia. While there wasn't a lot of information for that profile, it did include 2 names that were present in profiles on other platforms, Frances Walton and Frances Handsor. Charles' father was not recorded on this profile, but his mother was listed as Frances Walton. Based on the aforementioned marriage record for Frances Walton and Charles Chapman, I easily concluded that Charles' father was also Charles. My conclusion was also validated by Charles Sr.'s will. According to this profile, Charles, Jr.'s son Henry Chapman was married to Sarah Gee and was father to Charles and Ambrose Chapman, known children of our ancestor Henry. Dates and locations for this Henry were consistent with the land records and census records I found in North Carolina and South Carolina. A marriage record for Charles Chapman and Frances Handsor further validated the relationship between Charles, Sr., Charles, Jr., and Henry. I now had another Charles married to a Frances with a son Henry.

The explanation for why Charles's death in 1753 didn't work with the birth of our ancestor Henry in 1756 is because there was a generation in between. Charles and Frances[Walton] Chapman's son Henry is not the right generation. I believe their son Charles, who was married to Frances Handsor, was the father of our ancestor Henry.

The following Chapman lineage is my best guess based on the aforementioned profiles I found on FamilySearch, Ancestry, and WikiTree. My theory depends on the accuracy of online information (which is risky at best) and merges similar pieces from all 3 platforms. I hesitated to include the information I gathered since I could be completely wrong. However, I am also reluctant to completely discount it because some of the information is supported by known facts. The evidence seems to present at least a strong circumstantial case.

There were several Chapmans with probate records in North Carolina during the late 1700s and early 1800s that may be interconnected. That is a puzzle for another time. Future research might reveal the family demographics of the North Carolina Chapmans.

1 - Charles Chapman

2 - Charles Chapman

3 - Henry Chapman

4 - Ambrose Chapman

5 - Sarah Ann Chapman

6 - Warren Martin Nutt

7 - William Walter Nutt

Charles Chapman, Sr.

Charles Chapman may have been born in England. There is a baptism record for a Charles Chapman dated September 25, 1681, in Surrey, England. [704] He may have immigrated to Virginia circa 1702. He was married to Frances Walton (1686-1727). [705] The marriage record does not record a date or location so there is no way to know if they were married before arriving in Virginia or after.

Sometime before his death, Charles and Frances[Walton] moved to North Carolina. By a land deed dated November 26, 1750, Thomas Johnson conveyed 150 acres in Northampton County to Charles Chapman. [706] That would date their arrival in North Carolina to this date or earlier.

Charles' will, dated May 19, 1753, was exhibited in Northampton Court in November 1753 and recorded on January 15, 1754. [707] He named his wife Frances to be his sole executor and left all his goods and estate to her during her life or widowhood. He gave each of his sons, **Charles**, Henry, and William, 100 acres of land on Beaver Pond and either a horse or a cow. Charles, Sr. must have purchased more land in addition to the 150 acres in 1750 to have left each of his sons 100 acres.

He also gave *his son Daniel Hawkins* 100 acres. This implies that Charles and Frances[Walton] had a married daughter when he died. It was typical in those times to refer to the spouse of a married daughter as a son and list him in a will or probate record rather than the daughter. I did not ever find any mention of a daughter in any of the user-submitted trees I reviewed. However, I did find an Ancestry profile for a Phoebe Chapman born in 1758 in Northampton County, North Carolina, who was married to a Daniel Hawkins. If Phoebe was a member of this Chapman family, it is more likely that she was the daughter of Charles, Jr. and Frances[Handsor].

I could not find any definitive sources for the births or deaths of Frances[Walton] nor their sons Charles, Jr., Henry, or William. Anecdotally, Frances[Walton] died in 1727 in North Carolina. [708] All 3 sons were likely at least 21 at the time of Charles's death. That would put their birth dates before 1732. Their mother's death, if accurate, would back the birth dates up even further to before 1727.

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[704] Church of England Parish Registers, 1538-1812. London, England: London Metropolitan Archives. Images produced by permission of the City of London Corporation Libraries. London, England, Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1538-1812. Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010. https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/9375895/person/312220213897/facts

[705] Yates Publishing. *U.S. and International Marriage Records.* https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/222522:7836?tid=&pid=&queryid=1a6ac472-0d25-4c4b-a335-14625d78a6b0&_phsrc=vgE7&_phstart=successSource

[706] Northampton County (North Carolina). Register of Deeds. *Deeds, 1741-1932*, Book 1, Page 452. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1950, 1961. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L983-X9KV?i=233&cat=296804

[707] North Carolina Secretary of State. North Carolina wills, 1663-1789. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1941. Entry for Charles Chapman, Sr. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9GW-Z8K7?cat=352536 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-99GC-F934-P?i=943&cat=457752

[708] Linda Kirk Parker Family Tree. https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/9375895/person/312220213897/facts

Charles Chapman, Jr.

Charles Chapman, Jr., was likely born in Virginia before 1727, but North Carolina is also a possibility, depending on Charles, Sr.'s arrival in North Carolina. Charles, Jr. married Frances Handsor. [709] They had at least 1 son, **Henry,** born circa 1756 in Northampton County, North Carolina. I found mention of other possible children in various online profiles, including Frances, Phoebe, Benjamin, and John. Neither birth records nor a will for Charles, Jr. are extant so other children cannot be confirmed with any certainty.

Nearly all of the Chapman profiles I reviewed during the late 1600s and early 1700s were residents of and died in Virginia, many in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. I felt confident ruling out those profiles. No doubt many Chapmans moved to North Carolina over the years, including Northampton County, which was just south of Isle of Wight County. Since Charles, Sr. died in Northampton County, it would make sense that his sons also lived in North Carolina. By extension, since Henry was born in North Carolina, I feel comfortable with my conclusion that the Northampton County, North Carolina, records for Charles Chapman belong to our ancestors Charles, Sr. and Charles, Jr.

Charles Chapman of Northampton County purchased 100 acres on the south side of Bever (sic) Pond Creek from John Chapman of Halifax County on February 6, 1766. [710] Charles, Sr., had bequeathed each of his sons 100 acres on Beaver Pond Creek. So, Charles Jr. already had at least 100 acres before this purchase. I believe this record supports my theory that Charles, Sr. and Charles, Jr. were indeed father and son. While I do not know who John Chapman belonged to, I tend to believe he was a relative. I have not uncovered any children for Charles, Jr. and Frances[Handsor] other than Henry. Perhaps John was another son of Charles, Jr. or a nephew, the son of one of Charles, Jr.'s brothers, Henry or William.

Charles appeared on a 1762 tax list in Northampton County, supporting my belief that Charles already owned land before his 100-acre purchase in 1766. [711] He also appeared on a 1780 tax list in Northampton County. [712]

Charles Chapman and John McGregor jointly conveyed 150 acres in Northampton County to Allen Jones on August 30, 1796. [713] The description of the land included Beaver Pond Creek. That led me to believe the acreage might have belonged to Charles, Jr. He would probably have been at least 80 if he was this Charles. Despite numerous digital collections of wills for North Carolina for the mid-to-late 1700s, I did not find a will or any probate records for Charles, Jr. or Frances[Handsor]. There was a Charles Chapman in South Carolina who died circa 1795, but I have no evidence that our ancestor lived in South Carolina.

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709 Yates Publishing, *U.S. and International Marriage Records*. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/523482:7836

710 Northampton County (North Carolina). Register of Deeds. *Deeds, 1741-1932*, Book 6, Page 192. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G983-X3YK?cat=296804

711 Ratcliff, Clarence E. *North Carolina Taxpayers, 1701-1786.* Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., copyright © 1986. Entry for Charles Chapman.

712 Ratcliff, Clarence E. *North Carolina Taxpayers, 1679-1790, Volume 2.* Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., copyright © 1987. Entry for Charles Chapman.

713 Northampton County (North Carolina). Register of Deeds. *Deeds, 1741-1932*, Book 10, Page 409. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G983-FVMW?cat=296804

Henry Chapman

A biography on FamilySearch indicates Henry Chapman was born circa 1756 in North Carolina to Charles Chapman and Frances Handsor, probably in Chatham County or Northampton County. FamilySearch has a middle initial of "B" for Henry, but I have not found any records for Henry that include a middle initial. There is also online speculation that his middle name was Taylor, from which his son Ambrose's middle name might have derived. The biography indicated that Henry was married twice, first to Elizabeth Allen and second to Sarah Gee. Based on the biographical information for Elizabeth, dates and locations do not support a marriage between this Elizabeth Allen and Henry. When I found a land deed that indicated Henry and Sarah[Gee] were married before December 1778, I concluded Henry was not married to Elizabeth Allen. I have since removed the marriage relationship with Elizabeth from Henry's FamilySearch profile.

On December 7, 1778, Henry and his wife Sarah conveyed 140 acres to Thomas Outland, which was originally part of a patent granted to William Chapman on November 26, 1761. [714] Henry acquired this acreage from William Chapman on March 5, 1770. [715] This William might have been Henry's Uncle William. The only issue I see with a 1770 purchase is that Henry would only have been about 14 if a birth date of 1756 is accurate. I haven't found a dated birth record for Henry . . . perhaps he was born earlier than 1756. Initially, I wondered if perhaps this deed was between William and his brother Henry (our Henry's uncle), but the subsequent sale of the property in 1778 specifically mentioned *Henry and his wife Sarah*, confirming that this deed belonged to our ancestor Henry.

Incidentally, in 1772, William Chapman also sold 140 acres from his 1761 grant to Daniel Hawkins . . . remember him? [716] The land bordered Henry's 140 acres. This makes me think that Daniel's wife Phoebe Chapman may have been a sibling of Henry's. That was not the only mention of Phoebe I found connected to Henry. An Ancestry family tree showed Phoebe as a daughter of the Charles Chapman I believe was Henry's father. [717] There are inconsistencies in this profile, but 2 mentions of Phoebe definitely piqued my interest.

Sarah[Gee] was born circa 1755 in Virginia to Henry Gee II and Mary Parham. Henry and Sarah's[Gee] marriage record shows a birthplace of Virginia. [718] Knowing the Chapman family was in North Carolina at the time of Henry's birth, I question the accuracy of a Virginia birthplace.

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[714] Northampton County (North Carolina) Register of Deeds. *Deeds, 1741-1932*, Book 6, Page 311. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-8983-X3NQ?i=161&cat=296804

[715] Northampton County (North Carolina) Register of Deeds. *Deeds, 1741-1932*, Book 4, Page 310. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G983-X7ZP?i=399&cat=296804

[716] Northampton County (North Carolina) Register of Deeds. *Deeds, 1741-1932*, Book 5, Page 191. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L983-XQPD?i=506&cat=296804

[717] Crane Family Tree. https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/120920823/person/372155725606/facts

[718] Yates Publishing. *U.S. and International Marriage Records.* https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/222089:7836?tid=&pid=&queryid=2404bf74-0726-4ac4-a533-03b7be51ecbe&_phsrc=Pul1&_phstart=successSource

The earliest record I found for the Henry Chapman family in Chatham County, North Carolina, dates to 1783 when Henry bought 200 acres of land from William Chapman. [719] On November 12, 1801, Henry sold 180 acres to William Cottle. [720] Based on the description of the land in each deed, I believe this is the same parcel of land. It wasn't uncommon for acreage measurements to be off by a few acres during this time considering how the land was described: *beginning at a white oak running west 160 poles to a hickory thence north 190 poles to a post oak thence East 160 poles to Hickory thence along a line of marked trees to the branch to a red oak thence up the branch to the said white oak.* I have no idea how boundaries were preserved with descriptions like this. How someone distinguished between this white oak and that hickory and that post oak is beyond my comprehension. At any rate, my impression is that Henry sold the land in 1801 that he had purchased in 1783 in preparation for his move to South Carolina.

During the May 8, 1790, session of the Court of Common Pleas & Quarter Sessions for Chatham County, the justices ordered that a jury be appointed to determine "the nearest and best way to strike the Pee Dee road." Henry Chapman was one of the appointees. [721] He was counted on the 1790 census in Chatham County. David Chapman and Solomon Chapman were also listed on the census and were on the jury appointed for the road project as well. Several Chapmans were living in Chatham County in the late 1700s, including William, Thomas, Benjamin, Abner, David, John, Solomon, Charles, and James. Some may have been relatives of Henry, maybe even siblings.

Henry did not appear on an 1800 census, but by 1808, he was in Darlington County, South Carolina. "This area was settled in the mid-18th century by Welsh, Scotch-Irish, and English farmers, who grew cotton primarily." [722] He was counted on the 1810 census and the 1820 census in Darlington County.

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719 Chatham County (North Carolina). Register of Deeds. *Land records, 1771-1902*. Book C, page 137. Raleigh, North Carolina : North Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1960-1978; Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-8987-341W?i=596&cat=403727

720 Chatham County (North Carolina). Register of Deeds. *Land records, 1771-1902*. Book N, page 9.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-9987-Q33K

721 North Carolina. County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions (Chatham County). *Minutes, 1774-1861*. Raleigh, North Carolina : North Carolina Dept. of Archives and History, 1968.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4T-YLY3?i=382

722 Darlington County, South Carolina, SCGenWeb project. Copyright © 1996 to present.
https://usgenwebsites.org/SCDarlington/

Several land transactions occurred between Henry and others on September 2, 1808. He purchased 200 acres from Isaac Osly for $500 *on the south side of Great Cedar Creek about five miles from Greenville on the Camden Road* on September 2, 1808. [723] Henry sold 70 acres on Great Cedar Creek to William Hawkins for $100. The deed was witnessed by Daniel Hawkins . . . another mention of Daniel, who was married to Phoebe Chapman, in connection with Henry. [724] It appears that Daniel Hawkins followed Henry from North Carolina to South Carolina, or vice versa. And he sold 200 acres also on Cedar Creek, *part of a tract of land now in possession of the said Henry Chapman,* to Evander McIver for $100. [725] Included in these transactions were deeds by Sarah[Gee] for the release of her dower rights.

Henry and Sarah[Gee] had 10 children, the 3 oldest likely born in North Carolina, probably Northampton County, and the remaining 7 born in South Carolina, probably Darlington County.

Based on the gifts mentioned in his will, Henry Chapman had acquired at least 790 acres of land in Darlington County before his death. Except for the aforementioned 200 acres, I have not yet been able to ascertain whether his other acquisitions were grants or deeded transactions. He did not appear in an index for South Carolina land grants. Henry's will was dated May 23, 1812, and recorded October 7, 1822. [726] One document in his probate records refers to Henry Chapman deceased and was dated March 11, 1822. [727] I can infer from that document that Henry likely died a few weeks before March 11th.

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[723] Darlington County (South Carolina). Register of Mesne Conveyance. *Deeds, 1806-1869*, Book B, page 243. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1962. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSJ6-Y99B-C?cat=472589

[724] Darlington County (South Carolina). Register of Mesne Conveyance. *Deeds, 1806-1869*, Book B, pages 127-128. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSJ6-Y9S9-3?i=382&cat=472589

[725] Darlington County (South Carolina). Register of Mesne Conveyance. *Deeds, 1806-1869*, Book B, pages 125-127. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSJ6-Y9SS-M?i=381&cat=472589

[726] Darlington County, South Carolina. Judge of Probate. Estates, wills & letters of administration, 1791-1895. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1962. Book 6, Page 212. Entry for Henry Chapman. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9P1-T98C-G

[727] South Carolina, *Darlington County Records, 1798-1928.* FamilySearch. Probate records > Estate file no 90, 1800-1923 > image 75 of 210; Darlington County Historical Commission, Darlington. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89KL-XDG?i=74&cc=2144005

Highlights of his will include:

- His wife Sarah[Gee] and his son Henry were his executrix and executor
- He left his wife Sarah[Gee] livestock and personal property to sell as needed to pay his debts
- He named all of his children, most likely in birth order, and gifted each with furniture, livestock, and/or land. Note that most of these dates were found online without any, or with very little, sourcing. Without knowing where Henry was between 1790 and 1808, it isn't possible to determine which children were born in North Carolina and which were born in South Carolina.
  - Wiley Chapman (1785-1851) — Wiley died in 1851 in Darlington County. [728] He left his estate to his grandsons David Griggs and Wiley Griggs, his granddaughter Sarah Griggs, and his niece Mary Ann Griggs. There was no mention of a spouse or children in his will.
  - Rhoda Chapman (b: c.1787)
  - Allen Chapman (c.1788-c.1875) — Allen was counted on the 1850 census and the 1860 census in Coosa County, Alabama. His age and birth location led me to believe these census records belong to this Allen.
  - Henry Chapman, Jr. (c.1791-c.1850) — There is an 1830 census record and an 1840 census record for H. T. Chapman in Chesterfield County which might be Henry Taylor Chapman. Taylor was a mentioned middle name for Henry, Sr. in some online records. The age range on the 1830 census would be off by some, but 50-59 in 1840 would be consistent with his approximate birth date. Chesterfield County bordered Darlington County to the north. I did not find an 1850 census record for either Henry Chapman or H. T. Chapman.
  - Frances Chapman (b: bet.1791-1798)
  - Sarah Chapman (b: bet.1791-1798)
  - Charles Chapman (c.1798-c.1865) — Charles married Elizabeth Dewitt (1796-1858) circa 1820. They appeared on the 1840 census in Darlington County. Charles and Elizabeth are buried in the Chapman Family Cemetery in Darlington County.
  - William Chapman (c.1800-c.1870)
  - Abner Chapman (c.1801-c.1872)
  - **Ambrose Chapman** (c.1804-c.1870)

Sarah[Gee] was still alive in 1827, living with her son Ambrose in Darlington County, South Carolina. Perhaps even later. Some online information indicates she died in 1850 in Marion County, Georgia. That is certainly within the realm of possibility since Ambrose's family was in Marion County from 1840 to 1870.

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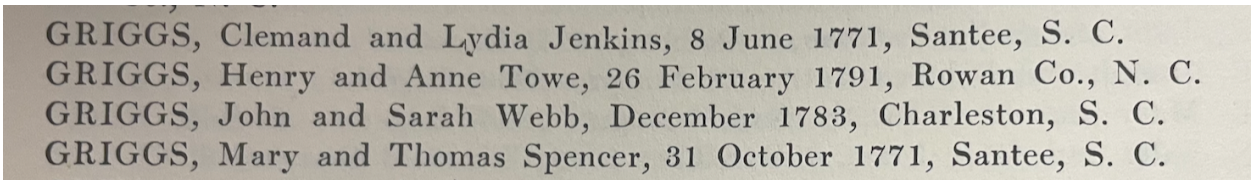
[728] Darlington County, South Carolina. Judge of Probate. Estates, wills & letters of administration, 1791-1895. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1962. Book 10, Page 208. Entry for Wiley Chapman.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9P1-T9FD-F?i=514&cat=476697

Ambrose Chapman

Ambrose Chapman was the son of Henry Chapman and Sarah Gee. He was born circa 1805 in Darlington County, South Carolina. Ambrose married Elizabeth Sarah Griggs in 1828 in Georgia. [729] Some records use Elizabeth and some records use Sarah. Based on various census records, she was born between 1808 and 1810 in South Carolina.

There were some Griggs marriages in North Carolina and South Carolina between 1771 and 1791. [730] I have yet to connect Elizabeth Sarah Griggs to a specific Griggs family. The following might be threads to pull on at a later date.


GRIGGS, Clemand and Lydia Jenkins, 8 June 1771, Santee, S. C.
GRIGGS, Henry and Anne Towe, 26 February 1791, Rowan Co., N. C.
GRIGGS, John and Sarah Webb, December 1783, Charleston, S. C.
GRIGGS, Mary and Thomas Spencer, 31 October 1771, Santee, S. C.

Two land deeds place Ambrose in Darlington County, South Carolina, in 1826 and 1827. Ambrose and his brother Abner each inherited 145 acres from their father Henry in early 1822 as specified in Henry's will. There is a deed dated March 6, 1826, whereby Ambrose sold 145 acres *on the south side of Great Cedar Creek about five miles from Society Hill on the north side of the Camden Road* that he had inherited from his father Henry and where Ambrose and his mother Sarah lived. [731] The July 27, 1827, deed was for 295 acres owned by Abner and Ambrose with the same description. [732] I suspect that the 1826 deed was insufficient to consummate the sale because other parties had to "sign off" on the sale. The 1827 deed includes the relinquishment of all claims from Abner and Ambrose's mother Sarah[Gee] Chapman, Abner's wife Eleanor, and Ambrose's wife Elizabeth[Griggs]. This was commonly referred to as a release of dower on the part of the wives.

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[729] Yates Publishing. *U.S. and International Marriage Records*. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/222013:7836?tid=&pid=&queryid=d1d8e8e06bdcb321d953d581d523ec8b&_phsrc=qNH16&_phstart=successSource

[730] Clemens, William Montgomery. *North and South Carolina Marriage Records from the Earliest Colonial Days to the Civil War*. Genealogical Publishing Co, Inc. Baltimore, Maryland. Copyright (c) 1977.

[731] Darlington County (South Carolina). Register of Mesne Conveyance. Deeds, 1806-1869. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1962. Book I, pages 423-424. Entry for Ambrose Chapman. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLK-KHP9?i=238&cat=472589

[732] Darlington County (South Carolina). Register of Mesne Conveyance. Deeds, 1806-1869. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1962. Book K, pages 158-160. Entry for Ambrose Chapman. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLK-KHDN?i=343

I found an interesting deed dated April 21, 1827, between William Griggs (Ambrose Chapman married Elizabeth Griggs) and Alexander Sparks for land originally *conveyed by will to William Chapman by his father Henry Chapman dated the 3rd day of May 1812 and by the said William Chapman to the said William Griggs by deed dated the 12th day of January 1822 . . . bounded by land of . . . William Martin Dewitt and Sarah & Ambrose Chapman . . .* [733] I wondered about the date mentioned for the transfer *by will* from Henry Chapman to William Chapman. William would only have been about 12 years old in 1812, too young to have been party to a deed. I believe that date reflects the date of Henry's will, but not the date William actually inherited the property. Nearly all of the wills I found during this time were dated shortly before the devisor's impending death. In Henry's case, he lived another 10 years before his will was probated in 1822. William would have been old enough in 1822 to sell the property he inherited. This leads me to believe that Henry died before January 12, 1822.

Interestingly, Ambrose and Sarah's 3rd child was named Martin Dewitt Chapman. I didn't for a second believe that William Martin Dewitt being a neighbor of Ambrose and Sarah[Griggs] was a coincidence. The Dewitt family must have been closely associated with the Chapman family. William Martin Dewitt was likely the namesake of Ambrose's son Martin Dewitt Chapman. And, Henry's son Charles was married to Elizabeth Dewitt.

Sometime between 1827 and 1830, Ambrose and Elizabeth[Griggs] moved to Georgia with their 3 oldest children. They were in Coweta County for the 1830 census. They were in Marion County for the 1840–1870 censuses (1840, 1850, 1860, 1870). Ambrose was assessed for 300 acres of land in District 3 in 1848 in Marion County. [734]

The 1850 census confirms all of Ambrose and Elizabeth's[Griggs] children except the 3 oldest. The children recorded on the census were:

- William W. Chapman (1830–1912)
- Mary Elizabeth Chapman (1832–1905)
- Abner Absalom Chapman (1833–1883)
- David Crockett Chapman (1835–1915)
- Sarah Emily Chapman (1836–1920)
- Joseph R. Chapman (c.1837—c.1870)
- George W. Chapman (c.1839—c.1866)
- Mary Jane Chapman (1840–1927)
- Martha Dandridge Chapman (1846–1928)
- Ambrose Taylor Chapman (1848–1930)

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733 Darlington County, *South Carolina Deeds 1827-1830*. Page 155. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLK-KHWK?view=fullText&keywords=Sarah,Chapman&groupId=M9HL-ZSG

734 *Georgia, Tax Digests, 1787-1900*, Marion County. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKJ-B3DF-P

The 3 oldest children had their own households recorded in 1850:

- James Nicholas Chapman (b: circa 1825) — James Nicholas was counted with his wife Jane in household 209
- **Sarah Ann Chapman** (1826-1909) — Sarah Ann was counted with her husband James[1.1.4.4.1] Martin in household 121
- Martin Dewitt Chapman (1827-1910) — Martin DeWitt was counted with his wife Mary in household 214

Ambrose died before the 1870 census began, so only Elizabeth was counted. I found at least a portion of Ambrose's estate records. One of the payments made from his estate was for the cost of probating his will on May 2, 1870. This is probably the best evidence for determining his date of death. His will, dated December 17, 1867, directed that his entire property consisting of land, livestock, farming equipment, wagon, and buggy be kept together for the benefit and comfort of his wife Elizabeth during her natural life. At her death, said property was to be equally divided among the heirs of her body. He appointed his sons William W. and David C. Chapman to be his executors. [735] The Marion County Court of Ordinary validated his will during the May 1870 term. His sons William W. and David C. Chapman were also issued letters Testamentary during the term. [736] The appraisal of his estate was filed with the court on May 28, 1870. [737]

Ambrose and Elizabeth[Griggs] Chapman were buried in Phillippi Cemetery in Schley County, Georgia. Schley County was formed partially from Marion County in 1857. Although Elizabeth's[Griggs] headstone says she died in 1874, estate records indicate she died between June and September 1870.

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[735] *Georgia, Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Wills 1846-1940 > pages 152-153 > image 109. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93B-P9Z9?i=108&wc=9SB6-82C:267696001,267840101&cc=1999178

[736] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Minutes 1864-1892 > Book B > Page 182 > image 313. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9QM-V25H?i=312&wc=9SBN-K6F:267696001,267742201&cc=1999178
Book A > Pages 169-170 > image 110 https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9QM-VLC3?i=109&wc=9SBN-K6F:267696001,267742201&cc=1999178

[737] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Inventories and appraisements 1852-1904 > pages 54-55 > image 385. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G93B-RX9L?i=384&wc=9SB6-T3X:267696001,267710301&cc=1999178

Documenting Ambrose and Elizabeth[Griggs] Chapman's first few years in Georgia proved to be somewhat difficult. I don't know if Coweta County was their first place of residence in Georgia nor exactly where they were between the 1830 census and 1840 census. There is another Ambrose Chapman with a wife named Elizabeth (Andrews) in Georgia during the same time. It appears that many of the extant records are for this other Ambrose Chapman.

Highlights from Ambrose's estate records include:

- A great deal of Ambrose's estate was sold for cash on December 5, 1870. [738] Since Ambrose's will directed that all of his estate was to be preserved for Elizabeth during her lifetime, this sale strongly suggests that Elizabeth also died in 1870. Court minutes from the September 1870 term of the Marion County Ordinary Court verified that she had died as explained below.

- Several payments from the estate were made to various people. [739] Taxes were paid, medical bills were paid, and fees for selling his real estate were paid. A payment related to the graves of Ambrose and his wife was made on August 3, 1871.

- Several of Ambrose and Elizabeth's children purchased items, including Mary Elizabeth and her husband R. B. Perry, Martha Dandridge and her husband H. L. Allison, Ambrose Taylor Chapman, Mary Jane and her husband Abner Woodall, and Sarah Emily and her husband James H. Spurlock. Other Chapman names that appeared in the list were probably relatives. Ambrose's brother Abner also lived in Marion County.

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738 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Sales 1852-1904 > vol B >
Pages 45-49 > images 286-288
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-993B-PDG?i=285&wc=9SB6-DPD:267696001,267832701&cc=1999178
Page 62 > image 295
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93B-P3V?i=294&wc=9SB6-DPD:267696001,267832701&cc=1999178

739 *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Returns and vouchers 1863-1875 > Book M >
Pages 213-219 > images 441-444
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893B-RFMB?i=440&wc=9SB6-T38:267696001,267796401&cc=1999178
Pages 226-228 > images 457-458
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93B-RXP8?i=456&wc=9SB6-T38:267696001,267796401&cc=1999178
Page 255 > image 471
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93B-RXPK?i=470&wc=9SB6-T38:267696001,267796401&cc=1999178
Pages 332-333 > image 510
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G93B-RFHP?i=509&wc=9SB6-T38:267696001,267796401&cc=1999178
Pages 446-448 > images 568-569
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G93B-RXZ5?i=567&wc=9SB6-T38:267696001,267796401&cc=1999178

- Ambrose's real estate holdings were sold in November 1871: [740]
  - House Lot No 166
  - North half of Lot No 145 - purchased by Mary Jane's husband, Abner Woodall
  - North half of Lot No 400 - purchased by Sarah Emily's husband, James H. Spurlock
- Distributive shares were paid to some of his children on December 23, 1870, and on July 24, 1871:
  - Ambrose Taylor Chapman
  - H. L. Allison (Martha Dandridge's husband) - interestingly, Martha Dandridge (Chapman) Allison is buried at Beech Creek Cemetery
  - Mary Elizabeth Chapman - since she received the payment, her husband might have been dead
  - Abner Woodall (Mary Jane's husband)
  - Wiliam W. Chapman
  - James H. Spurlock (Sarah Emily's husband)
  - David C. Chapman
  - **Sarah**[Chapman] **Ann Nutt** received her share in April 1873

  I did not find distributions for James Nicholas Chapman, Martin Dewitt Chapman, or Abner Absalom Chapman. Nicholas was in Titus County, Texas, for the 1860 census. A descendant of Abner Chapman told me she thought he might have died in the Civil War which would have predated Ambrose's death. Martin Chapman was in Marion County, Georgia, for the 1860 and 1870 censuses. Abner Chapman was in Texas by 1860 and died there in 1883. I don't know why Martin and Abner did not receive a share from Ambrose's estate.

  Other estate records indicate that 2 of Ambrose's grandchildren were orphans and distributions were made on their behalf. Sarah Chapman was the orphan of Joseph R. Chapman. Joseph probably died before his father since Joseph didn't directly receive a share from Ambrose. On November 4, 1872, a guardian was appointed for Sarah. Her guardian, T. P. Perry, received a distribution as recorded in court minutes (see February Term, 1873 below). I found a marriage record for Joseph Chapman and Elizabeth Perry in Marion County, Georgia, on October 9, 1855. [741]

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[740] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion County > Sales 1852-1904 > vol B > page 62 > image 295.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93B-P3V?i=294&wc=9SB6-DPD:267696001,267832701&cc=1999178

[741] Ancestry.com. Georgia, U.S., *Marriage Records From Select Counties, 1828-1978* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013. Original data: County Marriage Records, 1828–1978. The Georgia Archives, Morrow, Georgia.
https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/647326:4766

Jasper Chapman was the orphan of George W. Chapman. George died circa January 1866. I found a marriage record for George W. Chapman and Martha Bryant in Marion County, Georgia, on December 16, 1858. [742] I found a couple of Civil War service records for a George W. Chapman from Georgia. I also found a Civil War pension application for Martha Chapman. There isn't enough information to determine if it belongs to this George's wife or whether the service record belongs to this George. A Civil War fatality might explain the date of George's approximate death. George and Martha lived in Marion County for the 1860 census.

[742] Ancestry.com. Georgia, U.S., *Marriage Records From Select Counties, 1828-1978* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2013. Original data: County Marriage Records, 1828–1978. The Georgia Archives, Morrow, Georgia.
https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/647429:4766

Highlights from Ordinary Court of Marion County Minutes 1864-1892 books A and B: [743]

- November Term, 1869 - Ambrose was appointed as guardian of his grandson Jasper Chapman, orphan of George W. Chapman. According to this record, Wiley Bird married Jasper's mother after George Chapman died and initially applied for guardianship, but failed to qualify. This record also documented Ambrose's appointment as the guardian for Jasper Chapman. [744]
- September Term, 1870 - permission was granted to sell Ambrose's personal property and real property. In one entry, it was noted that *the widow of said deceased has departed this life and that it is necessary to sell said property in order to effect an equitable distribution among the heirs at law.* This record, along with the 1870 census, establishes that the death of Elizabeth[Griggs] occurred after June 14, 1870, but before the start of the 1870 September court term.
- October Term, 1870 - David C. Chapman and William W. Chapman were appointed guardians of Jasper Chapman after Ambrose died.
- February Term, 1873 - David Chapman and William Chapman, executors of Ambrose Chapman, were ordered to settle with T. P. Perry, guardian of Sarah Chapman, orphan of Joseph Chapman, late of Thomas County, for $255 on behalf of Sarah Chapman heir at law and legatee of said Ambrose Chapman, deceased. T. P. Perry was appointed guardian of Sarah in Thomas County on December 2, 1872. [745] Spellings included Chatman and Chapman in Thomas County.

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[743] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Minutes 1864-1892 >
Book A > index on image 8
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G9QM-VLGQ?i=7&wc=9SBN-K6F:267696001,267742201&cc=1999178
Book B > index on image 175
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9QM-V2LK?i=174&wc=9SBN-K6F:267696001,267742201&cc=1999178

[744] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Marion > Letters of administration, guardianship and testamentary 1858-1896 > vol A > page 122 > image 244.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93B-RHSQ?i=243

[745] *Georgia Probate Records, 1742-1990*, Thomas >
Guardian bonds 1856-1905 > vol H > Pages 128 and 129 > image 96.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893L-RF7T?i=95&wc=9SYY-C6N:267789401,267844701&cc=1999178
Guardian bonds 1856-1905 > vol H > Page 167 > image 124.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893L-RNCT?i=123&wc=9SYY-C6N:267789401,267844701&cc=1999178
Letters of administration and guardianship 1867-1908 > Book I > Page 56 > image 42.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L93L-TJ1?i=41&wc=9SYY-6TP:267789401,267867901&cc=1999178
Annual returns, 1845-1901 > Book U > Pages 366-367 > Image 534.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-893L-R2LT?i=533&cc=1999178&cat=289924
Annual returns, 1845-1901 > Book W > Pages 388-389 > Image 487.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G93G-7S9G?i=486&cc=1999178&cat=289924

Dew Family

All of the information contained in this section is from "*The Dew Line From England to Virginia and the Carolinas to Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana with some Records of Other States"* by Sarah Mae Dew, copyright © 1988. I saw no reason to reinvent the wheel.

In 1606 and 1609, King James I of England gave to the London Company the exclusive rights of settlement to a region then known as southern Virginia; the rights to northern Virginia were given to the Plymouth Company. The Jamestown Colony of Virginia was first established in 1607. But disease, crop failure, and Indian massacres nearly wiped out the colony. In 1611, reinforcements of people and supplies arrived. By 1624, 1000 persons were in the colony, and under Charles I, Virginia became a royal providence. To this new land, the Virginia Colony, came Thomas Dew, who was the son of Thomas Dew, the stationer of London. There are no dates as to his arrival time. His wife Elizabeth and 9-month-old daughter Ann, left London on July 13, 1635. He had probably left London about a year or some months before her departure. They settled in Nansemond County, Virginia. That would put his estimated arrival in Virginia circa 1634.

The direct line of Dew descent in America:

1 - Colonel Thomas Dew was born in England circa 1600 and died in York County, Virginia before 1691 when records show that he was named as "deceased". He was a member of and later Speaker of the House of Burgesses (the first legislative branch of the government in the Virginia Colony) and a member of the Governor's Council from 1642-1660. He obtained many land grants and patents. An early record shows he was granted 2600 acres for arranging to transport settlers from England to the New Virginia Colony. At the time of his death he owned over 60,000 ares of land in Virginia.

The known children of Colonel Thomas and Elizabeth Dew were Andrew Dew, Ann Dew, **John Dew**, Thomas Dew, Elizabeth Dew, and Richard Dew. It is quite possible there were others.

2 - John Dew(e) (Virginia) was born in Nansemond County, Virginia, and died in the adjoining Isle of Wight County, Virginia. The "Dewe" spelling is shown in some of the early records. His wife appears to have been Elizabeth Shearer, daughter of John Shearer, Sr, of the Isle of Wight County, Virginia. John apparently returned to England to be educated and probably lived with some of his English Dew relatives. He made his will in the Isle of Wight County, January 31, 1677, and it was probated in court on October 17, 1678. Mentioned in the will was only one child, John Dew, Jr.

3 - John Dew, Jr., Esquire (Virginia and North Carolina) was born in the Isle of Wight County, Virginia, in 1675. He was married to Susannah Shearer, daughter of Captain Robert Shearer. Soon after his marriage, he moved to Maney's Neck Township, Hertford County, North Carolina. He owned large tracts of land in North Carolina. He purchased 200 acres on Meherrin River on April 23, 1715. He also had several land grants that totalled at least 1,400 acres. He made his will on September 6, 1740, in Bertie County, North Carolina, and it was probated in November Court, 1744, Northampton County, North Carolina. Children of John and Susannah were **John Dew III**, Joseph Dew, Sr., Spencer Dew, Morven Dew, William Dew, Patience Dew, Elizabeth Dew, and Sarah Dew.

4 - John Dew III (North Carolina) Elizabeth Bryant, daughter of James Bryant, Sr. On October 4, 1744, the council at Newbern appointed him a Justice of Peace for Northampton County. He owned land on Reedy Creek, Hertford County, Bertie County, and Edgecombe County. He operated one of the first mills situated on the road from Tar River. His will was made in Northampton County, North Carolina, on September 2, 1749, and probated in 1760. He appeared to be widely known, and very influential, as he signed many of his records simply as "Dew". The children of John and Elizabeth Dew were **Abraham Dew Sr.**, John Dew IV, Arthur Dew, Sr., Sarah Dew, Priscilla Dew, and Elizabeth Dew.

5 - Abraham Dew, Sr., (North Carolina) was born circa 1719 based on his appointment as a juror for Bertie and Edgecombe Counties in 1740. In 1760, he was one of his father's executors, and he received 200 acres of land in his father's will. In 1773, his wife Elizabeth was mentioned as administrator of his estate and the inventory of his estate was exhibited in court in 1774. (Sarah Mae Dew's book lists Elizabeth Bryant as the wife of John Dew III and Abraham Dew - obviously something seems amiss here.). His children were Obedience Dew, Sarah Dew, William Dew, Millicent Dew, John Dew, **Reuben Dew**, Abraham Dew, Jr., and Thomas Dew.

6 - Reuben Dew (North Carolina and South Carolina) was born circa 1740 most likely in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. Reuben's wife was Sarah, last name unknown. He moved from North Carolina to South Carolina before 1784 at which time he was given several land grants. The 1790 census for Prince George Parish, South Carolina listed himself, his wife Sarah, 2 sons over 16, 1 son under 16, and 3 daughters. The known sons of Reuben and Sarah Dew were **John Dew, Sr**., Absalom Dew, and Abraham Dew. No records have been found that would indicate the names of his 3 daughters. There is no record of a will for Reuben.

7 - John Dew, Sr., (North Carolina, South Carolina, and Mississippi)

8 - John Reuben Dew (South Carolina and Mississippi)

9 - John C. Dew (South Carolina, Mississippi, and Arkansas)

10 - Sarah "Sallie" Elizabeth Dew (Mississippi and Arkansas)

11 - William "Will" Walter Nutt

John Dew, Sr.

The Dew Line from England to Virginia and the Carolinas to Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana with some Records of other States by Sarah Mae Dew, Copyright © 1988.

John Dew, Sr., was the son of Reuben Dew, who was the son of Abraham Dew, Sr., of North Carolina. John Dew Sr., was born in North Carolina circa 1771, most likely in Edgecombe County. He moved with his father, Reuben Dew, to South Carolina before 1785 when he was approximately 12 years old. In South Carolina, John Dew, Sr. married Rhoda, whose last name may have been Denson.

From deeds and other records, it appears that John Dew, Sr., went to Mississippi before the rest of his family. In 1836, he secured $3,300 from his cousin Henry Berry, supposedly to finance his trip to Mississippi to purchase land. A pledge was given such that if the amount of money was not repaid by an agreed-upon date, then John Dew, Sr.'s land would become the property of the said Henry Berry. On November 17, 1837, John Dew, Sr., deeded 500 acres of his South Carolina land to Henry Berry, Jr., of Marion District, South Carolina, for the sum of $1,625.00.

The death of John Dew, Sr., was circa September 1839 in Leake County, Mississippi. The death date of his wife Rhoda is not known. Her name appeared on a deed to her son, John Reuben Dew, in 1841, but she did not appear on the 1850 census.

The children of John Dew, Sr., and Rhoda (Denson) Dew are as follows:

- John Allen Dew was born in Marion District, South Carolina, circa 1790. He died in Leake County, Mississippi circa 1846. He was married to Mary Cook, who was born in South Carolina circa 1803.
- **John Reuben Dew** - see below.
- John Dew, Jr. was born in South Carolina on April 19, 1798. He died in Leake County, Mississippi, circa 1853. He was married to Elizabeth, also born in South Carolina on August 22, 1799. Her family name is unknown but may have been Crosby.
- Emery Dew was born in Marion County, South Carolina circa 1799. In 1839, she was one of the signatories on a deed granting land to her brother, John Allen Dew. She also signed deeds when the family land was sold to Henry Berry in South Carolina. Later she signed a deed for 40 acres of land in Leake County after she had married an Arnold. No records have been found to verify her death or burial.
- Farthy Dew was born in South Carolina, date unknown. She was also one of the signatories on a deed for the sale of her father's land in 1839 in Leake County, Mississippi, to her brother, John Allen Dew. No marriage or death records have been found.
- 3 unidentified males and 1 unidentified female on the 1820 South Carolina. The female might have been Emery as a later census inferred that her birth date would have been circa 1799. If true, then there were 8 children, not 9.

John Reuben Dew and Comfort Henley

John Reuben Dew was born in Marion District, South Carolina, circa 1796. He was married to Comfort Henley, also born in South Carolina circa 1800. It is assumed that he died before the 1860 census in Leake County, Mississippi, when Comfort Henley Dew was shown to be the head of the household. No burial information has been found. Because his son John C. Dew moved to Ashley County Arkansas, in 1861, there has been some speculation that Reuben Dew may have died in Arkansas perhaps scouting out land with an intention to move there. Regardless of the location of his death, the sale of his property in November 1861 suggests he died circa 1860.

His widow, Comfort Henley Dew, appeared on the 1870 census in Sunflower County, Mississippi, in the household of her son Henley Holmes Dew along with another son, Thomas Tristram Dew and his family, and her daughter, Margaret Rebecca Dew. This household moved to Texas in 1871. The 1890 census for Lavaca County, Texas, included Comfort, her son Thomas, and her daughter, Margaret who had married Joe Roger Daniel. Comfort died May 21, 1890, and was buried at the Sweet Home Cemetery, Lavaca County, Texas.

The children of John Reuben Dew and Comfort (Henley) Dew are as follows:

- **John C. Dew** - see below.
- Abraham Dew was born in Marion District, South Carolina, date unknown. He is believed to have died in Mississippi circa 1871. He was married to Angie Jancey in 1866. On March 15, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army at Corinth, Mississippi. The publication of the "Military Annals of Mississippi" placed his death between 1867-1871. No records have been found of any children.
- Henley Holmes Dew was born on April 29, 1821, in Marion District, South Carolina. He was unmarried. Comfort and Henley made their home with Margaret Rebecca Dew Daniel, Henley's sister. He died in Lavaca County, Texas on February 21, 1894, and is buried at Bennett Cemetery, Sweet Home, Lavaca County, Texas. The property that he owned at his death was willed to his sister Margaret.
- Abraham Dew was born about 1824 in Marion District, South Carolina. There is a marriage record for A. Dew and Angie Yancey in Sunflower County, Mississippi, in 1866. He is believed to have died in Mississippi about 1871.
- Catherine E. Dew was born in 1826 in Marion District, South Carolina. She moved with her family to Mississippi circa 1837. She married Edward B. Chambers of Alabama. It is thought that they moved to Louisiana and then to Ashley County, Arkansas. They appeared on the 1860 census in Extra Township, Ashley County. It is not known what became of this family. Their names were not on later census records nor in the cemetery inventories of the Extra Cemetery. If they were buried at Beech Creek Cemetery where her brother John C. Dew was buried, they were buried in unmarked graves.
- Thomas Tristram Dew was born on November 26, 1829, in Marion District, South Carolina. In 1871, he moved his family to Lavaca County, Texas. He first married Susan North Saunders on March 21, 1866, in Madison County, Mississippi. She died in 1890 and was buried at Sweet Home Cemetery, Lavaca County, Texas. After Susan's death, he married Alice Miller in 1891. He died on December 1, 1907, in Fort Bend County, Missouri City, Texas. He is buried at Morton Cemetery in Richmond, Texas.

- Reuben K. Dew was born in 1831 in South Carolina. He was listed on the 1850 census but did not appear on subsequent deeds or census records. It is assumed he died in Mississippi during the 1850s.
- Allen Mitchell Dew was born in 1833 in South Carolina. He moved from Mississippi to Ashley County, Arkansas, before the 1860 census where his family was counted in Extra Township. He first married Mary Glover and second married Mrs. Nancy Connalley, who had a small child from a previous marriage. Nancy Connalley may have been a sister to Mary Glover as Allen and Nancy Dew appear in the household of Jane P. Glover along with other members of the Glover family. Both of Allen Dew's marriages occurred in Ashley County, Arkansas. At some point, Nancy (Connalley) Dew moved to Lavaca County, Texas. In 1882 while living in Texas, Nancy (Connalley) Dew sold 80 acres of land in Ashley County, Arkansas. The last known record before that was a legal paper where A. M. and Nancy Dew granted power of attorney to Henley Holmes Dew. Sometime between 1861 and 1882, Allen Mitchell Dew evidently died, either in Arkansas or in Texas.
- James R. Dew was born circa 1839 in Mississippi. He appeared on the 1850 census in the household of his parents Reuben and Comfort (Henley) Dew. He was actually a grandson legally adopted by his grandfather. His birth name was Pigg. It isn't known which daughter was the mother of this child. A Civil War record indicates that he was killed near Atlanta, Georgia, on August 18, 1864.
- Francis M. Dew was born in 1840 in Mississippi. He was counted on the 1850 census, but did not appear on any later census records. It is assumed that he died in Mississippi during the 1850s.
- Margaret Rebecca Dew was born October 17, 1842, in Leake County, Mississippi. She appeared on the 1850 and 1860 censuses for Leake County, Mississippi. In 1870, she was shown living in Sunflower County, Mississippi, in the same household as her mother, Comfort Dew, and her brothers, Henley Dew and Thomas Dew. She married Joe Roger Daniel on September 27, 1871. Shortly thereafter, they moved to Lavaca County, Texas. She died on January 13, 1906, in Inez, Texas.

John C. Dew and Mary Ann Vaughn

John C. Dew was born in 1818 in Marion County, South Carolina. His father John Reuben Dew moved his family from South Carolina to Leake County, Mississippi, in 1836. John C. Dew married Mary Ann Vaughn in 1844 in Mississippi. Mary Ann was born in Alabama. In 1861, John C. Dew and his family moved from Mississippi to Ashley County, Arkansas, and settled in the Beech Creek Community. He died there in 1871. According to Sarah Mae Dew, his death was the result of injuries he received when a chimney he was building for his home fell on him. John and Mary are buried at Beech Creek Cemetery. The following tribute to Mary Ann Vaugh Dew was given by her church in 1903 when she died.

> *Sister Mary Ann Vaughn Dew was born in Alabama, January 10, 1825, married John Dew in Mississippi in 1844; came to Arkansas with her husband and children in 1861. Her husband died in 1871, and she departed this life August 5, 1903, aged 78 years, 7 months, and 27 days. Five sons and five daughters were born to this union, of whom four sons and two daughters are now living, thirty-three grandchildren, and twenty-two great-grandchildren. Sister Dew professed faith while quite young and united with the church in her early teens, spending about 60 years of her life a consecrated Christian. She united with Beech Creek Baptist Church by letter in 1862. She loved church very much, and always loved to attend the same. Truly she hath done what she could. It is a sacred privilege sometime to pause and let our thoughts dwell on the beautiful, ennobling lives that have come in touch with and helped then passed on to a more beautiful life beyond. Among these quite beautiful lives we will remember Sister Dew. her sufferings in her last days were very great yet she bore them with heroic Christian fortitudes, often saying that it "was God's will or it could not be so".*

John and Mary may have had as many as 10 children. Goodspeed's History of Arkansas states they had 7 children. Sarah Mae Dew listed 8 children in her book. The above tribute stated that they had 5 sons and 5 daughters. The known children of John C. Dew and Mary Ann (Vaughn) Dew are as follows:

- Leroy "Lee" Marion Dew was born on August 17, 1845, in Leake County, Mississippi. He married Ellen "Nellie" Marie Saunders on February 26, 1873. She was born on July 15, 1852, in Smith County, Mississippi, and died in Texas on May 14, 1932. Leroy died on December 23, 1896, in Jackson County, Texas. They are buried at Memory Gardens of Edna Cemetery in Jackson County, Texas.
- **Sarah "Sallie" Elizabeth Dew** was born in 1849. She married Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Martin Nutt.
- Reuben Cass Dew was born in Leake County, Mississippi, on February 5, 1853. He married Margaret[1.1.4.4.1.2] Elizabeth Nutt, the sister of Sarah Elizabeth Dew's husband, Warren[1.1.4.4.1.1] Martin Nutt. See Margaret's[1.1.4.4.1.2] section for her details. They are buried at Beech Creek Cemetery.
- William Joseph Dew was born on November 11, 1854, in Leake County, Mississippi. He married Minnie Elizabeth Williams on December 20, 1877. Minnie was born May 26, 1860, in Beech Creek, Ashley County, Arkansas, and died on December 9, 1909, in Hamburg, Ashley County, Arkansas. William Dew died on February 17, 1930, at the home of his daughter, Berneice Dew Riley, in Eudora, Chicot County, Arkansas. 1860 census recorded his name as Josiah D. Dew. William and Minnie are buried at Hamburg Cemetery.

- Thomas “Truss” Lawrence Dew was born on November 7, 1856, in Leake County, Mississippi. He married Martha Aura (Tolly) Waite. She was born in Louisiana on August 31. 1858, and died on January 16, 1900, in Ashley County, Arkansas. Thomas died on July 3, 1913, in Ashley County. They are buried at Beech Creek Cemetery.
- Emery Catherine Dew was born on March 23, 1860, in Leake County, Mississippi. She was called by the younger members of the family “Big Aunt Em”. She first married Will Kennon. There were no children. She next married Joseph White, born November 3, 1862, and died November 9, 1929. Both are buried at White-Stephenson Cemetery in Ashley County, Arkansas.
- Jessie “Jess” Dew was born in 1864 in Beech Creek, Ashley County, Arkansas. He married Susanna Rose Hudgens. He died in 1911 and was buried in the Eudora, Arkansas, Cemetery.
- Betty Dew was born circa 1866 and died circa 1869. She was killed near a creek bank where her mother was washing clothes. She had wandered away from her mother and siblings. When they went to look for her all they found was one sock and a bonnet ribbon. It was assumed she may have been killed by a bear.

Pittman Family

The Pittmans were of English descent. John Pittman of Buckingham County, Virginia, is the earliest provable ancestor I found.

1 - John Pittman

2 - Thomas Pittman

3 - Mary Rose Pittman

4 - Frederick Mortimer Hudgens

5 - Irene Eugenia Hudgens

John Pittman [746]

John Pittman was born about 1750 possibly in Buckingham County, Virginia. He married Elizabeth McCraw about 1772. Elizabeth was born in 1753 in Cumberland County, the daughter of Francis McCraw (1728-1778) and Mary Ann Woodson (1738-1801). Francis and Mary Ann were originally from Cumberland County, Virginia, and died in Bedford County, Virginia.

Unfortunately, the Buckingham County, Virginia, Court House "was destroyed by fire in 1869 with almost complete loss of the original records to that date." [747] One of the few collections that survived was the Buckingham County Land Books. Without land records to confirm acquisitions, the Land Books provided a drone-level view of his land ownership and revealed a brief story of his life.

The earliest extant year for the Land Books is 1782. The early volumes were identified as Land District No. 1 and Land District No. 2. Later years changed to using the commissioner's name responsible for the assessment. John appeared on the rolls for District No. 2. He was assessed annually for his property on Jones Creek by 1782, if not before. He continued to be assessed through 1830. His land holdings ranged from 572 acres in 1782 to 1025 acres when he died circa 1830. He had as much as 1088 acres for a few years in between, but the discrepancy could be attributed to different surveyors' measurements.

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[746] Moore, John. JEM Genealogy. https://www.jemgen.com/getperson.php?personID=I24318&tree=A001

[747] King, J. Estelle Stewart. *Buckingham County, Virginia records, 1786-1858*. Salt Lake City, Utah : Digitized by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 2009. Page 2. https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/544838-buckingham-county-virginia-records

Records are split amongst multiple volumes arranged by date:

- 1782 - 1795 [748]
- 1796 - 1803 [749]
- 1804 - 1814 [750]
- 1815 - 1819 [751]

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[748] Virginia. Commissioner of the Revenue (Buckingham County). *Land tax books 1782-1795*. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1954, 1979; Richmond, Virginia : Virginia State Library. John Pittman.
1782 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS46-YYL7?i=15&cat=408775
1787 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS46-YYX2?i=35&cat=408775
1788 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS46-YYX4?i=67&cat=408775
1789 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS46-YYX8?i=75&cat=408775
1790 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS46-YBZT?i=95&cat=408775
1791 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS46-YBC6?i=114&cat=408775
1792 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS46-YBW7?i=137&cat=408775
1793 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS46-YBQ2?i=155&cat=408775
1794 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS46-YBQW?i=174&cat=408775
1795 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS46-YB9L?i=208&cat=408775

[749] Virginia. Commissioner of the Revenue (Buckingham County). *Land tax books 1796-1803*. John Pittman.
1796 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS46-YBM5?i=223&cat=408775
1797 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS46-YBMB?i=260&cat=408775
1798 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS46-YYYF?i=270&cat=408775
1799 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS46-YY1L?i=308&cat=408775
1800 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS46-YYYZ?i=319&cat=408775
1801 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS46-YYPT?i=346&cat=408775
1802 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS46-YY2X?i=373&cat=408775
1803 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS46-YYJG?i=399&cat=408775

[750] Virginia. Commissioner of the Revenue (Buckingham County). *Land tax books 1804-1814*. John Pittman.
1804 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-ZSPX-R?i=32&cat=408775
1805 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-ZSPF-4?i=45&cat=408775
1806 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-ZSPX-8?i=79&cat=408775
1809 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-ZSP7-4?i=153&cat=408775
1810 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-ZSPH-X?i=215&cat=408775
1811 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-ZSG1-B?i=259&cat=408775
1812 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-ZSGT-1?i=308&cat=408775
1813 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-ZS5V-N?i=358&cat=408775
1814 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-ZS5J-6?i=388&cat=408775

[751] Virginia. Commissioner of the Revenue (Buckingham County). *Land tax books 1815-1819*. John Pittman.
1815 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-ZS5Z-D?i=456&cat=408775
1816 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-ZS5M-Y?i=571&cat=408775
1817 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-ZSPY-T?i=631&cat=408775
1818 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-ZSP2-X?i=696&cat=408775
1819 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-ZSPN-M?i=798&cat=408775

- 1820 - 1822 [752]
- 1823 - 1826 [753]
- 1827 - 1831 [754]

Elizabeth[McCraw] was assessed for the property beginning in 1831 (her dower in estate of J Pittman) confirming the date of John's death as 1830-1831. [755] Her assessment continued through 1838. [756] [757]

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[752] Virginia. Commissioner of the Revenue (Buckingham County). *Land tax books 1820, 1824, 1825*. John Pittman.
1820 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-H78K-N?i=24&cat=408775
1821 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-H786-C?i=77&cat=408775
1822 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-H78F-X?i=102&cat=408775

[753] Virginia. Commissioner of the Revenue (Buckingham County). *Land tax books 1820-1826*. John Pittman.
1823 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-H78Z-B?i=166&cat=408775
1824 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-H788-W?i=225&cat=408775
1825 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-H784-H?i=252&cat=408775
1826 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-H78C-Q?i=283&cat=408775

[754] Virginia. Commissioner of the Revenue (Buckingham County). *Land tax books 1827-1831*. John Pittman.
1827 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-H784-M?i=354&cat=408775
1829 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-H7Z1-1?i=509&cat=408775
1830 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-H785-Y?i=582&cat=408775

[755] Virginia. Commissioner of the Revenue (Buckingham County). *Land tax books 1827-1831*. Elizabeth[McCraw] Pittman.
1831 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-H785-N?i=649&cat=408775

[756] Virginia. Commissioner of the Revenue (Buckingham County). *Land tax books 1832-1835*. Elizabeth[McCraw] Pittman.
1832 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-Y8QN?i=16&cat=408775
1833 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-Y87S?i=104&cat=408775
1834 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-Y8QD?i=165&cat=408775
1835 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-Y8HJ?i=223&cat=408775

[757] Virginia. Commissioner of the Revenue (Buckingham County). *Land tax books 1836-1844*. Elizabeth[McCraw] Pittman.
1836 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-1SNG-N?i=59&cat=408775
1837 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-1SNR-W?i=82&cat=408775
1838 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-1SND-P?i=189&cat=408775

In 1839, the estate of John Pittman was the assessed owner, establishing Elizabeth's[McCraw] death as 1838-1839. The assessments for John's estate continued for several years after Elizabeth[McCraw] died:

- 1836 - 1844 [758]
- 1845 - 1850 [759]
- 1851 - 1858 [760]

John was assessed for 1025 acres from 1820 to 1830. In 1831, Elizabeth was assessed for 511 acres until her death. Their sons Thomas and James appeared for the first time in the Land Books in 1831. It seems logical to conclude that they inherited the other 514 acres, Thomas having received 300 acres and James 214 acres. I don't know what became of the 511 acres for which Elizabeth was assessed. I did not find an extant will for John that could have verified the distribution of his estate. Thomas' last assessment was in 1839. James's estate was the assessed owner in 1843 indicating he had died in 1842-1843. Francis was assessed from 1848 to 1856. William was mentioned from 1852 to 1863 for Gilly L. Pittman's interest. I can only speculate that William might have had a child named Gilly for whom John reserved 11¼ acres of land.

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[758] Virginia. Commissioner of the Revenue (Buckingham County). *Land tax books 1836-1844*. Estate of John Pittman.
1839 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-1SNZ-V?i=220&cat=408775
1840 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-1SN4-D?i=283&cat=408775
1841 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-1SNW-F?i=347&cat=408775
1842 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-1SNS-9?i=412&cat=408775
1843 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-1SF1-M?i=474&cat=408775
1844 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-1SFV-P?i=530&cat=408775

[759] Virginia. Commissioner of the Revenue (Buckingham County). *Land tax books 1845-1850*. Estate of John Pittman.
1845 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-TSC9?i=17&cat=408775
1846 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-T9TF?i=84&cat=408775
1847 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-TS37?i=151&cat=408775
1848 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-TSMM?i=214&cat=408775
1849 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-T9JN?i=279&cat=408775
1850 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-TSPH?i=391&cat=408775

[760] Virginia. Commissioner of the Revenue (Buckingham County). *Land tax books 1851-1858*. Estate of John Pittman.
1851 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-19GV-M?i=24&cat=408775
1852 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-19GX-K?i=123&cat=408775
1853 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-19GN-S?i=159&cat=408775
1854 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-19G8-W?i=231&cat=408775
1855 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-19GZ-9?i=348&cat=408775
1856 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-19GG-W?i=423&cat=408775
1857 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-19GG-Y?i=461&cat=408775
1858 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-19GK-D?i=593&cat=408775

At a court held for Buckingham County on July 8, 1793, John Pittman was one of several men "recommended to his Excellency the Governor and Council as proper persons to be added to the commission of the peace for this county." [761] John and Elizabeth[McCraw] were counted in Buckingham County, Virginia, on the 1810 census and the 1820 census. Two plats for John were recorded for 132 acres and 300 acres in 1797. [762]

The known children of John and Elizabeth[McCraw] Pittman were most certainly born in Buckingham County, Virginia:

- William Pittman (1773—c.1826)
- Dancy Pittman (b: 1775) married Elizabeth Pugh
- Mary W. Pittman (b: 1776)
- James Pittman (1778–1841)
- **Thomas Pittman** (1781–1861) married **Susanna Rose**
- Elizabeth Pittman (1783–1876) married William Armistead Miller
- John Pittman (b: 1786)
- Francis Pittman (b: 1788)

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[761] Yeck, Joanne L. *Buckingham County: Gentleman Justices*. Copyright © 2012 – 2024. https://slateriverramblings.com/2014/01/31/buckingham-county-gentleman-justices/

[762] Buckingham County (Virginia) Surveyor. *Plat books, 1762-1848*. Richmond, Virginia : Virginia State Library, 1947, 1979; Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah. Entries for John Pittman.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLS-1K81?i=124&cat=332469
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLS-1KF2?i=126&cat=332469

Thomas Pittman

Thomas Pittman was born about 1781 based on his recorded age on the 1860 census. He was the son of John Pittman (d: c.1831) and Elizabeth McCraw (d: c.1830). Thomas married Susanna Rose on November 3, 1806 in Amherst County, Virginia. [763] Susanna[Rose], born about 1779, was the daughter of Patrick Rose (his mother a Miss Fitzhugh) and Mary Nichols of England (her mother a Miss Fry). (Goodspeed Publishing, 1890)

Because of the loss of nearly all records for Buckingham County, there are very few records to document the life of Thomas. Thomas was assessed in Land District No. 2 from 1831 to 1839. [764] [765] [766]

He was counted on the 1840 census in Buckingham County, Virginia, although I can't account for the family demographics on the census. By 1840, all 3 of Thomas and Susanna's[Rose] known children were in other states. They may have had other children that I haven't been able to identify. Unfortunately, before 1850, only the head of the family was listed. It wasn't unusual for family groups to consist of more than one nuclear family making it next to impossible to match age ranges with known family members. Still, I am inclined to believe that this is our ancestor. Other evidence supporting my conclusion is that who I presume to be Thomas's brother James appeared on the census in the same district. Francis Pittman also appeared and while Thomas had a brother named Francis, the age of the Francis on the census rules out that he was a brother. But, he could have been a nephew who carried the name of this father.

I have not found any records documenting Thomas's location after 1840 and until 1860. I imagine that Thomas remained in Virginia at least until after Susanna's[Rose] death on December 8, 1847, since she is buried at Pittman Epps Family Cemetery in Buckingham County, Virginia. I did not find an 1850 census for Thomas in either Virginia or Tennessee. At some point, he joined his sons William and Thomas, Jr., in Shelby County, Tennessee, where he was counted in William's household in Tennessee in 1860. Thomas died on March 2, 1861, and is buried at Elmwood Cemetery in Shelby County, Tennessee.

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[763] Virginia, Vital Records, 1715-1901, FamilySearch, Entry for Thomas Pitman and Susanna Rose, 3 Nov 1806.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:6JZQ-5ZXQ

[764] Virginia. Commissioner of the Revenue (Buckingham County). *Land tax books 1827-1831*. Thomas Pittman.
1831 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS35-H782-W?i=650&cat=408775

[765] Virginia. Commissioner of the Revenue (Buckingham County). *Land tax books 1832-1835*. Thomas Pittman.
1832 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-Y842?i=17&cat=408775
1833 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-Y8SR?i=105&cat=408775
1834 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-Y8QD?i=165&cat=408775
1835 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-Y8CF?i=224&cat=408775

[766] Virginia. Commissioner of the Revenue (Buckingham County). *Land tax books 1836-1844*. Thomas Pittman.
1836 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-1SNG-N?i=59&cat=408775
1837 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-1SNR-W?i=82&cat=408775
1838 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-1SND-V?i=190&cat=408775
1839 - https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSLZ-1SNC-6?i=219&cat=408775

The known children of Thomas and Susanna[Rose] were:

- William Pittman (c.1812-c.1877)
- **Mary Rose Pittman** (c.1815-1909)
- Thomas Pittman, Jr. (1818-1849)

Susanna's[Rose] FindAGrave Memorial mentions another son Robert.

William's wife Mary was born in Tennessee suggesting William might have been unmarried when he left Virginia circa 1835. They had at least 4 children all born in Alabama between 1836 and and 1846. There is an 1840 census for a William Pitman in Franklin County, Alabama, which mostly matches the makeup of William's family. William and Mary were living in Shelby County by at least 1850 where they were counted on the 1850 census.

Thomas Pittman, Jr., died in Shelby County, Tennessee, in 1849. His wife Jane and their children appeared on the 1850 census in Memphis, Tennessee. That census listed a birthplace of Mississippi for their oldest child Thomas Pittman (b: 1837) and Tennessee for the other 4 children. That indicates that Thomas, Jr. and his family left Virginia circa 1837 and were in Tennessee at least by 1840.

Rose Family

I came across a brief ancestry chart for *The Rose Families — Descendants of Robert Rose* that appears to be the line for Susanna and her father Patrick. [767] It contains maternal names, specifically Fitzhugh and Nichols, that were included in the Goodspeed biography for Frederick Hudgens. Another source for the Rose family is *Early Colonial Settlers of Southern Maryland and Virginia's Northern Neck Counties*. [768] And yet another website dedicated to the Rose Family Association is quite interesting. [769]

The more I dug, the more I found. Add to the previous list of references a WikiTree profile for this Scotland family that is well-sourced. The Rose clan of Kilravock goes back centuries in Scotland. Google "Rose Family of Kilravock" for interesting reading. These WikiTree pages are also quite fascinating: Rose of Kilravock and Clan Rose. The Rose family established a second connection for us to Scotland on Grandmother Irene's paternal side.

"The majority of the early Roses to the colonies were from Great Britain - English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh - all made their mark in the colonies. One of the best chronicled Scottish Rose families is that of Rev. Robert Rose of Morayshire, Scotland, and Colonial Virginia. He came to Virginia in about 1725 and lived in Essex and Albemarle Counties. He was followed shortly thereafter by his brother Rev. Charles Rose of Westmoreland County, Virginia, and also by brothers Alexander and John. This family has a proven lineage to the Rose Clan of Kilravock Castle. This Castle is still in existence in Scotland near the village of Croy, and is available as an inn with wonderfully historic accommodations." (Rose Family Association)

Hugh Rose was the 1st Baron of Kilravock. If I've counted correctly, that means we are 20 generations removed from Hugh the 1st. John Rose, generation #14, was born circa 1675 in Wester Alves, Morayshire, Scotland. His ancestry goes back through many generations of Roses at the family castle of Kilravock in northern Scotland. He married Margaret Grant in Wester Alves, Morayshire, Scotland, on March 3, 1698. Margaret was born in 1681 in Whytree, Scotland, the daughter of Patrick Grant and an "unknown" mother. She died in 1774 in Wester Alves, Morayshire, Scotland at the age of 93. John died on April 13, 1724, in Wester Alves, Morayshire, Scotland at the age of 49. "John and Margaret were the parents of the brothers who immigrated to Colonial Virginia in the first half of the 18th century." The known children of John and Margaret[Grant] were all born in Wester Alves: Isobel (b: 1699), Patrick (b: 1701), **Robert** (1704-1751), John (b: 1706), James (b: 1708), Margaret (b: 1711), Charles (1713-1761), Kathrine (b: 1717), Hugh (b: 1721), George (b: 1722), and Alexander (c.1715-1786). [770]

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[767] Charleen (charco@pacific-ocean.com), *The Rose Families — Descendants of Robert Rose*. List owner: FITZHUGH-L@rootsweb.com. Hosted on freepages.rootsweb.com. https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~mould/genealogy/rose/robert.rose.1703.htm

[768] *Early Colonial Settlers of Southern Maryland and Virginia's Northern Neck Counties.* https://www.colonial-settlers-md-va.us/getperson.php?personID=I24787&tree=Tree1

[769] Rose Family Association. Copyright 2008-2013. http://www.rosefamilyassociation.com/html/Rose-Scotland.html

[770] Rose, Christine. *The Brothers Rev. Robert Rose and Rev. Charles Rose of Colonial Virginia and Wester Alves, Morayshire, Scotland.* San Jose, California. Copyright © 1985.

15 - Rev. Robert Rose

16 - Patrick Rose

17 - Susanna Rose

18 - Mary Rose Pittman

19 - Frederick Mortimer Hudgens

20 - Irene Eugenia Hudgens

Robert Rose

Rev. Robert Rose of Virginia is well documented. A large published book gives many of his descendants and a brief ancestry (Christine Rose, *Ancestors and Descendents of the Brothers Rev. Robert Rose and Rev. Charles Rose*, San Jose, California 1985.) His diary (Ralph Emmett Fall, ed, The Diary of Robert Rose, McClure Press, 1977) with annotations, is extant, as is his Bible. (WikiTree)

Robert was born "in Scotland circa 1705, was ordained for the ministry, and came to Virginia in 1725 where he was given charge of St. Anne's parish in Essex County from 1727 to 1748. In 1746, he had charge of St. Anne's parish in Nelson County until 1751. He was a remarkably active and zealous preacher and man of affairs. His journal shows that he was a kind of universal genius. When the city of Richmond was to be laid out, he was invited to lend his counsel. While thus engaged he sickened and died, and was buried in the yard of St. John's Church. He died June 30, 1751, in his forty-seventh year, and his tombstone testifies to 'his extraordinary genius and capacity in all the polite and useful arts of life'." [771]

"His diary reveals he was a planter, businessman, surveyor, doctor, and lawyer, as well as a minister and a frequent traveler between Albemarle and Essex counties. In making these trips he passed through Stafford, Spotsylvania, Louisa, Orange, and Culpeper counties, visiting the leading families and sometimes preaching, performing marriages, or baptizing. He visited friends in western Virginia, going as far as the Cow Pasture River, sleeping out in cold weather, and drinking 'wretched' whiskey for want of something better. There are three entries for visits to Williamsburg." [772] *Early Colonial Settlers* says "Rev. Robert Rose became one of the great planters of colonial Virginia."

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[771] Tyler, Lyon Gardiner, LL. D. *Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography*. Lewis Historial Publishing Company, New York, 1915. Volume II, page 254.
https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/68071?availability=FamilyHistoryLibrary

[772] Ralph Emmet Fall, ed. *The Diary of Robert Rose: A View of Virginia by a Scottish Colonial Parson*, 1746–1751 (Verona, VA, 1977).
https://research.colonialwilliamsburg.org/library/materials/manuscripts/view/index.cfm?id=RobertRoseDiary

The Colonial Settlers website gives Robert's birthdate as February 12, 1703/04. Recall that in 1703, the new year began on March 25th. Once the calendar converted, February 12th would have been in 1704. His first marriage was to Mary Tarrant (1716-1739). Mary was the daughter of Leonard Tarrant. They had 3 children all born in St. Anne's Parish in Essex County, Virginia. Robert's son John, one of his named executors, was the only member of his first family to survive him.

- Mary Rose (1733-1748)
- John Rose (1735-before 4/19/1802)
- Robert Rose (1737-1738)

Credit: The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Museum Purchase.

His second marriage was to Anne Fitzhugh on November 6, 1740, in Amherst County, Virginia. Anne was the daughter of Captain Henry Fitzhugh (1687-1758) and Susanna Cooke (1693-1749), "who occupied Bedford plantation on the Potomac River in Stafford County. Anne was born on March 8, 1720/21. Robert and Ann lived at Bear Garden plantation on the Tye River in Albemarle County. Later, after her husband's death, Ann probably returned to Stafford, the county of her birth, to be nearer her Fitzhugh relations. Presumably, it was there that Hesselius painted her in 1771." [773] Anne[Fitzhugh] died on April 17, 1789, in Amherst County, Virginia. Her burial details are unknown.

Robert and Anne had 6 children:

- Henry Rose (1741-1769)
- Hugh Rose (1743-1794)
- **Patrick Rose** (1745-1822)
- Charles Rose (1747-1802)
- Susannah Rose (1748-1825) - Susanna's portrait is also included in The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation collection.
- Margaret Rose (1750-1828)

[773] The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Copyright © 2024. Colonial Williamsburg eMuseum; Carolyn J. Weekley, *Painters and Paintings in the Early American South (2013)*, 269. https://emuseum.history.org/objects/31972/portrait-of-ann-fitzhugh-rose-mrs-robert-rose17211789

Robert Rose died in Virginia on June 30, 1751. He is buried at Saint John's Episcopal Churchyard in Richmond, Virginia. His will was recorded on November 13, 1751, and it named his 5 sons: John, Henry, Hugh, **Patrick,** and Charles. Also mentioned were his daughters Susanna and Margaret, to whom he left £500 (British pounds) each, his nephew Robert Rose, and his brothers Patrick, John, and Alexander. According to his will, he owned hundreds of acres of land and some town lots in multiple locations including Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Westham (Henrico County). His executors were his wife Anne, his son John (once he reached 18 years of age), his brother Alexander, and his brother-in-law Thomas Fitzhugh. [774]

[774] Virginia, Albermale County Court. Virginia, *Albemarle County, Wills, 1748-1919*. Richmond, Virginia : Virginia State Library. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1949, 1975. Will book 1, page 24. Entry for Robert Rose.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89PH-Z9W3?i=20&cat=279536

Patrick Rose

Patrick Rose was born on July 4, 1745, probably in Stafford County, Virginia. He was living in Amherst County, Virginia, in 1783. [775] In Catherine Seaman's work, *Tuckahoes and Cohees: the settlers and cultures of Amherst and Nelson Counties, 1607-1807,* Catherine recorded that Patrick was first married to Mary Selden and second to Margaret Nichols. While the Goodspeed biography for Frederick Hudgens spelled Mary's last name as Nichols, other sources, including a court record in Buckingham County, Virginia, spelled the last name Nicholas. [776] Her FamilySearch profile shows Mary as Margaret Mary which would explain why some of her records use the name Mary and some use the name Margaret. Her parents were John Nicholas and Mary Fry which corroborates the Miss Fry reference in the biography.

Patrick had as many as 16 children, 15 of those with Margaret Nichols, all born at his plantation "Firmont" near the site of Rose Isle in present Nelson County. [777] "Firmont" is pictured on page 343. (WikiTree) His only child with Mary Selden was Robert Selden Rose. His children with Mary were:

- Patrick, Jr., who died young
- Martha Rose (m1: Joseph Ryan, m2: Gilley Lewis)
- Anne Rose (m1: Walter Irvine, m2: Payne)
- Louisa Rose (m: Charles Taliaferro)
- Jane Rose (m: James Taliaferro)
- Catherine Rose (m: John Eubank)
- Margaret Rose, Mary Rose (m: Hill Carter)
- **Susanna Rose** (m: **Thomas Pittman**)
- Elizabeth Rose (m: Price)
- John Rose (m: Mary Mutter)
- Henry Rose
- James Rose (m: Elizabeth Taliaferro)
- Arthur Rose
- George Rose (m: Mary Eubank)

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[775] Ancestry.com. Virginia, U.S., Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1800-1890 [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 1999. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/32444645:3578?ssrc=pt&tid=30028367&pid=27328713962

[776] Newspapers.com. *Richmond Enquirer*. Richmond, Virginia. Friday, June 19, 1835, page 4. https://www.newspapers.com/article/richmond-enquirer-ric-enquirer-19-jun-18/124086220/

[777] Seaman, Catherine H.C. *Tuckahoes and Cohees: the settlers and cultures of Amherst and Nelson Counties, 1607-1807*. Published at Sweet Briar College, 1992. Page 87. https://dn790007.ca.archive.org/0/items/tuckahoescoheess00seam/tuckahoescoheess00seam.pdf

Patrick died in Nelson County, Virginia, in 1822. Mary (or Margaret or Mary Margaret or Margaret Mary) died in Nelson County in 1841. Patrick's will was dated May 19, 1821. As you might imagine, it was quite lengthy considering he had so many children. His will named all 15 surviving children. It was amended on September 10, 1822, to change the terms of his daughter Catherine's inheritance. A bond for $16,000 was issued on March 24, 1823, for the appraisal of his estate. [778]

[778] Virginia. County Court (Nelson County). *Will books, 1808-1931*. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1949; Richmond, Virginia : Filmed by the Virginia State Library, 1984. Will Book A, pages 70-73. Entry for Patrick Rose's will.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89P4-XW2C?i=62&cat=382866

Susanna Rose

Susanna Rose was born on February 2, 1779, probably in Amherst County, Virginia. She married Thomas Pittman on November 3, 1806, in Amherst County. Susanna died on December 8, 1847, and is buried at Pittman Epps Family Cemetery, Buckingham County, Virginia.

As mentioned in Thomas Pittman's pofile, they had 3 known children. Her FindAGrave memorial mentions another son, Robert.

- William Pittman (c.1812-c.1877)
- **Mary Rose Pittman** (c.1815-1909)
- Thomas Pittman, Jr. (1818-1849)

Mary Rose "Molly" Pittman (c.1816-1909) married Robert Walton Hudgens.

Susanna's father Patrick's will contained interesting verbiage regarding Susanna's legacy: *To my daughter Susan Pitman I leave one thousand dollars in addition to the sum of two hundred and eighty five pounds already given her . . . solely to support herself and educate her children, this distinction in favor of my daughter Pittman is the result of commiseration for her helpless situation and not a difference of affection.* [779] Hmmm . . . my inquiring mind wants to know about her helpless situation, but answers will not be forthcoming.

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[779] Nelson County Clerk of the Circuit Court. *Will Book Circuit Court, 1822-1829.* Volume C, page 70. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-89P4-XW2C?i=62&cat=382866&lang=en

Hudgens Family

The earliest records for this family used the spelling of Hudgens. Later records switched to Hudgins and then eventually back again to Hudgens. Other spellings included Hugin, Hugen, Hugon, Hudgin, Hudgen, Hudgeons, Hudgans, and Huggins.

An ancestral line for the Hudgens/Hudgins families of Buckingham and Cumberland Counties, Virginia, has been posted by Ran Raider, a government and legal information coordinator at Wright State University (Copyright © 2003-2006), Dayton, Ohio. His introduction suggested that John (c.1720-c.1762) had 4 brothers, William (b: c.1701; m: Sarah Vaughan), Robert (b: bef 1705 - d: bef 1778; m: Martha Parker), Philip (d: bef 1751; m: Usley "unknow"), and Ambrose (b: c.1715-1720; m: Margaret "unknown"). John may have had a sister named Frances who might have been married to Jonas Meador.

"Robert, Ambrose, Philip, William, and John Hudgens can all be found in Cumberland County between 1738 and 1755, owning land on Willis River. Robert Hudgens owned the largest amount of land than any of the others. Most of the land he received as patents for importing settlers was located on Horn Quarter Creek and Bear Creek, located off of Willis River in the middle western part of Cumberland County, Virginia. I can only speculate, but Robert may have imported his brothers Ambrose, Philip, John, and William to Virginia." (Raider)

"John Hudgens is also noted in several deeds as a resident of Amelia County during this time. The portion of Amelia County that became Cumberland County included Willis River. With records destroyed in King William, Buckingham, and Caroline Counties, it may never be known [who their father was]." (Raider)

There is also an ancestral line beginning with John A. Hudgens on WordPress. I have chosen to first defer to Ran Raider's research because much of his material is sourced. The WordPress webpage does not appear to have any sources, and there are some differences between the 2 sets of research. However, its value as a supplemental document cannot be overlooked.

And yet another profile for John A. Hudgens can be found at Geni. As a reminder, this platform is based on user submissions that may or may not be sourced or accurate. This site attributes the parentage of the aforementioned Hudgens' brothers to Robert Humphrey Hudgins and Anne Lewis. I have not found a source for this claim, but birth documents during the 1700s are almost nonexistent. Mr. Raider surmised that Edward Hudgens may have been the father.

"In the year 1743 William Hudgins, his three brothers and their families left their homes in Liverpool, England to settle permanently in the Dominion of Virginia. They had frequently visited the Tidewater area in prior years in their capacities as captains of the ships owned and operated by their father, Robert Hudgins. The locality appealed to them as a good base for shipbuilding and as a staging point for their trading business. The farming and fishing opportunities were also great, their prospects were bright and their hopes were high. William (Hudgins) selected Milford Haven in the County of Gloucester as the most likely place to live and purchased there a small manor known as 'Hesse Castle' from a retiring army officer named John Armistead. He had purchased considerable lands from the Crown in the nearby Counties of Middlesex, York, Elizabeth City, and Hanover [Virginia] which he and his brothers worked as plantations." (geni.com)

1 - John A. Hudgens

2 - William Hudgens

3 - John E. Hudgens

4 - Robert Walton Hudgens

5 - Frederick Mortimer Hudgens

6 - Irene Eugenia Hudgens

John A. Hudgens

John Hudgens was born in Virginia circa 1720. He married Martha Holloway in Virginia in 1743. [780] She was the daughter of John Holloway and Hannah Spiers of Southam Parish, Cumberland County. In a 1749 land deed between Thomas Davenport and John Hudgens, John is listed as being from the Parish of St. Margrit and County of Caroline. [781] John may have served in the Virginia Militia during the Revolutionary War.

John died in Cumberland County, Virginia, at least by August 1762 based on estate records that named James, Mary, and William as orphans of John Hudgens, dated from 1762-1765. [782] Robert Hudgens, John's brother, and John Colquit were appointed executors of John Hudgens's estate. Robert was appointed guardian of John's daughter Mary. Martha died before 1758 in Cumberland County. (Raider, © 2003-2006)

The known children of John A. and Martha[Holloway] Hudgens were:

- James Hudgens (c.1743-c.1822)
- Mary Hudgens (b: c.1744; m: Francis Flippen)
- **William Hudgens** (c.1745-1781)

Both Mr. Raider and the Geni profile included a Drury Hudgens (b: 1742; d: 1807; m: Lucy Lizzie Murray) as a child of John and Martha[Holloway], but he is never mentioned as an orphan of John Hudgens in estate records. It's possible that Drury was not a minor when his father died and, therefore, wouldn't have been considered an orphan. He *was,* however, mentioned as one of John's executors, but the exact relationship is unclear. If Drury was the eldest child of John and Martha[Holloway], it makes sense that he would have been one of his father's executors.

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780 Yates Publishing. *U.S. and International Marriage Records.* https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/614114:7836

781 Virginia, Cumberland County Court. *Deed books, 1749-1903*. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1949. Deed book 1, 1749-1752, pages 97-101. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS4H-ZT9Z?i=86&cat=406147

782 Virginia, Cumberland County Court. *Will books, with inventories and accounts, 1749-1887*. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1949. Will Book 1, pages 411, 418, 421, 423, 424, 425. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9TH-G3N6-R?i=224&cat=367904

William Hudgens

William Hudgens was born in Virginia circa 1745. He married Elizabeth Flippen [783] (b: 1742; d: bef. 1781), daughter of Ralph Flippen and Martha Scott. William took an oath on August 25, 1777, as 1st Lieutenant of the Cumberland County Militia. [784] He died in Cumberland County, Virginia, between August 26, 1781, the date of his will, and October 22, 1781, when the will was exhibited for probate in Cumberland County Court. [785] Elizabeth is not mentioned in the will, so she had likely died before William.

William left the care of his children John, Jean (Jane Jean), and Polly to his brother James Hudgens and the care of his daughter Sally to Elizabeth's sister, Mary Flippen Merryman. William requested that James live on his plantation "for his raising, maintaining, and schooling of John, Jean, and Mary "Polly". He also appointed James to be his executor. His estate was appraised on February 16, 1782. [786]

"Jane Hudgens, daughter of William Hudgens, dec'd, chose Lemuel Toler to be her guardian, indicating that Jane (Jane Jean) Hudgens was over the age of 12 at the time. In 1790, Simon Gentry was appointed guardian of John Hudgens and Sarah Hudgens (Sally is a nickname for Sarah) to divide the estate of William Hudgens" (Raider, © 2003-2006). The division of the estate in 1791 was split "by one third part" each to Jane (Jean), Sarah "Sally", and John, suggesting Polly had died prior to the division. [787]

The known children of William and Elizabeth[Flippen] Hudgens were:

- Jane Jean Hudgens (b: bef 1778; m: Samuel Toler)
- Sarah "Sally" Hudgens (b: aft 1778; m: Buckner Overly)
- **John E. Hudgens** (b: aft 1778; d: 1839)
- Mary "Polly" Hudgens (d: bef 1791).

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783 Yates Publishing. *U.S. and International Marriage Records.* https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/614134:7836

784 U.S., Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011. https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2204/images/32596_242396-00537?pId=1054249

785 Virginia, Cumberland County Court. *Will books*. Book 2, page 281. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9TH-G3VK-J?i=417&cat=367904

786 Virginia, Cumberland County Court. *Will books*. Book 2, page 290. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9TH-G3VK-6?i=422&cat=367904

787 Virginia, Cumberland County Court. *Will books*. Book 2, page 505. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9TH-G3NX-7?i=530&cat=367904

John E. Hudgens

John E. Hudgens was born in Cumberland County, Virginia, between 1778 and 1781. Some online family trees have him named William John. Since John was the only son of William and Elizabeth[Flippen], it makes sense that William might have been his first name. There is disagreement between researchers regarding whom John married. Ran Raider's work indicates he married Mary V. "unknown" but I question whether that is accurate. An application by Charles Edward Weymouth, Jr. for membership in the Virginia chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution based on his 5th great-grandfather Lt. William Hudgens's (c.1745-1781) service corroborated that Nancy Street was John's wife. They married in 1802.

Property tax records in Cumberland County included multiple William and John Hudgens during several years in the early 1800s. It isn't possible to determine which of the entries belong to this John.

Similarly, census records for John Hudgens in 1820 and 1830 are inconclusive as to whether they belong to this John. The Hudgens family was quite large and each Hudgens line carried the names of William and John and Robert, making it as much of a challenge to put them in the right family group as the Georgia Nutts. At least the Georgia Nutts used middle initials or middle names to distinguish themselves. I can't say the Hudgens family was so accommodating.

John died in Cumberland County around October 11, 1839, when Joseph Jenkins received $5 for preaching his funeral. His will was dated April 8, 1839, and was presented to Cumberland County Court to be proved on October 28, 1839. His executors were his son Henry V. Hudgens and Robert Walton, likely a close friend, after whom his son Robert Walton Hudgens was undoubtedly named. His wife Nancy was not mentioned in the will so she likely had predeceased him. His estate was split equally 7 ways between his 6 surviving children and the children of his son Albert who predeceased him. [788] His estate was appraised on December 17, 1839. [789] Disbursements were made from the estate from October 1839 through February 1842. [790] His real estate holdings containing 305 acres was sold by Henry (executor and son) to Richard Anderson on December 13, 1839. [791] An additional 35 acres was sold to James Thomas on August 15, 1840. [792]

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[788] Virginia, Cumberland County Court. *Will books*. Book 10, page 162. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9PC-MGL?i=300&cat=367904

[789] Virginia, Cumberland County Court. *Will books*. Book 10, page 184. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9PC-MJK?i=311&cat=367904

[790] Virginia, Cumberland County Court. *Will books*. Book 10, page 361. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QS7-L9PC-MNV?i=399&cat=367904

[791] Virginia, Cumberland County Court. *Deed books, 1749-1903*. Book 23, page 498. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSY6-7SY1-N?i=568&cat=406147

[792] Virginia, Cumberland County Court. *Deed books, 1749-1903*. Book 24, page 89. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSY6-978W-M?i=53&cat=406147

The known children of John were all born in Cumberland County, Virginia:

- William Street Hudgens (c.1803 — 1874) married Eliza Murray on October 22, 1822. [793]
- Albert G. Hudgens (c.1804 — d: 1833) married Delphia Glover on October 12, 1825. [794]
- Henry Villas Hudgens (1807-1847) married Louisa Ann Boatwright.
- John A. Hudgens (1813-1866) married Elizabeth Carter on January 25, 1830. [795]
- Martha Jane Hudgens (c.1813 — 1886) married Madison Harmon Bagby on December 21, 1833. [796]
- **Robert Walton Hudgens** (1815-1880) married Mary Rose PIttman.
- Mary E. Hudgens (b: 1817) married George Murray on September 17, 1847. [797]

John A. And Martha Jane may have been twins.

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[793] *Virginia, County Marriage Records, 1771-1989*, FamilySearch, image 21. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:66VV-JRMK

[794] *Virginia, County Marriage Records, 1771-1989,* image 335. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C91H-3S8H-6?i=334&cc=2134304&cat=1127681

[795] *Virginia, County Marriage Records, 1771-1989,* image 337. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C91H-3S8H-V?i=336&cc=2134304&cat=1127681

[796] *Virginia, County Marriage Records, 1771-1989*, image 18. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:66J2-VC41

[797] *Virginia, County Marriage Records, 1771-1989*, image 77. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C91H-Q9YM-1?i=76&cc=2134304&cat=1127681

Robert Walton Hudgens

A biography from *Genealogy Trails of Arkansas (Goodspeed Publishing, 1890)* on the life of Franklin Mortimer Hudgens included some ancestral information. Robert Walton Hudgens was born in Cumberland County, Virginia, on November 2, 1815.

Mary Rose Pittman

He married Mary Rose Pittman about 1836. She was of English descent, daughter of Thomas Pittman and Susanna Rose, and granddaughter of John Pittman and Elizabeth McCraw, born in Lancaster County, Virginia, in 1816. [798]

Robert Hudgens "son of John" appeared on a property tax record in Cumberland County in 1835. [799] The "Son of John" tag was helpful as there were at least 2 Robert Hudgens the right age to have appeared on tax records between 1835 and 1844. On several tax roll entries, I noticed that if an identifier was attached to a person, that same identifier carried through from year to year. Because "Son of John" did not appear on any other Robert Hudgens' entries in later years, I'm inclined to think that the entries belonged to other Roberts.

To illustrate the difficulty with identifying individuals on tax rolls, there were 16 entries for Hudgens in 1835, 4 of whom were William and 5 of whom were John. From a cursory investigation of these tax records, it appears that most of the Hudgens entries were descendants of John A. Hudgens (c.1720-c.1762). Specifically, Drury Hudgens (assuming he was a son of John) had at least 1 son (John M.) and 2 grandsons (Anthony and James) on the tax rolls. James Hudgens had at least 5 grandsons (William D., James, Smith, Robert, and Benjamin). William Hudgens had at least 5 grandsons (William S., Henry, Albert, John A. and **Robert W.**). There was no way to differentiate between the Johns.

As previously mentioned, Robert was bequeathed a ⅐ share of his father's estate in 1839. Perhaps he used this nest egg to "go West, young man". Robert and Mary[Pittman] were in Mississippi by the 1840 census, where they were counted in Lafayette County. Their family included 2 sons, Frederick and Patrick, and 1 daughter, all under the age of 5. This suggests that they had a daughter older than Mary Virginia, who wasn't born until 1841. Some online family trees indicate that Robert and Mary[Pittman] also had a son named Henry Thomas Hudgens, who was born in 1836 and died in 1837. Another family tree indicated Henry died in 1864 at Shiloh, Tennessee, but if he was alive in 1864, then he surely would have been counted on the 1840 census. It seems reasonable to conclude that if Henry was a child of Robert and Mary[Pittman], a death in 1837 explains why he wasn't counted on the census. Sadly, none of the information regarding Henry is sourced. Frederick and Mildred[Hogue] had a son named Henry Thomas, so it isn't inconceivable that they would have named their son after a brother of Frederick's.

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[798] *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas*. Goodspeed, 1890. F. M. Hudgens. http://genealogytrails.com/ark/ashley/bios_h.html

[799] Virginia. Commissioner of the Revenue (Cumberland County). Personal property tax lists, 1817-1844. Richmond, Virginia : Virginia State Library, 1986. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS21-V2YF?i=666&cat=775873

Robert and Mary Rose[Pittman] were in Newton County, Mississippi, for the 1850 census. Based on the census, Frederick was born in Virginia and Patrick was born in Alabama. That put the family in Alabama by 1837. Another child, Mary Virginia, born circa 1841 in Alabama, had been added to the family. The census record indicated that Frederick (age 12) was a year younger than Patrick (13). However, names of the immediate family were typically listed in birth order, and Frederick is listed first. A birth year of 1836, rather than 1838, aligns with the date on his grave marker. Frederick's birth in Virginia also supports him being older than Patrick, who was born a year later in Alabama.

A strong circumstantial case can be made that an 1860 census for Robert W. and Mary Huggins in Madison Parish, Louisiana, is actually for Robert Walton and Mary[Pittman] Rose Hudgens. It wasn't uncommon for a census taker to record a name the way it sounded. You can make a good case that Huggins, pronounced with a soft "G", sounds a lot like Hudgens. And, in fact, their son, Frederick, was recorded using the very same spelling on his 1900 census. Recorded ages for Robert and Mary on the census are consistent with their known birthdates. Madison Parish, Louisiana, is located directly south of Carroll Parish, where Frederick was counted in 1860. The only unexplained discrepancy is that their birth locations were listed as Georgia. How or why Georgia was recorded is a mystery, but I do not believe it undermines my conclusion that this census was indeed for Robert Walton and Mary[Pittman] Rose Hudgens.

An 1860 census record for P. H. Hudgins in Scott County, Mississippi, might have been for Patrick. A recorded age of 22 is consistent with his birthdate of about 1837-38. However, his birth location is listed as Virginia instead of Alabama. If this was Robert and Mary's[Pittman] son, he evidently stayed in Mississippi rather than follow his brother and parents to Louisiana, at least for a while. I didn't find Patrick in any other census records, causing me to wonder if he might have died during the Civil War. There is an entry for P. H. Hudgins in the National Park Service's Civil War database who served in the 6th Regiment of the Mississippi Infantry.

"Robert W. Hudgens moved to Arkansas in 1862, and farmed the land which he bought and homesteaded. His farm comprised 200 acres, of which fifty acres were bottom land." [800] Robert purchased 118.68 acres in the Northwest fractional quarter of section 30 in township 18 south of range 5 west on November 22, 1869. The homestead certificate and patent were issued on April 10, 1882. [801]

Mary[Pittman] was counted on the 1880 census in the household of Frederick (listed as Mortimer F. on the census). Robert died on March 9, 1880, and is buried at Beech Creek Cemetery. Mary[Pittman] died in Chicot County, Arkansas, on March 20, 1909. Her burial details are unknown.

FamilySearch has a profile for the Robert Walton Hudgens and Mary Rose Pittman family . . . just remember that because much of the information is not sourced, it may not be entirely accurate.

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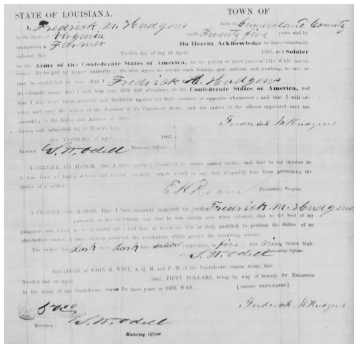
[800] *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas*. Goodspeed, 1890. F. M. Hudgens. https://genealogytrails.com/ark/ashley/bios_h.html

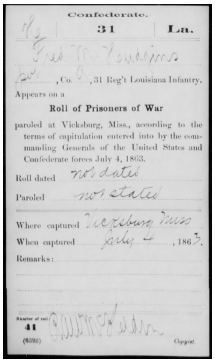
[801] U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Eastern States. https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=AR0330__.177&docClass=STA&sid=x0os3g1x.0gy#patentDetailsTabIndex=1

Frederick Mortimer Hudgens

A biography from *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas* provided a summary of the life of Frederick Mortimer Hudgens and his parents. [802] He was "a Virginian, his birth occurring November 30, 1836, in Cumberland County." He was the son of Robert Walton Hudgens and Mary Rose Pittman, both also born in Virginia. On the journey from Virginia to Arkansas, his family lived in LaFayette County, Mississippi, in 1840 and Newton County, Mississippi, in 1850. By 1860, Frederick was in Carroll Parish, Louisiana. No female was recorded in his household, indicating that he was single at the time of the census.

"Frederick received a limited education but learned the carpenter's trade from Gilbert Potter of Maine. He started out in life for himself, working at this trade, in which he did remarkably well. He enlisted in Company A, Thirty-first Louisiana Infantry, on April 12, 1862. He was at the battle of Indian Mound, and later at Port Gibson and Big Black Ridge, fifteen miles east of Vicksburg, from which place they fell back to Vicksburg, but was at the Siege of Vicksburg." (Goodspeed, 1890) The Civil War records can be found on fold3.com, an affiliate of Ancestry. [803]





Confederate.

31 La.

Appears on a

Roll of Prisoners of War

paroled at Vicksburg, Miss., according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863.

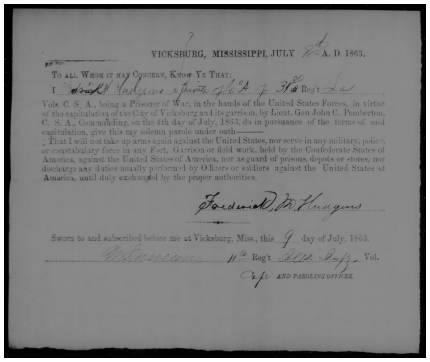
Roll dated

Paroled

Where captured

When captured

Remarks:



VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, JULY A. D. 1863.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, KNOW YE THAT:

I Vols. C. S. A., being a Prisoner of War, in the hands of the United States Forces, in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison, by Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, C. S. A., Commanding, on the 4th day of July, 1863, do in pursuance of the terms of said capitulation, give this my solemn parole under oath

That I will not take up arms again against the United States, nor serve in any military, police, or constabulary force in any Fort, Garrison or field work, held by the Confederate States of America, against the United States of America, nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores, nor discharge any duties usually performed by Officers or soldiers against the United States of America, until duly exchanged by the proper authorities.

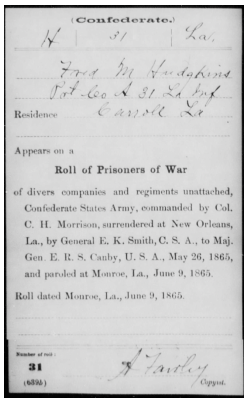
Sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Miss., this day of July, 1863.

Reg't Vol.

AND PAROLING OFFICER.

Frederick was a prisoner after his garrison of 29,500 men surrendered in Vicksburg, Mississippi, on July 4, 1863. His oath of allegiance to the Union was recorded on July 9, 1863, in Vicksburg, Mississippi. He was with Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton in Vicksburg at the time of his capture. [804]

He was a prisoner for a second time after his unit surrendered in New Orleans, Louisiana, on May 26, 1865. So much for his oath from 1863. He was paroled in Monroe, Louisiana, on June 9, 1865. According to *Civil War Louisiana* by John M. Sacher, "By 1865, most Louisianans simply wanted the war to end. After General Robert E. Lee's army surrendered at Appomattox n April 1865, a few diehards in Louisiana tried to hold out longer. General Edmund Kirby Smith's army didn't surrender until May 26, 1865, making it the last Confederate army to surrender."



(Confederate.)

31 La.

Residence

Appears on a

Roll of Prisoners of War

of divers companies and regiments unattached, Confederate States Army, commanded by Col. C. H. Morrison, surrendered at New Orleans, La., by General E. K. Smith, C. S. A., to Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, U. S. A., May 26, 1865, and paroled at Monroe, La., June 9, 1865.

Roll dated Monroe, La., June 9, 1865.

31

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802 *Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Southern Arkansas*. Goodspeed, 1890. F. M. Hudgens. https://genealogytrails.com/ark/ashley/bios_h.html

803 Copyright © 2025 Fold3® by Ancestry. All Rights Reserved.

804 Lists of Confederates captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 4, 1863. Washington, D.C. : National Archives and Records Service, 1996. Entry for Frederick Mortimer Hudgens, line #28. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS53-C9GY-G?cat=721984

His first marriage to Florence Virgilia Ford occurred on September 4, 1860, in Ashley County, Arkansas. [805] Florence and her family were living in Extra Township in Ashley County at the time. Their marriage must have occurred while Frederick was living in Louisiana. My best guess is that Frederick and Virgilia lived in Louisiana during the years of his military service and moved to Arkansas shortly before Virgil's birth in February 1868. Virgilia died in March 1868, leaving behind one child, Virgil Mortimer Hudgens (b: 1868; d: 1942). An online comment regarding Virgil's name mentioned that he was first named Ennes Mortimer after his maternal grandfather Ennes Ford. When Virgilia died a month after his birth, his name was changed to Virgil Mortimer, perhaps as a memorial to his mother. Virgil married Ada Mae Scott circa 1892 in Ashley County. Ada Mae was born May 10, 1872, in Henry County, Alabama, and died August 9, 1955, in Ashley County, Arkansas. They had at least 5 children. Virgil and Ada Mae are buried in Portland Cemetery in Portland, Ashley County, Arkansas.

"Mr. Hudgens attained to the Blue Lodge in the A. F. & A. M., is a Royal Arch Mason, and also belongs to the K. of H. and O. E. S. Mr. and Mrs. Hudgens belong to the Missionary Baptist Church." (Goodspeed, 1890)

Frederick's second marriage to Miss Mildred Ann Hogue took place in Ashley County on July 4, 1869. [806] Frederick purchased 120 acres in the northeast quarter of Section 25, Township 18S, Range 6W from Joseph Gee for $150 on June 24, 1873. [807] He sold this property to Crossett Lumber Company on August 6, 1902. [808] On August 3, 1897, Frederick purchased an undivided half-interest in Lot No 6 in Block No 4 in Portland, Ashley County. [809] I did not find a deed for the disposition of these lots.

The Beech Creek Township 1880 census included his wife Mildred[Hogue], his mother, Mary[Pittman], and 6 of his children. His and Mildred's[Hogue] oldest child Mary Virginia died before the census was taken.

Arkansas used tax records from 1890 to compile a substitute census because the 1890 federal census is not extant. Frederick is listed in the substitute census. [810] The tax record that is the basis for the substitute census is found on page 65 in the 1890 tax book housed at the Ashley County Courthouse.

Frederick and Mildred[Hogue] were in Extra Township in Ashley County for the 1900 census. The family name was incorrectly recorded as Huggins on the census form. I have corrected the spelling on FamilySearch. The children listed were Albert, Preston, Irene, and William. Mary Jane had married in 1898. James and Lucy died before the census was taken. And Robert Wiley, at 28 years old, was still living with the family. This was the last census for Frederick.

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[805] *Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837-1957,* Volume AA > page 158 > image 144. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NM1Y-XXD

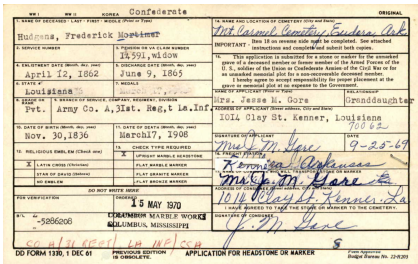
[806] *Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume AA > page 311 > image 232. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NM1Y-JBS

[807] Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds* > Book EE > page 477.

[808] Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds* > Book QQ > pages 59-60.

[809] Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds* > Book KK > page 233.

[810] *1890 census*, Ashley County, Arkansas personal property tax records. Published 1986.



Frederick died on March 17, 1908, and is buried at Mount Carmel Cemetery in Eudora, Chicot County, Arkansas. An application for a grave marker for an unmarked grave of a deceased soldier confirmed his birth, death, enlistment, and discharge dates. [811]

Frederick and Mildred had at least 13 children born in Ashley County, Arkansas, between 1870 and 1893. Mary Virginia died at the age of 9, Henry Thomas died at the age of 14, Preston Fitzhugh died at the age of 22, and Lucy died at about the age of 6. Robert, Martha, Katie, Susanna, Albert, Jane, **Irene**, and William all lived at least into their 60s and some beyond. The following information is recorded on FamilySearch and FindAGrave. Both platforms are based on user submissions. I have not personally verified any unsourced information.

- Mary Virginia Hudgens was born on May 23, 1870, in Ashley County, Arkansas, and died in 1879.
- Robert Wiley Hudgens was born on August 17, 1871, in Ashley County, Arkansas. He died after 1910 and before the 1920 census. His burial location is unknown, but possibilities include Beech Creek Cemetery in Ashley County and Mount Carmel Cemetery in Eudora, Arkansas.
- Martha Ola Hudgens was born in Ashley County, Arkansas, on November 2, 1873. She married Eugene Allen Hill (1863-1921) in Ashley County on January 10, 1889. She died on May 8, 1936, and is buried at Pleasant Grove Cemetery in Ashley County.
- Susanna "Sue" Rose Hudgens was born on September 2, 1876, in Ashley County, Arkansas. She first married Jess Dew and second married Iverson Virgil Holland (1876-1942). She died on February 16, 1966, and is buried in Extra Cemetery in Hamburg, Arkansas.
- Katie "Kate" Fisher Hudgens was born about 1878 in Ashley County, Arkansas. She married Richard B. Watson. She died in 1943 and is buried at Unity Cemetery in Crossett, Arkansas. Her FindAGrave memorial recorded her birthdate as 1875, but the 1880 census recorded her age as 2.
- Henry Thomas Hudgens was born in Ashley County, Arkansas, on January 8, 1880. He died in 1894 at the age of 14.
- Albert Walton Hudgens was born on October 22, 1881, in Beech Creek, Ashley County, Arkansas. He married Alice Lucinda Froust (1885-1962) on September 27, 1902, in Rapides Parish, Louisiana. He died on February 19, 1960, and is buried in Forest Lawn Memorial Park and Mausoleum in Rapides Parish, Louisiana. His obituary indicated he had 23 grandchildren and 23 great-grandchildren.
- Mary Jane "Mamie" Hudgens was born on July 8, 1883, in Beech Creek, Ashley County, Arkansas. She married John Hunter Maxwell (1878-1947) on December 26, 1898. She died on March 16, 1970, and is buried at Unity Cemetery in Crossett, Arkansas.

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[811] National Archives at St. Louis; St. Louis, MO, USA; Applications for Headstones, 1/1/1925 - 6/30/1970; NAID: 596118; Record Group Number: 92; Record Group Title: Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Entry for Frederick Mortimer Hudgens. https://www.ancestry.com/search/collections/2375/records/2887797?tid=&pid=&queryId=14ef0cae-5131-4b32-8efa-8edb61be963d&_phsrc=YQh12&_phstart=successSource

- Preston Fitzhugh Hudgens was born on April 10, 1886, in Beech Creek, Ashley County, Arkansas. He married Minnie Belle White (1883-1968) in Ashley County on February 18, 1908. He died on August 10, 1908. His burial details are unknown.
- **Irene Eugenia Hudgens** was born on February 17, 1888, in Beech Creek, Ashley County, Arkansas
- William Pittman Hudgens was born on December 15, 1889, in Parkdale, Ashley County, Arkansas. He married Alvenia "Allie" Pippen (1891-19671). He died on October 16, 1973, and is buried at Union Ridge Cemetery #1 in Monticello, Arkansas.
- James Pryer Hudgens died at 9 months old.
- Lucy Hudgens was born in Ashley County, Arkansas, on October 25, 1893. She died about 1899.

Hogue Family

After assuming that the various user-submitted family trees I researched were generally accurate, I collected quite a large amount of information on William Hoge (1660-1749) and his descendants. The basis of my assumption was that the trees all contained pretty much the same information. What a mistake that was. All my hours of research had taught me better than that . . . but I fell into the trap anyway.

I had to completely rethink the narrative I was building after I discovered a Hogg/Hogue DNA project.[812] Mathew Hogg/Hogue was included in this project. But rather than being the son of James Hoge, son of William Hoge II, son of William Hoge, Sr., as was claimed in the online family trees, the DNA results showed that Mathew was a son of John Hogg who died in North Carolina in 1795. Unfortunately, the DNA results do not definitively identify the father of John. To further complicate matters, there were various spellings of this last name, including Hoge, Hog, Hogg, Haig, Haigh, Hage, Hogue, and Hoggue.

1 - John Hogg

2 - Matthew Hogg/Hoggue

3 - Wiley T. Hoggue/Hogue

4 - Mildred Ann Hogue

5 - Irene Eugenia Hudgens

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[812] Hogge, Dwight, manager of the *Hogg DNA Project*. http://hdhdata.org/hoggdna.html

John Hogg

I begin the story of our connection to the Hogg/Hogue line with the first provable ancestor, John. This family represents one of those "brick walls" that frustrate genealogists. I have contacted the gentleman who started the Hogg/Hogue DNA project to see if any further research points to John's ancestral line. I am hoping for a response. The project suggests that multiple published genealogies contain relationships that this DNA project has disproved. My theory for this line is based solely on the DNA evidence, as I find that much more compelling than user-submitted family trees that aren't well-sourced, if sourced at all. Copy/paste makes it too easy to propagate incorrect information all over the place. That said, I do not doubt that these published genealogies were the basis for the user-submitted family trees. After all, who would post something online that wasn't accurate? 🤭

John may have been born circa 1732, but I haven't found any records confirming that date, his parentage, or his location before 1775. He was married to Mary, whose last name is unknown.

John lived in Bute County, North Carolina, at least by 1775. He was listed in the Bute County, North Carolina, Court Minutes on August 10, 1775. He was among a group of men who were ordered to assist Thomas Robinson in opening and clearing a road. He was listed in a court record of some kind on August 17, 1778. [813] Bute County was created in 1764 but was divided into Warren and Franklin counties in 1779 and ceased to exist. Based on a land record in 1780, John lived in the part of Bute County that became Franklin County.

John Hog was granted 334 acres of land on March 15, 1780, in Franklin County, North Carolina, located "on the waters of Great Crooked Creek Beg. at Kerbys Sander's corner". The original claim was for 640 acres, but the survey determined that the tract of land contained only 334 acres. [814] This was recorded in Land Patent Book 28, page 337, as Franklin County Grant #26. [815] The original claim for this land was entered on March 7, 1778, and was issued on April 8, 1779, assigned as Franklin County Entry #106. [816] It took 11 months to issue the grant.

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[813] Holcomb, Brent H. *Bute County, North Carolina, Minutes of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions 1767-1779.* Copyright © 1988, Columbia, South Carolina.

[814] Ancestry.com. North Carolina, U.S., Land Grant Files, 1693-1960 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2016. Original data: North Carolina Land Grants. Microfilm publication, 770 rolls. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina. Grant for John Hogg (4 images). https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/208004:60621?tid=&pid=&queryid=0f5c7872-4b06-4d44-8ecb-f4bedf17dce4&_phsrc=awG36&_phstart=successSource

[815] North Carolina Land Grants. Franklin County File No. 23, John Hog. https://nclandgrants.com/grant/?mars=12.14.61.23&qid=1096870&rn=1

Franklin County (North Carolina). Register of Deeds. *Deed records or real estate conveyances, 1779-1951.* Raleigh, North Carolina : North Carolina Dept. of Archives and History, 1964. State of North Carolina to John Hog. Book 2, page 85. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G96M-N94H?cat=181225

[816] North Carolina. County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions (Franklin County). *Land entries, 1778-1896.* Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1943. Entry for John Hogg. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G98M-ZQ14?i=61&cat=348111

A deed between John Hogg and John Martin in 1782 was included in a book of abstracts of early deeds for Franklin County. The sale was for 175 acres of his initial grant of 334 acres on January 18, 1782. [817] John sold the remaining 159 acres of this tract on September 17, 1795, to John Crawley one month before he composed his will. [818]

John Hogg appeared on the 1790 census in Franklin County. The composition of John's family on the census was 2 males 16 and over, 1 male under 16, and 6 females. The names of John's children were found in his will. The birth dates came from the DNA project, perhaps supplied by participants of the project.

Their 5 oldest sons would have been old enough to be their own "head of family", wherever they lived:

- **Matthew Hogg** - b: 1758, North Carolina; d: 11/24/1840, Greene County, Alabama
- Daniel Hogg - b: c.1760, North Carolina
- William Hogg - b: c.1762, North Carolina, d: February 1836, Marshall County, Tennessee
- James Hogg - b: c.1763, North Carolina
- Charles Hogg - b: c.1765, North Carolina; died after 1830, Nash County, North Carolina

John, Sr. and John, Jr. were most likely the 2 males 16 and over.

- John Hogg, Jr. - b: c.1770, Franklin County, North Carolina

Pinkney would have been about 14 in 1790 making him the male under 16.

- Pinkney Hogg - b: 6/19/1776, North Carolina; d: 7/11/1866, Johnson County, Illinois

If all 5 daughters were unmarried in 1790, they plus his wife Mary would be the 6 females.

- Nancy Hogg - b: c.1764, North Carolina; married a Foggerson
- Elizabeth Hogg - b: c.1772, North Carolina
- Polly Hogg - b: c.1773, North Carolina;
- Jenny Hogg - b: c.1774, North Carolina
- Peggy Hogg - interestingly, Peggy was not mentioned in the DNA project but was named in John's will

John's will, dated October 26, 1795, appointed his wife Mary and son Matthew as his executrix and executor, respectively, and included all of his children. [819] His estate was inventoried on December 12, 1795. [820]

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[817] Watson, Joseph W. *Abstracts of the Early Deeds of Franklin County, North Carolina, 1779-1797.* Copyright © 1984, Joseph W. Watson, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.

[818] Franklin County (North Carolina). Register of Deeds. *Deed records,* Book 8, No 219, image 197. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3QSQ-G96M-JGKL?cat=181225

[819] *North Carolina Probate Records, 1735-1970*, images, *FamilySearch*, Franklin > Wills, Inventories, 1785-1797; county courthouses, North Carolina. Vol. A > image 264 of 390. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939L-JG9G-88?i=263&wc=32LV-3TG:169768401,170875301&cc=1867501

[820] *North Carolina Probate Records, 1735-1970*, Franklin > Inventories, 1789-1800; > image 82. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:939L-VV9S-ZY?i=81&wc=32LK-166:169768401,170208501&cc=1867501

Matthew Hogue

The Hogg/Hoge DNA project assembled a list of all Hogg lines that were identified from DNA submitted by participants. One of the outcomes of the project was that several lines previously thought to be unconnected do, in fact, have a common ancestor. All the unconnected lines don't have the same ancestor, but some previously unconnected lines share a common ancestor with other previously unconnected lines.

"DNA matches tell us that several lines not previously known to be connected are related to and presumed to be descendants of John Hogg. One such line is line GA1758: descendants of Matthew Hogue of Green Co. GA, b.1758." According to the project manager, "prior to obtaining DNA from a reasonably well-documented descendant of John Hogg of Franklin County, North Carolina (NC1732a), we had some reservations about the conclusion that Matthew Hogg/Hogue of Greene County, Georgia, was the son of John Hogg, but given the DNA evidence and the fact that John Hogg named a son Matthew in his will, we are now totally confident in that conclusion."

Matthew was the oldest child of John and Mary (maiden name unknown) Hogg. He was born circa 1758 in North Carolina, likely in Franklin County. Early records show his name was Hog or Hogg. Later records for the family used Hoggue and Hogue. I surmise that he was still in North Carolina at the time of his father's death in late 1795 since he was named executor. Anecdotally, he married Jane "Jennie" Richards in 1795. I have not found a marriage record that would indicate where the marriage took place. His first documented presence in Greene County, Georgia, was his appearance on a tax digest for 1796. Matthew and Jane's first child was born in November 1796 which suggests to me that they were likely married in North Carolina before moving to Georgia shortly after the death of Matthew's father.

Matthew Hogg appeared on several tax digests from 1796 to 1810. [821] I don't know why the acreage fluctuated from year to year, but the important point is that it provided a snapshot of when he lived in Greene County, Georgia. Most of these digests reflect that the property assessed lay on Shoulderbone Creek in Greene County. I was not able to find any deeds that accounted for his acquisition nor disposition of the acreage on Shoulderbone Creek in Greene County for which he was assessed, but it stands to reason he acquired it about 1797 and disposed of it in some manner after 1807.

- 1796 tax digest - poll only, no property in Kimbro district
- 1797 tax digest - 84 acres in Posey district
- 1798 tax digest - 87 acres in Posey district
- 1801 tax digest - 84 acres in Posey district
- 1802 tax digest - 14 acres in Alford district — Mathew purchased this acreage from James Boren on April 26, 1800 [822]
- 1804 tax digest - 45 acres in Christopher district
- 1805 tax digest - 74 acres in Love district
- 1806 tax digest - 15 acres in Love district
- 1807 tax digest - 64 acres in Martin district
- 1808 tax digest - 9¾ acres from Lot No 79 in Putnam County while living in Martin district, Greene County
- 1810 tax digest - poll only, no property in Bush district

On February 21, 1811, Matthew purchased Lot No 89 in the 14th district of Putnam County (originally in Baldwin County when the lots were set aside for the 1807 land lottery) from Angus Morrison. [823] The lots contained 202½ acres. According to this deed, Matthew lived in Putnam County at the time. That might explain why he didn't appear on any tax digests for Greene County after 1810. I did not find any deeds for the disposition of the 9¾ acres (assessed in 1808) nor for Lot No 89 in Putnam County. Matthew Hogg appeared on a tax digest for Putnam County in 1815. [824]

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821 Greene County (Georgia). Tax Receiver. *Tax record books and docket, 1788-1890.* Georgia : Georgia Dept. of Archives and History.
https://www.familysearch.org/search/catalog/124308?availability=FamilyHistoryLibrary

822 Greene County (Georgia). Clerk of the Superior Court. *Deeds, 1785-1885,* Volume 3, page 441. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1957.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CS42-SS6J-4?cat=197862

823 Georgia. Superior Court (Putnam County). *Deed records and mortgages, 1806-1904,* Volume B, page 206. Salt Lake City, Utah : Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1965. Entry for Mathew Hogg.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSKV-KQQK-K?cat=275862

824 *An Index to Georgia Tax Digests, 1814-1817.* The Reprint Company, Spartanburg, South Carolina. Copyright © 1986.

Anecdotally, Matthew's first wife was Jane "Jennie" Richards. Jane was the daughter of George Richards and Tabitha Hudson. She was born before 1772 in Franklin County, North Carolina. They married circa 1795, I presume in North Carolina. According to the DNA project, they had 3 children born in Greene County.

- Jeter Anson Hogg was born on December 3, 1796, making a marriage between Matthew and Jane circa 1795 entirely reasonable. His FindAGrave memorial confirmed the marriage. Jeter was apprenticed to Joseph Boren at the age of 14 and did not accompany Matthew when he left Georgia. He died on October 31, 1862, in Sumter County, Georgia.
- Nathaniel Hogg (d: 9/1/1806)
- James Hogg (d: 10/24/1806)

Jane died circa 1806. Three deaths so close to each other made me wonder if an epidemic of some kind had caused the deaths. Other platforms assert they had a 4th child, John W. Hogg (1803-1883), but the DNA project shows that he was the son of Samuel Hogg and Eleanor Ray (line GA1750).

Matthew next married Lucy Read on August 11, 1806, in Greene County. [825] According to the DNA project, they had 4 children born in Greene County: James, Sarah, Mary, and Nancy. However, after analyzing census records and marriage records for the 3 girls, I concluded that that was not possible. The explanation for my conclusion is explained below, but suffice it to say at this point that Sarah, Nancy, and Mary were the daughters of Nancy Preston, not Lucy.

Matthew and Lucy probably had at most 1 child, James. I wonder if the third child of Matthew and "Jennie" named James might have been conflated with a child of Matthew and Lucy named James. There is no way to know with any certainty. But it wouldn't have been the first time I saw a younger child with the same name as an older sibling who had died before the younger sibling was born. I have not found any information on James. It's possible that if Matthew and Lucy had a child named James, neither he nor Lucy survived for very long after the marriage. There wasn't a male in the household who would have fit James's age on the 1830 census. The years between the marriage to Lucy and the marriage to Nancy remain a mystery, except for the property Matthew purchased in Putnam County in 1811.

After Lucy died, Matthew married Nancy Preston (1792-1860) on August 14, 1815, in Jasper County, Georgia. [826] Greene County, Putnam County, and Jasper County were neighboring counties. I did not find any other records for Matthew in Jasper County, so I suspect that Nancy may have been from Jasper County, but that Matthew didn't live there. Nancy[Preston] was born circa 1792 in Brunswick County, Virginia. A record found in the Genealogy Files at the Ashley County Library in Hamburg, Arkansas, indicates that Nancy's maiden name may have been Ruthyer, and Preston may have been from a previous marriage.

Matthew may have only had 1 living child, Jeter, when he married Nancy.

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[825] *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Greene > Marriage Licenses > page 33 > image 33. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GPP6-97S3?i=32&cc=1927197

[826] *Georgia, County Marriages, 1785-1950*, Jasper > Court of Ordinary Marriages, 1808-1901 > page 59 > image 57. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HY-6SM9-VQ6?i=56&cc=1927197

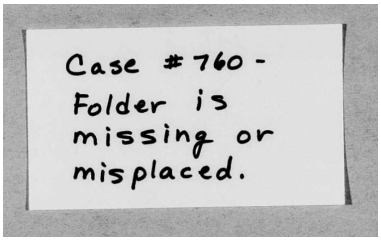
Now, back to the parentage of Sarah, Mary, and Nancy. All 3 girls were born after Matthew married Nancy[Preston]. Sarah was between 5 and 9 on the 1830 census, suggesting she was born between 1821 and 1825, making her the oldest daughter and younger than her brother William. An 1850 census record for Mary Ann showed her birthplace was Alabama with an estimated birthdate of 1822. An 1860 census record for Nancy provided a birthplace of Alabama with an estimated birthdate of 1825. Births in Alabama are further confirmation that Nancy[Preston] was their mother. Based on the birth locations of William and Mary Ann, I can conclude that Matthew and Nancy[Preston] moved from Georgia to Alabama between 1816 and 1822. Since Matthew owned property in Putnam County, but wasn't assessed for it in 1817, perhaps it was around then that they headed to Alabama.

Matthew's will was dated September 16, 1840. It was presented in Greene County Orphans Court for probate on January 11, 1841. [827] I found some of the language in his will to be quite interesting. His daughters Sarah "Jane" and Mary were married when he composed his will. He had a very specific provision for each one: *I will and bequeath unto my daughter Jane Meador to her and to her alone for her own use and benefit and her children after her not subject to any demands against her said husband Levi Meador . . .* And the same for Mary. In other words, he stipulated that Jane's and Mary's properties could not be used to satisfy any future judgments against either husband. That was a bit unusual for that time. Typically the son-in-law was the individual mentioned in the will and received the bequest, not the married daughter. What a thoughtful and protective dad!

Matthew mentioned all of his surviving children, including his son Jeter from his first marriage to Jane Richards. If the DNA project is accurate in terms of other children of Matthew, 3 of his children (2 with Jane "Jennie" Richards and possibly 1 with Lucy Read) likely died very young.

Matthew was still alive at the time of the 1840 census, so I don't know why there isn't a record for him, his wife Nancy[Preston], and at least his children Nancy, Wiley, Henry, and John. Sarah "Jane" and Mary were married. William was old enough to be his own "head of family", but I haven't found an 1840 census record for him either.

Mathew was listed in a directory of Probate Records for Greene County, Alabama, referencing file #760. When I went looking for this estate case file, I was quickly disappointed. Really? Of all the files to be missing, why did it have to be the one I wanted?



After Matthew's death, the family left Alabama over the ensuing years.
Property records documented that Nancy and 5 of her 7 children eventually relocated from Greene County, Alabama, to Ashley County, Arkansas, and lived very close to one another. It appears that the spelling of the last name changed from Hoggue to Hogue shortly after the move to Arkansas. Their oldest daughter Sarah may have died in Alabama. Henry may have moved to Mississippi.

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827 *Alabama Probate Records, 1809-1985*. Images. *FamilySearch*. County courthouses, Alabama. Volume B, page 267. Will for Matthew Hoggue.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GB35-WC9?i=511&cc=1925446&cat=132937

Nancy[Preston] Hoggue lived with her son William J. Hoggue in 1850 and 1860 in Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas. On December 31, 1860, she acquired 160 acres of public land through the Bureau of Land Management in Ashley County. The acreage was from the S½ NE¼ and the N½ SE¼ in Section 5, Township 18S, Range 5W. [828] The property in the S½ NE¼ bordered that of her son William's property. The patent was issued on September 10, 1861. [829] Nancy sold this property to her son William on June 8, 1861. [830] Without finding an 1870 census for Nancy, it is not possible to narrow down her death, but it would have been after 1860 and before 1880 as she was not counted on the 1880 census.

Matthew and Nancy's[Preston] children:

- William James Hoggue was born on June 4, 1816, in Georgia. He married Harriet Ann Mescick on October 17, 1839, in Green County, Alabama. [831] The DNA project has William married to Jemima Adams, and Harriet married to Wiley. Actual marriage records would indicate the DNA project to be inaccurate regarding Wiley and Harriett. William married a second time to Jemima (nee Adams) Stephens on November 15, 1849, in Ashley County. [832] Jemima was born on January 15, 1922, in Georgia. It was a second marriage for both. Jemima had previously been married to Elias Stephens.

  William and Jemima were counted on the 1850, 1860, and 1880 censuses in Beech Creek Township. He had 7 children, the 4 oldest were born in Alabama to William and Harriet:

  - Matthew George Hogue (1840-1911)
  - Harriet Hogue (b: c.1843)
  - William Hogue (b: c.1843)
  - James W. Hogue (b: c.1845)

  The 3 youngest were born in Arkansas to William and Jemima:

  - Nancy Elizabeth Hogue (1852-1875; m: William Bradford Shipman, 2-14-1869)
  - Thomas A. Hogue (b: c.1854)
  - Mary Elizabeth Hogue (b: after 1860)

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[828] United States Bureau of Land Management, *Tract Books,* Arkansas > Vol 8 > image 329. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:62WF-D8D8

[829] U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management - Eastern States. https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=0501-019&docClass=MW&sid=ddjx15fy.mst#patentDetailsTabIndex=1

[830] Ashley County (Arkansas). County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Volume E, page 643. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37N-9GZJ?i=682&cat=223811

[831] *Alabama County Marriages, 1809-1950,* page 238 > image 235. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKZ3-H7ZZ

[832] *Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume AA > page 5, No 15 > image 53. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HY-DT2D-K?i=52&cc=1417439

William purchased 160 acres of BLM land on November 30, 1860, in Ashley County. His property was located in the NW¼ of Section 5, Township 18S, Range 5W. [833] The patent was issued on March 3, 1906. [834]

On February 10, 1874, William deeded 80 acres from the property he had purchased from his mother, Nancy[Preston], to his son James W. Hogue, *for and in consideration for the natural love and affection I have for my son.* [835] On that same day, William deeded the other 80 acres to his daughter Mary E. Shipman, wife of W. B. Shipman, *for and in consideration for the natural love and affection for my daughter.* [836] Apparently, that property went to public auction for unpaid taxes and William repurchased the 80 acres on November 13, 1879. [837] Mary wasn't mentioned on the deed so I wonder if perhaps she had died and her husband W. B. Shipman had defaulted on the taxes. There is a marriage record for W. B. Shipman and S. L. Hunter on July 7, 1879, in Ashley County that seems to confirm my suspicion. [838]

William died on September 5, 1881, and Jemima in December 1890. They are buried at Hogue Cemetery in Ashley County, Arkansas. Probate book B in Ashley County showed that William's estate was admitted for probate on September 27, 1881.

- Sarah Jane Hogg was probably born between 1816 and 1822, in either Georgia or Alabama, making her the oldest daughter. I was not able to find a census record for Sarah that would have helped verify that. She married Levi Meador on December 28, 1835, in Sumter County, Alabama. [839] If this was the same Levi Meador on the 1850 census in Sumter County, Sarah must have died before 1850 as Levi was married to Lydia in 1850.

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833 United States Bureau of Land Management, *Tract Books,* Arkansas > Volume 8 > image 329. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:62WF-D8DD

834 U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management - Eastern States. https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=1131-340&docClass=MW&sid=ddjx15fy.mst#patentDetailsTabIndex=1

835 Ashley County (Arkansas). County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Volume K, page 191.Hogue. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37N-QSCH-V?i=504&cat=223811

836 Ashley County (Arkansas). County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Volume K, page 185. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37N-QS7G-C?i=501&cat=223811

837 Ashley County (Arkansas). County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Volume Q, page 595. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37N-99P3-X?i=708&cat=223811

838 *Arkansas Marriages, 1837-1944*, database, W. B. Shipman, 1879. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F79B-JW5

839 *Alabama County Marriages, 1809-1950,* page 29 > image 48. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q2DQ-RVR5

- Mary Ann "Polly" Hoggue was born circa 1822 in Greene County, Alabama. She married Richard Sandford on January 1, 1838, in Greene County, Alabama. [840] They were in Greene County, Alabama, for the 1850 census. By 1860, Mary was a widow. She and her 6 children resided in Beech Creek. I found no census records for Mary after 1860, at least under the name of Sandford or Sanford. Richard and Mary Ann had 7 children:
    - Martha (b: c.1839)
    - Thomas R. (b: c.1841)
    - Letty Ann (b: c.1844)
    - John (b: c.1846)
    - Amanda M. (b: c.1850)
    - Laura H. (b: c.1850)
    - Mary A. (b: c.1854)
    - Richard W. (b: c.1856)

  Mary and Richard were born in Arkansas, so I can conclude that Richard Sandford died between 1856 and 1860 in Ashley County. Amanda M. and Laura H. were twins.

- **Wiley T. Hoggue** married Martha Carter on October 26, 1848, in Perry County, Alabama. Wiley was also in Beech Creek by 1850.

- Nancy Amanda Hoggue was born circa 1825 in Greene County, Alabama. She married Vincent R. Connell on July 21, 1841, in Greene County, Alabama. [841] I never found any records for Vincent and Nancy Amanda Hogue Connell other than this marriage record. I was left to wonder what might have happened to Nancy. Then I found a marriage record for Nancy Amanda Connell from Greene County, Alabama, who married John Desmond in 1846. I concluded that Nancy's remarriage was the reason I couldn't find Nancy and Vincent in 1850 . . . Vincent had died and Nancy had remarried. So I went looking for an 1850 census hoping to determine Nancy's birthplace and birthdate. I found John Desmond in Greene County, but he was married to someone else in 1850. From that, I concluded that Nancy had died in Greene County between 1846 and 1850 and moved on with my research.

  My theory was completely refuted while I was researching census records for Wiley. Nancy "Amanda" was alive and well, and widowed, in Ashley County in the household of her brother Wiley for the 1880 census. Her last name was Everett then. She had remarried, but not to John Desmond in Greene County, Alabama. Rather, she married John W. Everett in Ashley County on July 22, 1852. [842] She was 27, he was 32. Now that I had a different last name to look for, I found an 1860 census record for John and Nancy Everett that established Nancy's birthplace as Alabama and corroborated her date of birth around 1825.

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[840] *Alabama County Marriages, 1809-1950,* page 194 > image 213.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKZ3-HQBK

[841] *Alabama County Marriages, 1809-1950*, page 281 > image 256.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QKZ3-HQ2K

[842] *Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume AA > page 23 > image 64.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NM1Y-D6L

Nancy and John had 1 son born about 1860. The 1860 census recorded his name as John W. Everett, but all his later records used William H. Everett. Either he changed his name at some point, or his name was incorrectly recorded in 1960. I later discovered that William was recorded in his Uncle Wiley's household in 1870, working on the farm. I don't know where John and Nancy were in 1870 because I didn't find a census record for them. Nancy "Amanda" was living with her son William in 1900. Not being counted on the 1910 census would suggest she died between 1900 and 1910. William Henry Everett died on June 18, 1918, and is buried at Mount Pleasant Cemetery in Ashley County, Arkansas.

- Henry C. Hoggue was probably born between 1826 and 1830 in Greene County, Alabama. I found an 1850 census for H C Hogun in Monroe County, Mississippi, who was born in Alabama in 1826 which might be a possibility. Misspellings on census records weren't unusual.

- John Wesley Hoggue was born circa 1832 in Greene County, Alabama. Early on, I struggled to find any records in Alabama that I could reasonably attribute to John W. Hogue. I had pretty much given up on finding anything for him. Then, while searching for land records for his older brother, Wiley, I discovered a land purchase in Ashley County. The BLM transactions for his mother, Nancy, and his brother, William, didn't surprise me because I already knew they had moved to Ashley County. What I wasn't expecting was an entry for John W. Hogue. On November 30, 1860, John purchased the SE¼ of Section 6, Township 18S, Range 5W directly south of his brother Wiley's purchase of the NE¼. [843] I am going out on a limb here, but a very solid limb, and conclude that this was Matthew and Nancy's youngest son for whom I had not yet found any records, census or otherwise. The patent was issued on July 1, 1861. [844] John sold this 160 acres to Henry Dade on December 21, 1860. [845] The deed revealed John's middle name to be Wesley.

  Now that I had "found" John, that opened up the possibility of the existence of more records that might belong to him. I did not find an 1850 census in either Alabama or Arkansas, but I found an 1860 census in Beech Creek Township, Ashley County. The record showed that John was born in Alabama in 1832 and was married to Mary, also born in Alabama. Next up . . . could I find a marriage record for John and Mary in either Alabama or Arkansas? Yes, indeed. John W. Hogue, age 25, married Mary Stephens, age 23, on September 28, 1857, in Ashley County. [846]

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[843] United States Bureau of Land Management, *Tract Books,* Arkansas > Volume 8 > image 329. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:62WF-D8DV

[844] U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management - Eastern States. https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=0478-478&docClass=MW&sid=ddjx15fy.mst#patentDetailsTabIndex=1

[845] Ashley County (Arkansas). County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Volume E, page 383. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37N-9KW1?i=524&cat=223811

[846] *Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume AA > page 81 > image 97. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NM1Y-62G

Wiley T. Hogue

Wiley T. Hogue was born circa 1824 in Greene County, Alabama. His middle name may have been Thomas. He married Martha Carter on October 26, 1848, in Perry County, Alabama. [847] Martha was born in Alabama, the daughter of Asa Dempsey Carter and Elizabeth Jane Carroll. Contrary to information in the DNA project, Wiley was never married to Harriet Mescick. Harriett was the first marriage for William James Hogue, Wiley's older brother.

After his father Matthew died in Greene County, Alabama, in 1840, Wiley and Martha, along with some of Wiley's siblings, made the move to Ashley County, Arkansas. The 1850 census indicates their oldest child Mary was born in Arkansas and was 7 months old in November 1850. That establishes that Wiley and Martha were in Ashley County by April 1850.

The Bureau of Land Management website revealed several acquisitions made by the Ashley County Hogue family. This was public land distributed by the Bureau of Land Management, commonly referred to as BLM land. On December 17, 1860, Wiley Hogue acquired 160 acres in Ashley County in Section 6, Township 18S, Range 5W for $1.25 per acre. The 2 different tracts together (W^2 NE^4 and E^2 NE^4) represent the entire Northeast quarter of Section 6. [848] The patents were issued on July 1, 1861. [849] Wiley sold his 160 acres to Daniel T. Barnes on October 9, 1884. [850]

By 1860, their oldest child had died and they had added 4 more children. Also counted on this census was 6-year-old William Everett. Counted on the 1870 census were Wiley, Martha, Nancy, Wiley, Jr., William, and William Everett. Initially, I had no clue who William Everett belonged to. But he was present in the household in 1860 and 1870. The 1880 census solved the mystery.

In 1880, Wiley's household did not include his wife Martha indicating she had died before 1880. It did include his daughter Nancy "Amanda" Hogue Bennett and her daughter Patsy. His sister Nancy Amanda Hogue Everett and her son William were also present. The mystery of William Everett who was counted on the 1860 and 1870 censuses was now solved.

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[847] Alabama Department of Archives and History. Alabama, Perry County. *Marriage Licenses 1847-1853,* image 1422.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VRJY-KX8

Alabama County Marriages, 1711-1992, page 288 > image 510.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q2DQ-PH1F

[848] United States Bureau of Land Management, *Tract Books*, Arkansas > Volume 8 > image 329.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:62WF-D8DF

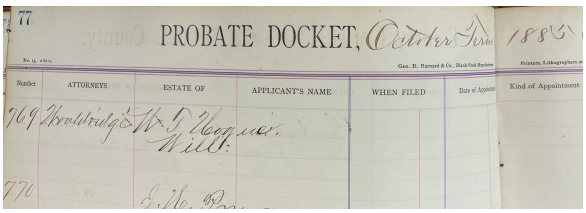
[849] U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office Records.

https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=AR0260__.447&docClass=STA&sid=fw1sm3du.g01#patentDetailsTabIndex=1

https://glorecords.blm.gov/details/patent/default.aspx?accession=AR0260__.448&docClass=STA&sid=fw1sm3du.g01#patentDetailsTabIndex=1

[850] Ashley County (Arkansas) County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Book V > pages 560-561> images 320-321.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C373-56HX?cat=223811&i=319

On November 21, 1872, James Hill sold 2 acres of land in Section 8, Township 18, Range 5W, to Wiley T. Hogue and William J. Hogue as deacons and trustees of the Baptist Church of Christ called Beech Creek for the sole use and benefit of said church as a place of worship. [851]


PROBATE DOCKET, October Term 1885

Number	ATTORNEYS	ESTATE OF	APPLICANT'S NAME	WHEN FILED	Date of Appointment	Kind of Appointment
769	Rockbridge & Hogue	W. T. Hogue. Will.				
770		E. W. [illegible]				

Wiley died shortly before the October 1885 Term of the (Ashley) County Court when his will was submitted for authentication. A second entry during the January 1886 term listed his will as the purpose of the entry, so I'm guessing that meant the will had been verified and was accepted. Both entries were recorded in Probate Docket Book B, housed at the Ashley County Courthouse in Hamburg, Arkansas.

Wiley and Martha's children were all born in Ashley County, Arkansas.

- Mary Hogue was 7 months old on the 1850 census. The census was dated in November, making her birth in about April 1850. She did not appear on the 1860 census, so she evidently died as a young child.
- Nancy Amanda Hogue was born in 1851. She was 26 when she married Perry Bennett on June 24, 1877, in Ashley County, Arkansas. [852] They had 1 daughter, Patsy Jane Bennett. Perry's FindAGrave Memorial indicated that he returned to Louisiana and married a third time around 1883. This would indicate that Nancy Amanda had died circa 1882. Perry must have left Arkansas before 1880 because Amanda and Patsy were living in Wiley's household in 1880.

  Amanda's burial details are unknown. After she died about 1882, Patsy lived with her grandfather Wiley Hogue, Sr. until her half-brother William Bennett (from Perry's first marriage) married in 1887. Patsy lived with them until she married John B. Lawson in 1898. [853] Patsy died on January 1, 1959, and is buried at Gaster Hill Cemetery in Monticello, Drew County, Arkansas.
- **Mildred Hogue** was born on April 25, 1853.

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[851] Ashley County (Arkansas). County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Volume J, page 165. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37N-QSZS-Z?i=119&cat=223811

[852] *Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume B > page 212 > image 222. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NM1G-RJY

[853] *Arkansas, County Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume H > page 50 > image 644. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:NML4-8WL

- Wiley T. Hogue, Jr. was born circa 1856 based on his age of 4 on the 1860 census. He married Frances Keenan on June 17, 1877, in Ashley County, Arkansas. [854] On December 18, 1879, Frances sold 160 acres to H. L. Rison. [855] The deed said that Wiley, Jr. joined Frances on the deed, making me think that the property might have belonged to Frances when she married Wiley. Frances was about 20 years older than Wiley and had been married before. They were counted on the 1880 census in Caldwell Parish, Louisiana, along with Frances's 19-year-old son from a previous marriage.

  Wiley next married Amanda "Mandy" Rogers on July 29, 1885, in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana. [856] Amanda was born on March 22, 1855. They were in Rapides Parish, Louisiana, for the 1900 census. Amanda married a second time to Charles McCormick on July 12, 1907, indicating Wiley had died between 1900 and 1907. I was unsuccessful in finding any probate records or burial information for Wiley, Jr. Amanda died on January 11, 1919, in Rapides Parish. [857] She is buried at Clear Creek Cemetery in Grant Parish, Louisiana.

  Wiley and Amanda had 5 daughters, all born in Louisiana:

  - Ola Hogue (1886-1984) — Ola married Clark Froust on July 12, 1902. [858] She is buried at Clear Creek Cemetery in Grant Parish, Lousiana. They had at least 6 children.
  - Cora Emma Hogue (1888-1927) [859] — Cora married Henry Alexander Sasser on August 8, 1903. [860] She is buried at Clear Creek Cemetery in Grant Parish, Louisiana. They had at least 8 children.
  - Ida Hogue (1893-1926) [861] — Ida married Commodore Prestridge on June 22, 1912. [862] She is buried at Clear Creek Cemetery in Grant Parish, Louisiana. They had at least 7 children.

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854 *Arkansas Marriages, 1837-1944*, Volume B > page 211 > image 221.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:S3HY-6P33-W4P?i=220&cc=1417439

855 Ashley County (Arkansas). County Clerk. *Deeds, 1849-1887*, Volume Q, page 617.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C37N-995C-L?i=719&cat=223811

856 *Louisiana Parish Marriages, 1837-1957.* Database with images, *FamilySearch*, parish courthouses, Louisiana. *Volume C, page 123.*
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QG1T-2SQQ

857 *Louisiana Deaths, 1850-1875, 1894-1960*, *FamilySearch*, Amanda Rodgers Hogue, 17 Jan 1919.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F3SY-PBJ

858 *Louisiana Parish Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume 33F, page 160.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QG1T-D9D4

859 *Louisiana Deaths, 1850-1875, 1894-1960*, *FamilySearch*.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FS16-5JT

860 *Louisiana Parish Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume 34G, page 18.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QG1T-JNPV

861 *Louisiana Deaths, 1850-1875, 1894-1960*, *FamilySearch*.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:F3QC-S3J

862 *Louisiana Parish Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume 39L, page 395.
https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QG1Y-PT31

- Dottie Hogue Freeman (1895-1984) — Dottie first married George Bryan on February 9, 1916. [863] Her second marriage was to Willie Dawson Freeman on March 20, 1918, in Forrest County, Mississippi. [864] She is buried at Petal Cemetery in Forrest County, Mississippi. Dottie and Willie had at least 4 children.
- Rennie Etta Hogue (1898-1985) — Rennie married Zebedee "B. B." Beavers on April 15, 1915. [865] She is buried at Pleasant Grove Cemetery in Rapides Parish, Louisiana. They had 1 daughter.

- Matthew Hogue was born circa 1858 based on his age of 2 on the 1860 census. Matthew was not counted on the 1870 census suggesting he died between 1860 and 1870.
- William Hogue was born circa 1864 based on his age of 6 on the 1870 census. William was not on the 1880 census, so he may have died between 1870 and 1880. I expect that at age 16, he would have been counted on the census if he was still alive, but I'm just guessing.

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[863] *Louisiana Parish Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume 42D, page 207. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-C9BT-CWZH-Q?i=58&cc=1807364&cat=272420

[864] Ancestry.com. Mississippi, U.S., *Compiled Marriage Index, 1776-1935* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2004. https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/78484:7842?tid=&pid=&queryid=04a91b0d-7eab-42df-ad4e-44002f00614a&_phsrc=BJP2&_phstart=successSource

[865] *Louisiana Parish Marriages, 1837-1957*, Volume 42B, page 19. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:QG1Y-QVRM

Mildred Ann Hogue

Mildred Ann Hogue was born in Ashley County, Arkansas on April 25, 1853. She was the daughter of Wiley Thomas Hogue and Martha J. Carter. She was counted on the 1860 census in Beech Creek Township, Ashley County, Arkansas, at the age of 7.

Mildren, age 16, married Frederick Mortimer Hudgens, age 32, in Ashley County, Arkansas, on July 4, 1869.

After Frederick died in 1908, Mildred[Hogue] lived in her son Robert Wiley's household in Chicot County, along with her son William "Pitt", in 1910. She lived with her daughter Sue Holland's family in Extra Township, Ashley County in 1920.

Mildred made application for a Civil War pension and was approved initially for $100 payments at the August 4, 1913 session of the State Board of Confederate Pensions. [866] She received several payments from 1913 to 1926. The entry for 1927 corroborated her death. [867]

- 1913 - $72
- 1914 - $70
- 1915 - $62
- 1916 - $80
- 1917 - $79.25
- 1918 - $100
- 1919 - $108
- 1920 - $119
- 1921 - $125
- 1925 - $158
- 1926 - $167

Mildred died on December 4, 1926, and is buried at Beech Creek Cemetery.

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[866] "Arkansas, *Ex-Confederate Pension Records, 1891-1939*", page 392, image 441. https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:Q2ST-RDL2

[867] Arkansas, *Ex-Confederate Pension Records, 1891-1939.* https://www.familysearch.org/search/record/results?f.collectionId=1921864&q.givenName=Mildred&q.surname=Hudgens

Carter Family

A publication titled *Giles Carter of Virginia* is a biographical memoir of "Giles Carter of Henrico, Virginia, and his descendants." It notes that "there are several families of Carters in Virginia, descended mainly from John Carter of Lancaster County, Giles Carter of Henrico County, and Thomas Carter of Lancaster County, which may or may not have sprung from a common English ancestry." It appears that Giles may have been the first member of his direct ancestral line to immigrate to America. "The descendants of Giles Carter, during two and a half centuries, have become dispersed from Virginia to Texas. In the several families of Carters in Virginia, certain Christian names peculiar to each family occur in each generation. Giles and Theodrick have not been found in any other branch of the Carter family. Giles Carter has been found continuously, back to the most ancient records of Gloucestershire, England, and has not been identified with any of the other Carter families in England." [868]

1 - Giles Carter, Sr (1634 - 1699) **—** "Beginning with Giles Carter of Henrico County, Virginia, the recorded wills have been preserved and the direct line of descent is traced by means of these wills and other county records and family Bibles. The records of Henrico County, Virginia, establish in a deposition, that Giles Carter was born in 1634. The will of Giles Carter, father of Theodrick Carter (First) and of Giles Carter (Second), was executed the 14th day of December 1699, and is recorded in Henrico County." He was married to Hannah.

2 - Theodrick Carter (First) (1676 - 1736) **—** "The will of Theodrick Carter (First), son of Giles Carter and his wife, Hannah, was executed the 22nd day of July, 1736, and probated the first Monday in April, 1737, and recorded in Henrico County. The will of Elizabeth Carter, widow of Theodrick Carter (First), was executed July 8th, 1747, and probated in Henrico court the first Monday in December 1751. One of the witnesses to the will was his son Theodrick Carter (Second)."

2 - Theodrick Carter (Second) (1706 - 1777) **—** "The will of Theodrick Carter (Second) was executed the 7th day of December, 1777, and was probated in Prince Edward County on January 19th, 1778. His wife, Anne (Waddill), and son, Theodrick (Third), were named in the will. According to St. Peter's Parish register, Anne Waddill was baptized on January 24th, 1713."

3 - Theodrick Carter (Third) (1739 - 1805) **—** "The will of Theodrick Carter (Third) of Halifax County, Virginia, son of Theodrick Carter (Second) of Prince Edward County, was executed on July 13th, 1805. Among others, the will mentions his son Charles. Theodrick (Third) was first married to Miss Townes and second to Judith Cunningham."

4 - Charles Carter (1772 - 1827) **—** "Charles was married to Miss Barksdale."

5 - Nathaniel Green Carter (1787 - 1846)

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[868] Carter, General William Giles Harding. *Giles Carter of Virginia: Genealogical Memoir.* The Lord Baltimore Press, 1909.
https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89062882956&seq=7

6 - Asa Dempsey Carter (1802 - 1869)

7 - Martha Carter (1823 - 1917)

8 - Mildred Ann Hogue (1853 - 1926)

9 - Irene Eugenia Hudgens (1888 - 1962)

A profile for the Carter family can be found on FamilySearch. You can create a free account if you don't have one. FamilySearch's extensive database has a wealth of information. Clicking on a person's name will open a small popup window where you can select Person to view that person's profile page. I have not verified any of the information other than Martha's census records and her marriage to Wiley. If accurate, the Carter family goes back multiple generations beginning with Caballero Le Caretie in 1092.

Martha Carter

Martha Carter was born circa 1825 based on the 1850 census. She was the daughter of Asa Dempsey Carter (1802-1869) and Elizabeth Jane Carroll (1803-1893). She would have been the 15-19 year old female on the 1840 census in Covington County, Alabama. She married Wiley T. Hoggue in Perry County, Alabama, on October 26, 1848. She appeared on the 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses in Ashley County, Arkansas. She likely died between 1870 and 1880 since she was not counted on the 1880 census. Her burial details are unknown.

Appendix

Calendars[869]

Many early records included in the following pages have a dual-year designation. The explanation for this is the calendar system that was used prior to 1752. While our current calendar has New Year's Day falling on January 1, that system was not adopted in England and its colonies until 1752. The changes implemented that year have created challenges for historians and genealogists working with early colonial records, since it is sometimes hard to determine whether information was entered according to the then-current English calendar or the "New Style" calendar we use today.

The Julian calendar. In 45 B.C., Julius Caesar ordered a calendar consisting of twelve months based on a solar year. This calendar employed a cycle of three years of 365 days, followed by a year of 366 days (leap year). When first implemented, the "Julian Calendar" also moved the beginning of the year from March 1 to January 1.

The Gregorian calendar. During the Middle Ages, it became apparent that the Julian leap year formula had overcompensated for the actual length of a solar year, having added an extra day every 128 years. By 1582, seasonal equinoxes were falling 10 days "too early," and some church holidays, such as Easter, did not always fall in the proper seasons. In that year, Pope Gregory XIII authorized, and most Roman Catholic countries adopted, the "Gregorian" or "New Style" Calendar." Protestant countries, including England and its colonies, not recognizing the authority of the Pope, continued to use the Julian calendar.

Double dating. Between 1582 and 1752, not only were two calendars in use in Europe and in European colonies, but two different starts of the year were in use in England – January 1 and March 25. To avoid misinterpretation, both the "Old Style" and "New Style" year was often used in English and colonial records for dates falling between the "old" New Year (March 25) and the "new" New Year (January 1), a system known as "double dating." Such dates are usually identified by a slash mark [/] breaking the "Old Style" and "New Style" year, for example, March 19, 1631/2.

Changes of 1752. In accordance with a 1750 act of Parliament, England and its colonies changed calendars in 1752. By that time, the discrepancy between a solar year and the Julian Calendar had grown by an additional day, so that the calendar used in England and its colonies was 11 days out-of-sync with the Gregorian Calendar in use in most other parts of Europe.

England's calendar change involved a series of steps:

- December 31, 1750 was followed by January 1, 1750 (under the "Old Style" calendar, December was the 10th month and January the 11th)
- March 24, 1750 was followed by March 25, 1751 (March 25 was the first day of the "Old Style" year)
- December 31, 1751 was followed by January 1, 1752 (the switch from March 25 to January 1 as the first day of the year)
- September 2, 1752 was followed by September 14, 1752 (drop of 11 days to conform to the Gregorian calendar)

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869 https://libguides.ctstatelibrary.org/hg/colonialresearch/calendar

Generations numbering system

Several genealogical numbering systems have been widely adopted for presenting family trees and pedigree charts in text format. After analyzing the various methods, I selected a system known as the d'Aboville System which is a descending numbering method developed by Jacques d'Aboville in 1940. [870] The main advantage to this system is that it easily handles families with more than 9 children in a family. And since several Nutt families had more than 9 children, it proved to be the easiest.

1 Progenitor
- 1.1 First child of progenitor
  - 1.1.1 First child of 1.1
    - 1.1.1.1 First child of 1.1.1
    - 1.1.1.2 Second child of 1.1.1
  - 1.1.2 Second child of 1.1
- 1.2 Second child of progenitor
  - 1.2.1 First child of 1.2
    - 1.2.1.1 First child of 1.2.1
    - 1.2.1.2 Second child of 1.2.1
  - 1.2.2 Second child of 1.2
    - 1.2.2.1 First child of 1.2.2
      - 1.2.2.1.1 First child of 1.2.2.1
  - 1.2.3 Third child of 1.2
  - 1.2.4 Fourth child of 1.2
  - 1.2.5 Fifth child of 1.2
  - 1.2.6 Sixth child of 1.2
  - 1.2.7 Seventh child of 1.2
  - 1.2.8 Eighth child of 1.2
  - 1.2.9 Ninth child of 1.2
  - 1.2.10 Tenth child of 1.2

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[870] *Genealogical Numbering Systems.*
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genealogical_numbering_systems

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